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PICKERING COLLEGE,

THE LIFE

OF

WILLIAM ALLEN.

LIFE

OF

WILLIAM ALLEN,

WITH

SELECTIONS FROM HIS CORRESPONDENCE.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. III.

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CHARLES GILPIN, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT.

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LIFE

OF

WILLIAM ALLEN.

CHAPTER XXII.

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"*First Month* 13*th*, 1828.—Storm of wind and rain in the night. Very much water has fallen lately, so that I have been thoughtful about our agricultural concerns; but, as I lay ruminating on this subject, I remembered the depth of resignation to which a pious individual, of France, had arrived, in being able thus to express himself, 'Whatever pleases God, pleases me.' O, how sweet and peaceful is a state of entire submission to the divine will!

24*th*.—Meeting. Towards the close I spoke, for a short time, in ministry, and believed it right to say that mere silence was not worship.

Second Month 28*th*.—This morning, in reading to the family as usual, I was contrited at the account of the poor woman who anointed the Lord's feet, in the Pharisee's house, as described by Luke. I could but just get through it.

Fourth Month 15*th.*—Heard to-day that Hannah Kilham was safely arrived at Plymouth, for which I felt reverently thankful."

A short time afterwards W. A. writes—

"Conference with H. Kilham about Sierra Leone. Melancholy statement of great demoralization."

The Quarterly Meeting having sanctioned the establishment of a meeting at Stoke Newington, he writes:—

"30*th.*—Tea at Edward Harris's. Went to see the ground in Park Street for the new meeting-house: it seems very eligible.

Fifth Month 3*rd.*—Joseph Foster, Robert Forster, and I, went a cruise to fix a chairman for the annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society. Lord John Russell most cheerfully engaged to take the chair if the Marquis of Lansdowne did not; and offers to do it in future at any time, so I think we must fix him for *permanent* chairman of our public meetings. I had much conversation with him about Lindfield, and our plans for Ireland; gave him one of the books about Frederick's Oord. Proceeded to Lord Milton's, had a kind reception; he will attend the meeting, if he does not previously go to Ireland: I gave him 'Colonies at Home.' Then came back to the Freemason's Tavern, to the Anti-Slavery General Meeting; crowded room—the Duke of Gloucester in the chair. Brougham, Denman, Spring Rice, Wilberforce, W. Smith, Lord Calthorp, &c., &c. It is said that some West Indians came to oppose, but things went off well.

7*th.*—Went up to the Freemason's Tavern, to attend the anniversary meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Lord Teignmouth in the chair. Brandram read the report excellently. Some powerful speeches, and, on the whole, it was a grand day for the cause.

12*th.*—Anniversary of the British and Foreign School Society. Lord John Russell came according to promise, also Wilberforce and Lord Bexley; the room was well filled. It was a useful day.

17*th.*—Attended the meeting of the subscribers to the Society for Useful Knowledge, and was glad I went. Brougham, Denman,

and Spring Rice were there, also W. Crawford. Walked from thence home to tea; H. Kilham was with us, and produced a very interesting written report of her voyage to Africa.

Fifth Month 29th.—Yearly Meeting. The reports of schools were read:—it appears that five hundred and eighty children * are receiving an education at Ackworth, Sidcot, Wigton, and Croydon schools. The circumstances of children not members, but the offspring of persons who have been disowned, or of those who attend meetings, came under consideration; they amount to about six hundred, or seven hundred, of the ages between eight and fourteen. A minute is to be sent down to the Quarterly Meetings to direct the attention of Friends to their case, and that of their parents, and report is to be made next year."

31*st.*—In concluding the brief notices of the transactions of the Yearly Meeting, William Allen writes—

"A precious sense of divine goodness was over the meeting, and we parted under it.

In the afternoon, the meeting of Ministers and Elders held its final sitting, which was also a time of comfort to some of us.

Sixth Month 2nd.—A Meeting for Sufferings was held out of course, in order to have the company of some of our Friends from the country, in the consideration of a petition to both Houses of Parliament against Slavery in the West Indies, &c.; it was a very satisfactory meeting, and a committee was separated to prepare a petition. In the afternoon, a kind of general meeting was held at five o'clock, to diffuse information on the present state of the Anti-Slavery question, and to stimulate Friends to still farther exertions. T. F. Buxton was there, and spoke well on the business, as did James Cropper and other Friends. W. D. Crewdson, J. J. Gurney, Josiah Forster, and I, also took part in the proceedings. The body of the meeting-house was full, and it was considered a useful meeting.

3*rd.*—Met Buxton, Macaulay, and Wilberforce, at Lord Calthorp's; they think it best to request an interview with Ministers

* The number under the care of the Society is now considerably increased.

to know what they mean to do, in order that we may take our measures accordingly.

Sixth Month 7th.—I formed one of a deputation from the African Institution, to wait upon Ministers to ascertain the intentions of Government with regard to compelling the West India Colonist to comply with the votes of Parliament. We were very kindly received by the Duke of Wellington, Earl Bathurst, and Sir George Murray. The Duke promised to do all that he could without *forcing* the colonists into compliance. It is quite plain to me, that if this iniquity ever be removed, it must be by the strong expression of sentiment by the British public.

9*th.*—Meeting for Sufferings. Petitions signed; Buxton to present the petition to the Commons; the Duke of Gloucester, that to the Lords.

Seventh Month 7th.—Rose before six; prayer for preservation, as at many other times; longing desires for more purity of heart. If favoured to feel our blessed Saviour near, it will not signify if we should be neglected or even despised by men. I have, within these few days, been led to contemplate our Holy Pattern, who, when he was reviled, reviled not again. It will be no small attainment to avoid shewing any signs of uneasiness when we are slighted.

19*th.*—I took Demetrius a walk round the garden with me, and gave him some serious advice respecting his conduct in life. We think of sending him to Count Capo d'Istria, in the Morea."

William Allen had taken a good deal of pains with this lad, who was one of the Greek youths educated at the Borough Road School, and he entertained him at his house for some time, to give him farther instruction in scientific subjects.

23*rd.*—Dear Alexander D'Junkovsky leaves us to-morrow to return to Petersburg. I had a conference with him in my study, and gave him some religious counsel respecting his future conduct; he appeared affected. Wrote to Prince Alexander Galitzin."

In this letter, W. A. says—

"I profit, by the occasion of the return of my young friend, Alexander D'Junkovsky, to his native country, to bring myself

once more to thy recollection, and to thank thee for thy kind letter, and the engraving which accompanied it, which I highly value.

During the time that the young man has been in my family, now about three years, I have endeavoured to encourage him in a course of piety and virtue, without attempting to interfere with his *peculiar* religious opinions, and I have the comfort of believing, that he looks for salvation from no other source than 'Christ crucified.' He has conducted himself so as to gain my love and esteem, and my desire is that our blessed Saviour may, by the sweet influences of his love, draw him nearer and nearer unto Himself, that so he may possess that peace which passeth all understanding, and become useful to his country, and to society at large.

May the divine blessing continue to rest upon thee, my dear friend, and mayest thou, like Daniel, 'stand in thy lot at the end of the days.'

I remain, in Christian affection,
Ever thine."

After a visit to Lindfield, William Allen writes on his return, "Alexander D'Junkovsky is gone, Demetrius is not yet off."

In a letter from the former, dated "St. Petersburg, $\frac{15}{27}$ September, 1828," he thus states his feelings, when addressing W. A.:—

"Whenever I take the pen to address you, my dearest and best friend, I want to persuade myself that I am still near you, enjoying the privilege of your company; but the distance which now separates me from your kindness, and the probability that I shall never, perhaps, have the pleasure of seeing you again, soon undeceive me. Your long-continued and unbounded kindness, which I experienced during more than three years, the constant intercourse with you to which I became accustomed, together with your fatherly advices, have left such impression upon my mind that now, being deprived of your presence, I feel a kind of emptiness in my heart. Whenever I think of you, my sincere wish and prayer is, that the Almighty God may pour his blessings upon you and upon your's.

I believe, my dear sir, that you have received, or will receive, a letter from the Prince Galitzin. I had the pleasure of informing you, in my last letter, that the Prince wished the Yearly Meeting's Epistle, and the three numbers of *Sabbath Reading*, (which you had sent to him), to be translated for him into Russ, which I have done accordingly, and he was pleased with these publications.

I went the other day to Mr. Heard's school, which is, as you know, conducted on the British system, and I was highly gratified with it. There are in the school, one hundred and eighty boys. Our Emperor has lately ordered that, from every province or county of our vast Empire, there should be several persons sent there to learn the system, in order that they might establish similar schools in each town; several of those persons are accordingly arrived, and it is said that the superintendence of these schools will be entrusted to Mr. Heard. Miss S. Kilham's school is going on prosperously, and increases rapidly. Our friend Daniel Wheeler continues his agricultural occupations to universal satisfaction. The neighbourhood of Petersburg is greatly improved by his assistance. Many of the extensive bogs in our vicinity have been drained and brought into cultivation; small farms have been established upon the improved lands, and several industrious people are settled upon them. These people are now comfortable, and bless the liberality of the Emperor, for, as they were of the number of peasants who belonged to his Majesty, he granted them full liberty, and the privilege of settling themselves upon these farms, with the only condition of establishing themselves in the way Mr. Wheeler should show them.

I think of you, my dearest friend and benefactor, very frequently, and am put in mind of you every morning and evening, by reading in that Bible which you gave me, and in which book you read yourself for many years."

William Allen likewise received a letter from the father of Alexander D'Junkovsky, in which he says—

"With a full sense of the humblest gratitude to the Lord for the safe return of my son Alexander to his country, I feel most particularly His divine mercy, in having made you the instructor, protector, and second father to my son, all the time of his long

residence in England. This is all I can say, for when a man has received obligations beyond all manner of compensation, he can do no more, but silently adore the Providence, who alone can compensate the good done to him."

Prince Alexander Galitzin, in acknowledging the receipt of William Allen's letter, with the tracts, &c., says—

"Every circumstance, co-operating for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, is highly interesting to me. In the present period of time, when the power of darkness has so many agents and instruments, it is always a great satisfaction to perceive the true light spreading its beneficial influences among mankind. The Spirit of God, our Saviour, will triumph over all the efforts of the spirit of evil and of untruth, and small as is the number of those who, with the true spirit of the children of God, are able to be employed by Him for His great cause, they will still, in their weakness, overcome all their adversaries, 'because greater is He that is in them, than he that is in the world.'

Ninth Month 27th.—Appia, from La Tour, dined with me. We had much conversation about the Waldenses, but came to no points, and it is difficult to do so. He is collecting money for the Waldenses generally.

Tenth Month 1st.—Joseph Foster and I came down to Brighton to attend the meeting to-morrow, on laying the first stone of the schools of industry.

2nd.—Attended our meeting for worship, and afterwards took a walk with D. P. Hack, as Lord John Russell, who had engaged to be present, was not expected till between one and two o'clock. On his arrival, we went up to the ground prepared for the school, together with several who are active in the concern. There was a considerable number present, and after J. N. Goulty had made a short speech, a parchment was read, containing a description of the premises, and of the building about to be erected, also the principles upon which the school was to be established. The parchment, with some coins and medals, was put into a glass bottle. Lord John then spread the mortar with a silver trowel; the bottle was deposited in a cell provided for it, and the stone was lowered to its place. Several Friends were there. We afterwards went to the great room at the

Old Ship, where a public meeting was held, at which Lord John Russell presided. Resolutions were passed, and the society was established. There was a very good feeling in the meeting; the business was ably conducted, and the whole went off exceedingly well. Joseph Foster and I set off home in the afternoon. I am quite glad that I went to Brighton.

Tenth Month 6*th*.—Attended the Inspector's Committee, Borough Road, then went on to the committee of the Bible Society, Earl Street: a pretty full attendance. Dr. Pinkerton made an interesting report of his tour in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, &c.

14*th*.—At Lindfield. As we were walking to the schools, the letters were handed to us, one of which contained the affecting intelligence of the decease of Hannah, wife of Dr. Hancock. She was a very valuable character, and will be missed beyond the bounds of her own family.

17*th*.—My dear wife, with Anna Bradshaw, Lucy, and I, went to Horsham, to attend the Quarterly Meeting. Elizabeth Dell and Joseph Knight were visiting with certificates. William Rickman was also there. We were sensible of a precious feeling on sitting down, which continued over the meeting to the close. Elizabeth Dell is an extraordinary woman; she spoke in ministry with great weight and clearness, and is now between eighty and ninety years of age. The second meeting was also a time of favour."

William Allen had, for some time, felt his engagements at Lanark a burden to him, and was desirous of being released from the concern; he, however, did not think it right to withdraw from his colleagues, until after a separation from Robert Owen, which was in contemplation, should be accomplished. In alluding to this subject, he says, "May Divine Providence open the way for me!" and in the Eleventh Month he writes—

"Signed the dissolution of partnership with Robert Owen and his two sons."

Many of the remaining engagements of this year, though important in the course of their fulfilment, and calculated to

promote the great objects which he kept steadily in view, yet presented little that was new, or of a character to claim public notice. He was diligent in attending the committees of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the British and Foreign School Society. The concerns of Africa and Greece, also called forth his exertions, and frequently led him to Downing Street, where he always met with kind attention, either from the authorities themselves, or their secretaries; and the affairs of Lindfield, and the interests of his own Religious Society, occupied much of his time. His sympathies having been more than usually awakened, from a variety of causes, he at times mentions being "very low," or "much cast down;" after experiencing this feeling however, he says, on one occasion—

"I was engaged in ministry, beginning with the words, 'As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts, saith the Lord,' proving the necessity of faith."

At another time he writes—

"My spirit was sweetly contrited in a feeling of the love of our Heavenly Father. I had a little secret refreshment in being able to adopt the language, 'The desire of my soul is to thy name, and to the remembrance of thee.'

Twelfth Month 13*th*.—Robert Forster and I went to Crawford's, at Sion College, Aldermanbury, and met W. Crawford, Dr. Lushington, Peter Bedford, Samuel Hoare, Josiah Forster, A. R. Barclay, and J. T. Barry. Warwick Weston came in afterwards, and we formed a new Capital Punishment Society. Public feeling on the subject of the barbarous and unchristian exhibitions of legal vengeance, is strongly excited. We agree to make the attack first upon forgery, to get the Common Council of London to begin the petitioning; then merchants and bankers, then the public in London, and then the country.

29*th*.—Capital Punishment committee at five. The name of the society was fixed upon, and sub-committees appointed. A

satisfactory meeting. I am to concert with Sir James Mackintosh about his bringing the subject before Parliament.

First Month 4th, 1829.—A little feeling of the good presence of the Lord during the night. My prevalent petition for days past has been, 'Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me.' Make me what thou wouldst have me to be. Attended Tottenham meeting, where I was engaged in ministry, beginning with these words, 'Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also,' inviting to an individual examination, in order to discover what was the principal bent and desire of our minds, and showing the necessity of witnessing deliverance from the bondage of corruption, by the grace of the dear Son of God.

16*th*.—British and Foreign School Committee—a memorable one. All my advances are now paid off, by an extraordinary exertion among our benevolent friends; we have raised between two and three thousand pounds, and the society is completely out of debt. Thus, after a struggle of more than twenty years, has Divine Providence been pleased to crown this most interesting work with success; indeed, He seems to have watched over and fostered it in a very peculiar manner. I felt reverently thankful."

TO ALEXANDER D'JUNKOVSKY.

"20*th of First Month (January)*, 1829.

"My dear friend,

"I have, for some weeks, been intending to reply to thy very acceptable letters, and feel that I have indeed neglected thee, but instead of making a long apology, I will merely state that my attention has been much taken up with some painful circumstances not connected with my own family, and some anxieties which I find it difficult to get rid of; be assured however, dear Alexander, that thou continuest to be the object of my affectionate remembrance; my desires are strong for thy preservation from every hurtful thing, and that our blessed Saviour, by the attractive influence of His grace, may draw thee nearer and nearer to Himself. This, I humbly trust, He will do, if thou dost not resist Him by

preferring thy own will to *His*. 'Seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness,' and all things which are necessary will, according to His promise, be assuredly added. Let it be thy first study to seek to know the divine will respecting thee, and daily pray for strength to perform it; thus wilt thou be a comfort to thy dear parents, and a blessing to thy country.

What a loss Russia has sustained in the death of the late Empress Dowager! her whole life appeared to be devoted to doing good. I shall never forget the interview which S. Grellet and I had with her at Petersburg, nor the kindness with which she furnished us with introductions to her establishments.

Do write to me soon, and believe me always, with christian affection,

Thine, &c."

TO JOHN VENNING, (THEN RESIDING AT PETERSBURG.)

"*7th of Second Month (February)*, 1829.

"My dear friend,

"Notwithstanding my long silence, I often think of thee with much affection, and love to retrace, in memory, those scenes at Petersburg in 1818 and 1819, wherein our hearts were warmed together in the feelings of christian love, and I have desired for thee, and for thy dear wife and son, that you may not stop short of the true rest, but follow on to know the Lord, waiting in humble silence and prostration of soul, day by day, for the renewed manifestation of His mind and will concerning you, and for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life. Remember, though Martha was beloved of her Lord, yet he declared that Mary, who sat at his feet, anxious for the gracious words which proceeded out of his mouth, had chosen the better part which should never be taken from her. I have often thought that there is much spiritual instruction in this passage.

We are now forming (principally out of our Prison Discipline Society) a new society for diffusing information on the subject of Capital Punishment, and have got the Common Council of London to appoint an extraordinary meeting, to consider of a motion for

petitioning Parliament. I am glad to hear that my dear young friend, Alexander D'Junkovsky, is put upon your Prison Committee.

The education of the children of the poor is making progress in different parts of the world. Our British and Foreign School Society has just sent out a young woman to Malacca, where there is an opening for schools."

TO SIR PATRICK ROSS, (THEN GOVERNOR OF ANTIGUA.)

"10*th of Third Month, (March,)* 1829.

"The tone of mind that always prevails wherever slavery is sanctioned, must be discordant with all those finer feelings of the soul which constitute its moral dignity. The very atmosphere of slavery is stifling, and to reflect that we are surrounded with thousands of human beings, who are forcibly deprived of their just rights, and whose sighs and groans daily and hourly ascend before the throne of Eternal Justice, must be a source of anguish to every Christian mind. The West India Islands have been and are the bane of this country, 'For, behold the Lord cometh out of his place to punish the inhabitants of the earth for their iniquity: the earth also shall disclose her blood, and shall no more cover her slain.'—Isaiah, xxvi, 21.

I am glad, however, that in England at least, the conviction is becoming more and more general, that it is impossible for man to have any property in man; every slave is, in fact, stolen goods; and what said the Mosaic Law,—that *less perfect* dispensation? 'He that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death.' Now he who holds his fellow man in slavery, by no other title than force, is on a par with him who stealeth a man. To talk of *property* in man, is a most improper assumption, and utterly repugnant to the principles of our holy religion. I know that sentiments like these would be considered *high treason* in the regions of slavery, and I long, my dear friend, to see thee fairly out of them.

Although my judgment respecting slavery is as above stated, I can easily conceive that there may be some amiable and benevolent

characters, the proprietors of plantations; there may be not a few who really desire to diffuse comfort and happiness among their slaves, and I sometimes think that I should like to spend a month or six weeks with some of these, and talk over plans whereby they might gradually divest themselves of the heavy responsibility which at present lies upon them, and at the same time materially improve their estates. I hope thou hast found time to read the book which I gave thee, on the Mitigation of Slavery, by Steel and Dixon.

I was lately at the rooms of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi, and find that they have awarded their gold medal to a gentleman, who has successfully substituted the labour of cattle, for that of slaves, in Demerara and in Berbice."

TO HENRY BROUGHAM, M.P.

"17*th of Third Month*, 1829.

"My dear Friend,

"It is with no small degree of alarm that I perceive, by a circular, a proposal to make the philosophy of Kant, an article in the Library of Useful Knowledge. Much as I admire some parts of the character of that philosopher, and the ingenuity of his system, I cannot but consider it dangerous to quit the solid ground of fact and experiment, and enter the aerial regions of metaphysics, where we may soon become the sport of various winds of doctrine, and the partizans of infidelity. As a system of ethics, and a code of rules for conduct, the Holy Scriptures stand pre-eminent; they delineate the character of Jehovah, and develope the mystery of salvation by Christ, in a manner which can never be equalled by any uninspired writer; and I really cannot but feel uneasy when I find Kant, although no atheist, declaring 'that we have no *certainty* in our knowledge of God, because certainty cannot exist except when it is founded on an object of experience.' Again, 'The proofs of natural theology taken from the order and beauty of the universe, are proofs only in *appearance*; they resolve themselves into a bias of our reason to suppose an Infinite Intelligence, the author of all that is possible; but from this bias it does not follow that there really is such an author.' I am somewhat alarmed again

in reading the article just published on the character of Mahomet.

On the whole, if this article of Kant comes out, may I beg thee to erase my name from the committee, that neither it, nor anything of the kind, may come forth with the least sanction from me.

Accept, my dear friend, two tracts on the Evidences of the Christian Religion; pray, for my sake, read them through.

Ever thine, cordially."

"*Third Month* 26*th.*—Began a paper for the Royal Society on the Respiration of Pigeons, &c.

Fourth Month 20*th.*—Attended the committee of the British and Foreign School Society. Euphemia Robertson, who has been trained there, and who is going to establish girls' schools in Corfu, is to sail to-morrow.

Fifth Month 11*th.*—Walked to the Freemason's Tavern, to the anniversary of the British and Foreign School Society. We were well supported on the platform, all the speeches went off well, the hall was nearly full, and it was an excellent meeting. I was tired, but comforted and thankful to the Author of all good."

In mentioning some of the business which occupied the attention of the Yearly Meeting, and referring to the state of our Religious Society in North America, where a separation had taken place on the ground of doctrine, William Allen says—

"It was the united judgment of the meeting, that it became the Society, in its collective capacity, to express its feeling on the subject of the late transactions; that though it might not be necessary to issue anything condemnatory with respect to our opposers, yet that it was due to our suffering brethren, to ourselves, and to the world, to make a public declaration of our principles. The subject was referred to the large committee."

He afterwards says, in writing to a friend in America—

"Our Yearly Meeting closed last evening, under a feeling of much solemnity. We have been marvellously helped and comforted from sitting to sitting, so that although we have had our trials, our consolation has abounded through the great Head of the

Church, who has been mercifully pleased to afford us the evidence that He is still mindful of His people, and hath not forsaken this portion of His heritage. The business has been transacted with much quietness and unanimity; not the least symptom of any opposition upon doctrinal grounds, notwithstanding we have published some pretty strong things. Thou wilt rejoice to hear that our Yearly Meeting has issued a declaratory minute, stating that it can have no fellowship with any persons, or bodies of persons, who deny the fundamental principles of the christian religion, and the minute goes on to state what those points are, in some of the strongest passages of Scripture relative to the divinity and offices of the Redeemer. We declare also, that we can have no unity or religious connection with those who deny the authority of the Holy Scriptures. Copies will be immediately forwarded to all the Yearly Meetings and Meetings for Sufferings on the American continent. Josiah Forster, who was clerk, has had a fagging time, but has been eminently useful.

I have lately been making out a list of Friends' books, which I think should be read in Friends' schools, and some of them studied. A small portion of time might be devoted every day to this object, and I also think the children ought to be questioned with regard to our religious principles. This most important subject should, at least, be brought on a par with other branches of education."

In the Ninth Month, when referring to various proposed engagements, he writes—

"The Essex Quarterly Meeting rests much upon my mind: my dear wife encourages me to attend to any thing which appears to be an impression of duty, but I can scarcely bring myself to believe that it is so; however, I am afraid of feeling condemnation if I stay."

Accordingly, on the 7th, he went to Chelmsford, and after attending the Quarterly Meeting next day, returned home with peaceful feelings, observing that this little journey had "answered well."

His love of astronomy was in no degree diminished by the variety of his occupations, and he occasionally much enjoyed a little relaxation in his observatory, or with his telescope.

"*Ninth Month* 13*th.*—I believe that if we were more accustomed to mental prayer, we should be more favoured with a feeling of good. O Lord, draw me nearer and nearer to thyself, and shew me thy will clearly!

Tenth Month 9*th.*—Examination at Croydon school, which was very satisfactory indeed; the boys answered remarkably well, and particularly as regarded the Scriptures."

William Allen continued to receive interesting information from Greece on the subject of education. Isaac Lowndes stated in one of his letters, that eighteen schools were established in different villages in the island of Corfu, some of which he had visited, and been much pleased with the progress made in them. Demetrius Pieride, who touched at Cerigo on his way to Syra, spoke in high terms of the zeal and exertions of the Resident there, Captain Macphail, not only in the cause of education, but in improving the agriculture of the island.

Professor Bambas, who, after his escape from Scio, took refuge in the Ionian Islands, thus writes from Corfu:—

"I have never forgotten the interesting conversation which we had together in my native country, you and your friend Grellet have made an indelible impression on my soul. The fruits of your labours are continually multiplying; they are not limited to a few individuals, nor are the benefits they have conferred of transient duration, but they are lasting, and of universal application.

Your plan for the amelioration of the poor is excellent, and your zeal is worthy of imitation; and doubtless many will be found, in your country, to follow your example, but here many difficulties oppose themselves. Miss E. Robertson gives much hopes for the advancement of the education of the girls. The societies of Britain, in the wise direction of their munificence, have already done much in extending their blessings all over the earth, and they will do more. What a glory to your nation, and to christianity!"

W. Allen, from time to time, acknowledges, with expressions of thankfulness to the great Giver of every blessing, the comfort he enjoyed in his domestic circle, and often, after recording the occupations or the anxieties of the day, he concludes with saying, "We were very comfortable together in the evening." On one occasion, when he had enlarged rather more on this subject, he adds, "Bless the Lord, O my soul; and all that is within me, bless His holy name."

He never relaxed in his affectionate attentions to his aged parent, but, at the close of this year, the time seemed at hand when her earthly house of this tabernacle was about to be dissolved. Though she had long manifested a desire to "go home," as she emphatically expressed herself, yet her tenderly attached son keenly felt the appoaching separation. The 31st of Twelfth Month, he writes—

"Visit to my mother; she was not up, which was a very unusual circumstance for her. I sat by her bedside and read to her in the Scriptures, but she appeared to have little consciousness. My prayers were put up, that He whom she had loved and desired to serve above all, might be graciously pleased to support and comfort her in the needful time. I believe that her day's work is done, and that she has only to wait till her change come, which I have no doubt will be unspeakably happy."

As there was little apparent alteration for several days, he pursued his intention of attending the Quarterly Meeting at Horsham, which he says was a time of divine favour; and, on his return, he writes—

"My dear mother is much the same; thus, this little journey, undertaken in the faith and in much depression, has fully answered; thanks be to Him whose name alone is excellent."

First Month 14*th*, 1830.—After noticing an increase of weakness in his beloved mother, and mentioning the arrival of his brothers Samuel and Joseph Allen, he writes—

"I was much affected on going to her bedside, yet comforted in the settled deep conviction that, with respect to the immortal part, all was well; my secret prayers were, that our blessed Saviour might be pleased to administer to her an easy entrance into his everlasting rest. She has long ardently loved her Redeemer, and the whole bent of her soul has been to depart and be with Christ.

First Month 15*th.*—Dear L. came in, and was a great comfort to me; she staid to the close, which took place about seven o'clock, when my beloved parent sweetly slept in Jesus. I was uncommonly affected, but sensible of strong inward support; I believe the Master was with us, and the heavenly solemnity with which we were favoured seemed to proclaim, in language louder than words, 'All is well, everlastingly well.' Although all that was within me of nature, felt the separation, yet the tribute of thanksgiving was raised to our God, who has supported her all her life long, and was, I believe, mercifully with her, at the solemn close. During her long protracted state of helplessness, it has been evident to those around her, that her faith and hope were firmly fixed upon Christ Jesus, the dear Son of God, and that her only hope of salvation was by and through Him.

22*nd.*—The interment of the remains of our precious mother took place at Stoke Newington to-day, this being the first in the new ground; a meeting was appointed on the occasion, which proved a time of much solemnity; a sweet evidence of peace was felt in standing round the grave, where I had to bear testimony to the goodness of God, who had been the refuge and strength of my beloved parent, and I also quoted these expressions in reference to the Saviour, 'Having loved his own which were in the world, he loved them unto the end.'"

A few days afterwards he writes—

"I can but remember the deep religious solicitude which my honoured and beloved mother felt for her children, how she used to collect us round her in her chamber, when we were very young, and talk to us in terms adapted to our capacity, of the things which belong to the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus

Christ, and I feel a consoling evidence that she has now been received into that blessed kingdom."

In the course of this winter his time was a good deal occupied with exertions to relieve the poor of his own village; much distress having prevailed in consequence of the severity of the season and want of employment: a soup society was established. In conjunction with other members of the committee, he took his turn in seeing the soup delivered, and remarks, "I feel great satisfaction in thus serving the poor."

The claims of the Capital Punishment Society were becoming very pressing, particularly as it regarded correspondence. The Secretary of State being about to introduce a bill into the House of Commons, for the Consolidation of the Forgery Acts, William Allen addressed the following observations to the Duke of Wellington :—

"Esteemed Friend,

"Under the anxious feelings of the present moment, on account of the health of our sovereign, I should not have obtruded myself upon thy notice, had I not considered it a matter of duty which could be no longer postponed. The bill before Parliament, involving the subject of the Punishment of Death, is increasingly felt by the public to be one of extreme importance, and I can assure the Duke, from my knowledge of the sentiments of that part of the nation, on whom the current of public opinion very much depends, that the framer of the bill on forgery was never more mistaken, than when he asserted that this opinion was not strong enough to warrant him in going further than he there stated; he may depend upon it that, as the public *ought* not to be, so they *will* not be satisfied, until our criminal code be more thoroughly purified. All who have travelled know that there is no nation in christendom that has such a code, and nothing is plainer than that it notoriously fails in affording adequate protection to the public. Cases are constantly occurring in the city of London, where persons are detected, whose lives would certainly be taken if the case were followed up, the proofs being as clear as possible; but on account

of the state of the law, they are suffered to escape to commit fresh depredations; whereas, if the punishment were short of death, the injured parties would feel it a duty to prosecute. And, above all, let me intreat the Duke to consider that the punishment of death, though awarded under the *Mosaic Law*, is no where sanctioned by our merciful *Redeemer*, but is directly contrary to His glorious gospel dispensation.

This reproach to us must, I am sure, in time be done away, and glad should I be to see the noble Duke add this *trophy* to those *peaceful* ones which have lately so claimed the admiration of the thinking part of the community.

I remain, with cordial attachment and esteem,

Thine very respectfully,

WILLIAM ALLEN."

Two days afterwards the following answer was forwarded to William Allen:—

"*London, April 26th*, 1830.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I have received your letter, and am much obliged to you for the enclosure.

I am afraid that you and I shall not agree upon the subject of the Forgery Bill, but I shall consider what you urge upon it, with the attention which I always give to whatever comes from you.

Believe me, my dear Sir, your's very faithfully,

WELLINGTON."

Subsequent entries in the diary show the close attention given to this subject, and W. Allen says—

"This business absorbs much time. Petitions from all parts against the punishment of death for forgery, continue to flow into both Houses of Parliament. I called on J. T. Barry, at Trinity Square; he works there constantly, doing almost all that any committee could do."

Even the intervals of the Yearly Meeting were much engrossed by efforts to mitigate the severity of our criminal code, and

Fifth Month 25*th.*—He says—"On reaching town, I found that Sir R. Peel had only carried his bill by a majority of fifteen. Sir J. Yorke said he reposed more faith in Sir R. Peel, than in the thousand bankers who had signed the petition against the punishment of death. Buxton gave notice that on the report being brought up, Brougham would move that the punishment of imprisonment should be substituted for that of death. The King seems to be getting gradually worse, and is now incapable of signing documents. A message is sent to Parliament to supply this deficiency. Prince Leopold refuses to be King of Greece."

William Allen mentions his mind being preserved in calmness during the Yearly Meeting, though he was, at times, rather overdone from the pressure of engagements. A general visit to the counties was agreed upon, and a large committee appointed, of which he was one. When this committee met to make some arrangements, he says—

"We were favoured with a degree of the same precious feeling as that which was experienced when the subject was concluded upon in the Yearly Meeting. Friends offered their names for different counties, and mine was put down for Lincolnshire, &c., where six are appointed, but we do not purpose going until the autumn Quarterly Meeting. It was a most satisfactory committee.

Sixth Month 4*th.*—On waking, my mind was sensible of the influence of good. Strong desires were raised for preservation, and that all may be brought down in me which is not acceptable in the divine sight. I endeavoured to keep my mind turned to the Lord, and felt the benefit of it.

9*th.*—(After attending the Essex Quarterly Meeting, held at Colchester.) Earnestly engaged in supplication to the God of my life, that He would purify me, and make me His in body, soul, and spirit. I felt a little humble hope and confidence that I was not forsaken of Him, and, on reviewing the transactions of yesterday, had to believe that I did quite right in coming, and had been preserved in the way of my duty."

On the decease of George IV, the Society of Friends prepared an address to King William IV, and also one to his Queen. William Allen was selected by his colleagues to read these documents on their being presented, and, in describing the occasion, he says—

"On entering the presence-chamber, I was glad to see the Duke of Wellington. The King was on his throne, and on my handing him the roll, he desired me to read it, telling me not to hurry, but to wait till our friends were come close up. I then read the address, standing near the lowest step of the throne. The King was very attentive, and afterwards drew from his pocket a written paper, containing his answer, which he read. It stated the pleasure the address had given him, and also conveyed an assurance of his protection, and that he would attend to the subjects brought forward. Sir Robert Peel asked me if we wished to kiss hands, which being declined, the King rose and said that the Queen would come in. He then retired, and she entered with some of her ladies, and ascended the throne. She also listened with great attention to the reading of the address to herself, and then read her written answer, which was kindly expressed. Sir Robert Peel took the King's answer, which he said should appear in the *Gazette*. The Queen withdrew, and we gradually receded."

William Allen then proceeded to Lindfield, where experiments connected with cottage husbandry continued to occupy a large share of his attention. He steadily pursued his benevolent plans for the benefit of the labouring classes, though he had not only to cope with prejudice on the one hand, and supineness or indifference on the other, but to encounter opposition under a variety of forms. His persevering exertions, however, gradually broke down these barriers, and produced an obvious effect upon the habits of the people. The appearance of the children became more orderly and respectable; the dwelling of the cottager presented comforts to which the poor man had before been a stranger, and he was in divers instances withdrawn

from a dependence on the parish for aid in the support of his wife and family, his allotment of land enabling him to provide for them by his own industry. In writing to a friend, W. A. remarks—

"My object in taking Gravely Farm, was to prove, by an experiment under the public eye, that it is possible to render the agricultural labourer independent of parish relief, even with his present very low wages, by letting him have a little land upon fair terms, and directing him in the cultivation of it. This experiment has succeeded.

Seventh Month 31*st.*—A newspaper, received this morning, gives an account of a revolution at Paris, in consequence of the despotic proceedings of the Bourbons. The King has fled, and many lives are already lost. La Fayette is at the head of the Insurrectionists, and is in possession of Paris.

Eighth Month 28*th.*—Our government appears disposed to acknowledge cordially the new King of France and his government. The great powers are also in favour of him."

A letter from A. Fadéév, of Ekateriñoslav, dated $\frac{4}{16}$ of August, 1830, mentioned the decease of the venerable Contineas, in the 81st year of his age. This aged but lively christian being unable to write himself, had dictated a letter to William Allen, dated the "21st of March." It was written in terms of grateful affection, and he then remarked, that it would, perhaps, be the last he should address to him. After expressing a hope that they should meet in eternity, he says—

"The passage of Holy Scripture, with which you concluded your last letter, (II. Corinthians, chapter v,) is ever present to my mind: 'For in this we groan, earnestly desiring to be clothed upon with our house which is from heaven. If so be that being clothed, we shall not be found naked.' My aspirations are constantly raised to our Saviour and Redeemer, Jesus Christ, that, through the operation of his grace in my soul, I may be clothed, and not found naked.

I beseech you, my very dear friend, to remember in your prayers, one who remains, and will continue to the last breath of his life,

Your devoted and sincere friend,
S. CONTINEAS."

Fadéév says—

"He expired on the $\frac{30 \text{ May}}{11 \text{ June}}$; his end was that of the perfect man—full of peace. His remains were interred in a spot which he had chosen, under the shade of three oaks, planted by his own hand. For thirty years he has watched over these colonies, with indefatigable labour; and he has desired to remain their benefactor even after his death; for nearly all his little property—the savings of his simple, self-denying life, is bequeathed to the schools which were under his care."

The 3rd of Ninth Month, William Allen left home, on the appointment of the Yearly Meeting, to visit the meetings in Lincolnshire and some of the neighbouring counties. Several other Friends were united in this engagement, and in the mutual desire, that they might be fellow-helpers in the truth, they proceeded in much harmony, and under the strengthening influence of christian love. Their spirits were refreshed during part of their journey, with the company of the venerable patriarch of Gedney, Jonathan Hutchinson, "whose family," W. A. remarks, "have lived in those parts above three hundred years." He mentions attending the different meetings in that county, in some of which he was enabled "to utter the word of exhortation," and in the progress of the work he says, "I am convinced that I am in the way of my duty." After attending the Quarterly Meeting at Lincoln, he pursued his engagements with the committees through Derby and Nottingham, and Cheshire and Staffordshire. They were kindly received by the various classes whom they visited, and found an open door for religious service, both in the Meetings for Worship and Discipline. William Allen was, as usual, much interested on behalf of the young people, whom, on many occasions, he

tenderly counselled or encouraged; and after alluding to some of these seasons, he says—

"I feel it a privilege to be employed, in ever so small a way, in the Great Master's work. If any good is done, it is *all* of Him, for I am daily and deeply convinced, that without the assistance of His grace and good Spirit, I can do nothing effectually to promote his work on the earth.

Ninth Month 21*st.*—(At Nottingham.) I received a letter this morning, from dear S. Grellet. He thus encourages me to do whatever may be required of me :—

'My beloved brother, continue faithful and diligent in the service of the Gospel of Christ, and in ministering to His church. I hope, in the course of the work devolving on the committee of your last Yearly Meeting, thou wilt do whatever is required of thee. I also hope this visit will prove useful to both visitors and visited. It brings into view plants that are growing under shade, which cannot be discovered in the crowded Yearly or Quarterly Meetings; thereby likewise the bond of unity and fellowship becomes strengthened; or, as our Indians say, the chain of friendship is made bright.'"

W. A. afterwards adds—

"My prayers are put up night and day for preservation. I am often humbled with a view of my imperfections and short comings."

This important engagement, which occupied about five weeks, was concluded with the Quarterly Meeting, held at Macclesfield, on the 6th of Tenth Month. In mentioning his return home the following day, he says—

"A peaceful calm over-spread my mind as we proceeded on our way. In passing by Highgate, I was contrited with a feeling of good. I remembered some of the low seasons I had passed through in this journey; but that text of Scripture was sweetly revived—'He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves

with him;' and this, in some degree, was my experience. Truly cordial it was again to meet the beloved objects of my affection, whom I had left behind.

Tenth Month 10*th.*—I accompanied Lucy to see the house in High Street, which it is proposed to take for the Invalid Asylum. I think it well adapted to the purpose.

Eleventh Month 11*th.*—Intelligence has been received from Paris, that the Chamber of Deputies with a majority of nine to one, has voted an address to the King for a law to abolish the punishment of death, except for political offences. A glorious step in this great cause!

23*rd.*—I spent the evening in writing letters for J. T. Barry, to increase the funds of the Capital Punishment Society."

In one of these letters William Allen writes—

"At the request of my valuable coadjutor, J. T. Barry, I forward a copy of a letter from him, on a subject which has for many years past, been very near our hearts. I must say for him, what he cannot say for himself; he has acted most nobly and energetically; being set at liberty from the concern at Plough Court, for three or four months, he has laboured night and day in the cause, and it was owing to his exertions that Sir Robert Peel found himself in a minority in the House of Commons in one stage of the business. Public feeling existed in an intense degree, but it required such a man as Barry to open the channels through which that feeling might flow, and produce its effect upon the government of the country. In doing this he has been obliged to make advances of money, for the end in view could never have been obtained if he had waited till the friends of humanity had been consulted, and their subscriptions received. It is, however, to be hoped that they will not suffer him to sustain a pecuniary loss in their cause. For his mental and bodily exertions, he will receive the rich reward of an approving conscience."

"28*th.*—(At Lindfield.) I lay awake a good deal, but endeavoured to turn my mind to the Lord. I prayed for a blessing upon my labours, and upon those dearest to me, which indeed I often do in the night watches."

The interest excited by the various plans in operation at Lindfield, induced persons of rank and influence to visit the establishment; those who were dependent upon their own industry for support, were also attracted toward this scene of benevolent exertion, and it sometimes happened that the parties incidentally assembled, not only occupied different positions in society, but held very different opinions; William Allen however, with that genuine hospitality and christian kindness for which he was distinguished, gave all a welcome, and was ever ready to furnish information to the inquirer, or to render assistance to the needy.

The Earl of Chichester, who is Lord of the Manor of Lindfield, in accordance with the example of his late worthy father, patronised some of the efforts made for the benefit of the poor in that neighbourhood, and on many occasions gave his personal attendance to promote the objects in view. Several other noblemen, amongst whom was Lord Brougham, also inspected the establishment, and at the commencement of 1831, the little colony, then consisting of twenty-five cottages, was visited by one of the royal family. The Duke of Sussex had many times cordially entered into William Allen's plans for improving the condition of the labouring classes, and had promised to go and see his schools and cottage allotments. When he was at Brighton, arrangements were accordingly made for the accomplishment of his purpose: on the 3rd of First Month, William Allen met him a few miles from Lindfield, and escorted him to Gravely Cottage, where, with his accustomed affability and kindness, the Duke mingled in the family circle, and partook of some simple refreshment. He afterwards visited one of the cottages on a five-acre farm, and one of those for labourers, and also went over the schools and workshops. He appeared pleased with receiving some tracts printed at the establishment, and warmly expressed his approbation of what he had witnessed.

"*Second Month* 11*th*, 1831.—My mind was comforted this morning in the remembrance of these expressions, 'By the meekness and gentleness of Christ,' and desires were raised to experience a greater measure of this spirit. I am often pained at feeling any thing of a contrary nature.

Third Month 20*th*.—Strong prayers in the night to be brought and kept under the influence of the unction, and that the Lord would be pleased to favour me with a knowledge of His will, and with strength and a disposition to perform it. The state of the world, and the ravages of war, afflicted me, especially what is going on in Poland. There seems disaffection in the provinces of Russia, and France is also unsettled."

In writing to Stephen Grellet, respecting Lindfield, William Allen mentions having much comfort in the reading meetings, which he held, when there, on a first-day evening. He says—

"My concerns in this place will suffer loss from the marriage of my niece Anna Bradshaw, with Joseph Pease of Darlington."

Shortly afterwards he writes:—

"I have received some particulars lately of the state of the Mennonites and the Malakans, in the South of Russia; with regard to the latter there seems to be a mixture among them: some, I have no doubt, are near the truth, but they are much to be felt for, as others, with extravagant notions, have latterly come to reside in the colony. The Mennonites appear to be flourishing."

"*Fourth Month* 18*th*.—I accompanied E. J. Fry to Kensington Palace, to meet the Duchess of Kent and her daughter, the Princess Victoria. It was a satisfactory interview. The Princess has much of her father's countenance, and appears exceedingly amiable.

20*th*.—In reading the Scriptures to the family, my spirit was contrited at those gracious words of the Saviour, respecting the woman who anointed his feet,—'Her sins are forgiven.'

Sixth Month 5*th*.—It is a precious state of mind to be so under the influence of good, that the effect may be felt by those with whom we are associated. I am convinced that there are persons

who, in this way, are silent preachers of righteousness. When, however, we cannot attain to the sensible enjoyment of this state, if we pant after it, and press towards it, we shall be safe.

My mind was tendered with a sweet feeling of the presence of the Spirit of Truth, and I was enabled to appeal, in a degree of humble faith, to our Advocate with the Father.

12*th*.—Opened the Bible upon Jeremiah xxxiii, 3, 'Call unto me and I will answer thee, and shew thee great and mighty things which thou knewest not.' When afterwards reading the 10th chapter of Mark to the family, I was affected with the cry of blind Bartimæus to be healed, his faith and his perseverance, but particularly with the words—'Be of good comfort, rise, He calleth thee; and he, casting away his garment (every impediment), rose, came to Jesus, and was made whole." O Lord! call *me*.

13*th*.—Morning Meeting: a memorable time of comfort; dear William Forster said, that, under depression, it was natural to speak of the present as a low time, and yet he believed that the Lord had a great work going on in the earth, and that the fields were white already to harvest. He sweetly encouraged those who, with increasing years, were conscious of increasing infirmities, remarking, that these feelings were *only bodily*. It was the earthly tabernacle which caused them to groan, being burdened, and in the swelling of Jordan, before the final close, the precious spirit would be preserved above all. He dwelt, in triumphant language, upon the joys about to be revealed. I was contrited to tears, and rejoiced for the sake of some to whom it especially applied. E. J. Fry and James Backhouse were engaged in prayer, and some other Friends in ministry."

Stephen Grellet having a prospect of religious service on this side the Atlantic, arrived at Liverpool the latter end of the month; he shortly afterwards proceeded to Stoke Newington, where he received a warm welcome from W. Allen, who says—

"After a short time spent in conversation, my dear wife and some of the family being present, a feeling of solemnity prevailed, and Stephen knelt down and returned thanks, that the covering of

divine love under which we had separated eleven years ago, was mercifully extended over us on our meeting again.

Eighth Month 1*st*.—Inspectors' Committee, Borough Road; an important meeting; several promising young men offered themselves to be trained as masters."

William Allen believed it to be his religious duty to accompany S. Grellet in a part of his engagement in this country, and having obtained the sanction of his Monthly Meeting, they set out for Rochester on the 13th of Eighth Month. In the course of their gospel mission they visited the meetings of Friends in Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Dorsetshire, and Hampshire. By their request many meetings for public worship were appointed, and some of them were seasons of divine favour, wherein the hearts of the people were contrited, and "the name of the Lord Jesus was magnified."

During this engagement, services of various kinds, yet all tending towards the welfare of the great human family, were required of William Allen; and whether he advocated the cause of the labourer, assisted in the distribution of tracts, took part in promoting education and the circulation of the Scriptures, or felt called upon to preach the Gospel, the prevailing desire of his heart was to be "found faithful."

On one occasion he writes—

"Several times when awake in the night, these words were brought to my remembrance, 'Every branch in me that beareth not fruit my Heavenly Father taketh away; and every branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it that it may bring forth more fruit."

His spirit was cheered with visiting those aged servants of Christ, William and Rebecca Byrd, whose dwelling, he observed, seemed to be the abode of peace; and in several instances both he and his fellow-traveller were comforted in being permitted to partake, with beloved Friends, of "times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord."

They returned to Stoke Newington the 23rd of Ninth Month, when he writes—

"I have much comfort and peace in the retrospect of this journey.

Ninth Month 26th.—William Ewart, M.P., has taken up the subject of capital punishment, and has written to me for information. He has given notice of his intention to bring forward a motion.

Tenth Month 3rd.—Inspectors' Committee, Borough Road; only Robert Forster and myself, besides H. Dunn; satisfactory. Thence, to the committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Earl Street. A great number of addresses from auxiliary societies warmly supporting the original constitution.

Twelfth Month 1st.—A long conference with Lord Brougham about schools, capital punishment, slavery, cheap books, cottage plans, Ireland, &c. He wishes to see me again in ten days, when we are to have some further conversation, particularly in reference to the Forgery Bill.

19*th.*—Waited upon the Duke of Richmond by his own appointment, in consequence of what Brougham had said to him, and was kindly received; we had some very interesting conversation on Lindfield plans, and the poor generally, but particularly as it regards the poor of Ireland.

Dear Eliza left us to-day to pay a visit to her sister at Darlington. We part with her reluctantly, particularly on account of the cholera, which has made its appearance in the north.

Twelfth Month 23rd.—Attended the Committee for Distressed Greeks, held at Plough Court. Theophilus Kaïres was there, and we subscribed two hundred and fifty pounds to the Orphan Asylum at Andros.

First Month, 1832.—Some feeling of good, with desires that I might be instrumental in drawing others nearer to the truth. This query was presented to my mind, and dwelt much in my thoughts, not without a sweet sense of divine love,—'Am I ripening for heaven?'

16*th.*—Wrote to E. Stanley, about his prohibiting the Scriptures in Schools in Ireland.

First Month 26th.—Received a letter from S. Grellet to-day; he has views towards the continent of Europe. He wishes me to join him in his present engagement as soon as I can. This brings me under close feeling.

27th.—I wrote to S. G. proposing to meet him on the 6th of next month, and if so permitted, to remain with him from three to four weeks."

On the day proposed William Allen met Stephen Grellet at Samuel Lloyd's, near Birmingham, and here, as on many other occasions, he gratefully acknowledges the kindness with which he was received by his friends. He says—

"Stephen and I settled our plan of proceeding, which is to go into Devonshire and Cornwall as soon as we can.

Second Month 7th.—Engaged in aspirations for divine help and direction. After breakfast we set out for Worcester, and on our way had much interesting conversation. Stephen unfolded to me his views respecting the continent, where he is likely to go soon after the Yearly Meeting. We went to Henry Newman's, where we had a most cordial reception. Dr. Thomas, the physician who attended me at Zante, lives at Worcester, and I called to see him and his wife."

After some religious service in this city, where a meeting for public worship was appointed, and proved satisfactory, the travellers proceeded by Tewksbury, and Gloucester to Bristol, and from thence through Devonshire to Cornwall. They were diligent in performing the work which they believed was assigned to them by the great Head of the Church, and were helped on their way by the kindness of their friends. At Austle, in speaking of a private religious opportunity, W. A. says—

"I had to express the comfort of being brought forward on our journey after a godly sort, that is, not only by being provided with what is needful for the supply of our temporal wants, but also, and more especially, by the sympathy of our friends."

In passing through Cornwall, and visiting many of the near relations of his first wife, he says—

"My mind dwelt very much upon former scenes. At Marazion my precious Mary was very vividly in my remembrance, and also my dear child, but through all, how mercifully have I been sustained and supported. I have been brought through great trials and tribulations, and been provided for, down to the present hour. May I not humbly adopt the language, 'Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord, God Almighty; just and true are *all* thy ways, thou King of saints.' My drooping spirit was calmed and comforted, and my faith revived."

After mentioning their arrival at Elizabeth Fox's, at Falmouth, he says—

"We were most cordially received, and soon had a large party of dear kind young Friends about us. Here I was comforted by a letter from my beloved wife; she is inexpressibly dear to me, and is indeed a true help-meet."

On several occasions, he speaks with thankfulness of the solemnity with which they had been favoured in their religious meetings, and of the power which was graciously vouchsafed to them to preach the gospel. He observes—

"Stephen and I had much conversation about the continent, and on his views with regard to the future. I do hope, that if it should be right for me to take any part with him in his proposed engagement, that the *duty* may be made very clear. The sacrifice would indeed be great."

Proceeding by Truro, Wade Bridge, Bodmin, and Liskeard, at each of which places the way opened for religious service, they again entered Devonshire, and after visiting Tavistock, which meeting, he says, is nearly composed of persons who have joined the Society of Friends from principle, they went on to Exeter. Dartmoor called forth his geological interests, and he remarks that—

"Large stones of granite, &c., are thickly strewed like the wreck of a world. The ride from Morton Hampstead is very grand, and reminded me of Switzerland."

From Exeter, William Allen returned direct to Stoke Newington, which he reached "in peace," the 3rd of Third Month, and says, that in this journey of twenty-six days, they attended twenty-one meetings for worship of our Religious Society, and ten others, to which the public were invited.

"*Third Month* 4*th.*—First-day. The cholera is making progress in Marylebone Workhouse. Our family reading in the evening was 'The Christian's Refuge;' a striking tract, applicable to the present times.

7*th.*—Monthly Meeting. I gave an account of my journeys with Stephen Grellet, and returned the certificate granted me in the Eighth Month of last year. I also opened my concern in general terms, to pay a religious visit to some parts of the continent of Europe, and felt inward comfort and support, though the prospect was trying. Many Friends expressed unity and sympathy, and a committee was appointed to draw up a certificate.

15*th.*—Rode to Kensington Palace, and had a conference with the Duke of Sussex; gave him the eighth Report of the Prison Discipline Society, Sussex Reports, &c.; a satisfactory interview. Made several other calls, and was kindly received by the Duke of Bedford. I saw Dr. Lushington, who says the late events in Jamaica will forward our cause.

18*th.*—My mind turned to the Source of all Good in supplication. After striving to perform our duties as far as we are able, and can ascertain them, we ought, as much as possible, to avoid anxiety, and to endeavour to stay our minds upon God.

25*th.*—A little comforted and supported. I have no hope or confidence, but in the dear Redeemer.

27*th.*—Quarterly Meeting. My mind was under the weight of my concern, and the impending consideration of it by Friends, but I felt that the Lord was near, and we had a favoured meeting. Soon after we were settled in the second meeting, I rose and stated my prospect of religious service on the continent; many

Friends feelingly expressed their sentiments; the current of unity and sympathy was strong, and an endorsement of the certificate granted me by the Monthly Meeting, was unanimously agreed to."

William Allen was much interested in the exertions of Michael Sadler on behalf of the factory children, and after an interview with him about this period, he says, "The foundation is laid for useful co-operation in future." On the 29th of Third Month, he writes—

"With Crawford and Barry, at 18, Aldermanbury, on the subject of factory children; agreed to form an association for bettering their condition.

Fourth Month 9th.—Though very much tired with town engagements in the morning, at Frederic Janson's urgent request, I accompanied him to Kingsland, to attend a temperance meeting held in the School House, at seven o'clock. There was a good company; a Scotchman, who has been very active in the cause, made a powerful speech, and there were many useful observations. I was well satisfied in having been there.

11*th.*—My mind was much impressed, on waking, with the necessity and beauty of a state of humility, and of that charity which 'beareth all things.' O, for more of the meekness and gentleness of Christ! Nathaniel Paul, from Canada, is consulting me about the settlement of free people of colour there; he says that in the state of Louisiana, a law has been enacted, that if any person establish only a sabbath school to teach the children of slaves, he is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars for the first offence, and for the second to the punishment of death.

16*th.*—Capital Punishment Committee, Aldermanbury; factory children followed.

17*th.*—Drawing up a sketch of the report for the Capital Punishment Committee. Lecture, No. 6, to the Stoke Newington schools; began hydrostatics. At Hackney in the evening, to attend the anniversary of the Auxiliary Bible Society; Hughes, from the Parent Society, was there; a satisfactory meeting.

Fourth Month 18*th.*—Sydney Taylor took my rough sketch of the proceedings of the society, and, by retouching it, made a capital report."

Fifth Month.—About this period, considerable excitement prevailed in the political world on the subject of the Reform Bill, and the resignation of ministers, and so large a share of public attention was directed to parliamentary concerns, that it was difficult for leading men to give their time to other objects. William Allen says, "Thick clouds hang over our prospects of amelioration." He called upon the Duke of Sussex respecting the meeting of the Capital Punishment Society, but illness and the pressure of business prevented an interview; in a kind note, however, which the Duke afterwards wrote, he says—

"By calmness, firmness, and honesty, I trust that order and confidence will be restored; these we want on every account, for without them *no good* can be produced, and *good men* are discouraged from working in the vineyard. Most anxious am I to promote the great object for which we were to have met this day, but I am unwell, which therefore incapacitates me. Wishing you health and happiness, and that you may prosper in all your useful and active operations, believe me

Your sincere friend,

Augustus Frederick."

"18*th.* — Yearly Meeting's Committee on the visits to the counties; read the written reports from all the sub-committees; a valuable set of documents."

W. A. mentions that his own concern was fully united with by the Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders.

"31*st.*—I find that Ewart's Bill on the subject of capital punishment, passed the Committee of the House of Commons triumphantly, last night. The exertions made to procure the attendance of members proved very successful; about one hundred and sixty were present, and Sir Robert Peel stood almost alone in his opposition. Dear Barry has cause to be humbly thankful that his efforts have been so blessed.

Sixth Month 5*th.*—The Reform Bill passed the House of Lords last evening by a majority of eighty-four; viz.—one hundred and six for it, twenty-two against it.

8*th.*—My spirits low; I wish to withdraw from all public engagements when I can suitably do so."

From about this period until his departure, William Allen's time was much occupied in preparations for his journey to the Continent, and in making arrangements respecting Lindfield, where, he says—

"I have left dear Christine Majolier in commission."

Through the kindness of several persons in authority, he was furnished with documents calculated to facilitate his progress in foreign parts. Seventh Month 3rd, he writes—

"Went up to Downing Street for my passport, which was viséd by the Dutch, Belgic, Prussian, and Austrian Ministers. Very busy preparing for my journey; low with the prospect of parting with my beloved wife, yet I am preserved in peace; she bears up remarkably well, which is quite a strength to me. Dear Eliza and Lucy have been exceedingly helpful, as if they were my own daughters, and indeed I feel them as such.

Seventh Month 4*th.*—Read to the family the chapter in Hebrews on faith. My mind was peaceful in the settled conviction that I am in the line of my duty, and that this journey is not lightly undertaken. Our blessed Master was, I trust, near, enabling us to overcome the feelings of nature for *His sake,* and after taking leave at Stoke Newington, I proceeded, with some of the family, to London, where Stephen Grellet and I went on board the *Atwood* steamer, for Rotterdam. We left the Custom House Quay about half-past eleven; some Friends accompanying us to Gravesend. A quarantine of seven days is to be performed between Helvoetsluys and Rotterdam, on account of the awful scourge of cholera morbus, which is spreading in our country. The weather is beautiful, and no person seems to suffer from sea-sickness; Stephen and I retired in the evening to read our chapter, and had a sweet time of silence afterwards, in which we felt that the Lord was near.

Seventh Month 5*th.*—About half-past nine we came within sight of Helvoetsluys. We ran a considerable distance by the side of Goree, which was on our right; and here a great number of stakes are driven into the sand, to prevent the soil from being washed away by the sea: the ants have much assisted in this work by throwing up hillocks which are very firm, and no one is permitted to disturb them. There is also a penalty for destroying the *Arundo Arenaria,* the matted fibres of whose roots keep the earth together. On our arrival at Helvoetsluys, the officer of health came alongside the vessel, the papers were handed out in tongs, put into some fluid, and then given to him; another officer also came up. This business was soon dispatched, and we proceeded to Tiengemeten, towing a gun boat after us, with two cannons pointed towards us, in order to prevent the escape of any person from our ship. Here is a great expanse of water, bounded by low lands, on which are a number of trees. Ranges of wooden buildings are fitted up for persons under quarantine, there are now about sixty from France, who have to remain for fifteen days. We were allowed to land for a short time in the afternoon, but were not permitted to go far.

6*th.*—Stephen and I went on deck and read our chapter to some comfort. In the course of the morning I observed the captain's brother looking anxious, and on inquiry I found that a foreign sailor, who had been on shore the preceding evening, was very ill, and had symptoms of cholera. It appeared that he was the owner of a public house at Rotterdam, and was in the habit of drinking to excess; that he and some of his companions had become intoxicated, and that he had taken a great deal of cold water. This intelligence spread a general gloom over the passengers. On the arrival of the medical man I went on deck to see him; the preparations he made to come on board were rather appalling; he took off his cap and coat, and put on a long black oiled silk gown, which reached to his feet, black gloves of the same material, and a black hood which covered his head and face, excepting the nose and eyes; I went down with him to see the poor man who was evidently in a very critical state, but the doctor did not pronounce the disease to be cholera. I had a bad opinion

of the case, and my counsel was that we should go on shore, and put up with any inconvenience rather than remain on board, but we soon found that this would not be permitted. The doctor was very attentive, coming five times in the course of the day; his efforts were, however, unavailing, and about nine o'clock he witnessed the dissolution of his poor patient. This produced a great bustle; our situation was a trying one, and the awfulness of the scene was heightened by a storm of thunder and lightning: but reflecting that we were here from an apprehension of duty, and not for any purpose of our own, I had a humble hope that we should not be forsaken. O, that I could adopt the language of the Apostle! 'But none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I may finish my course with joy.' Acts xx. v. 24. Our whole trust is in God.

Seventh Month 7th. — On going to my berth last night, I endeavoured to turn my mind to the Lord, who is indeed my only refuge, and I had a good night. When I went on deck I heard that one of the men from our vessel, who went on shore with his companions, was dead, and that another was not likely to live. This was fresh cause for anxiety, but I was mercifully supported, and opening my Bible to read as usual, the 91st Psalm presented, without my having any previous thoughts of it; may I not look upon this circumstance as providential? I afterwards observed to Stephen, that we must commit ourselves to our gracious Lord and Saviour; trusting that He would either open a way for the accomplishment of His own work, or accept our dedication. I felt much support in mental prayer during the day.

8th.—First-day. We are both favoured with usual health. The third poor man from our ship died this morning. We have a trying prospect, but our trust and confidence fail not.

We left the vessel to-day, and had quarters assigned us in a large warehouse, which is without windows, but there are openings with shutters, which are all closed but one. We proceeded, in Robinson Crusoe fashion, to make the best use of our resources, and by the aid of boxes, benches, &c., managed to procure a table and seats, which we placed in one corner of our large room. The gnats or musquitoes annoy us very much, but Stephen and I

are favoured to feel peace, resignation, and unity of spirit under these new circumstances. We read the 17th chapter of the Gospel of John, and also some of the Psalms, after which we had a silent pause, and were refreshed by the precious feeling of soul-sustaining help. The *Atwood* started for London to-day.

The great number of persons here, whose quarantine has expired, and who have only been detained on account of the awful events in our vessel, were eagerly looking out for an order from government for their liberation, and between two and three o'clock it arrived. Many ran to the water side, earnest to know their doom, and when the commanding officer opened his despatches, and announced that they were at liberty to depart, there was a general shout, waving of hats, running, leaping, and every demonstration of joy. The great vessel which had been occupied as an inn, was soon cleared, and the parties quickly transferred themselves to the Rotterdam steamer. The Ambassador's lady, the Baroness de Falck, was among the spectators of their departure. She is a very affable, agreeable person, and we soon became acquainted; her husband also joined us, and was very kind. We had a good deal of conversation in the course of the day; he remembered having seen me before, and I am inclined to look upon his being here at this time, as almost providential. They have ten days longer to stay. There was a good deal of talking after dinner, and one person was rather quarrelsome with the colonel in command; the prospect of remaining in such company was trying, but way was made in a remarkable manner for our release, without any seeking or contrivance of our's. Apartments in the principal house having become vacant by the liberation of those persons who went by the Rotterdam steam boat, we accompanied our fellow-passengers of the *Atwood* to look at a room which contained ten bedsteads; it was dirty and gloomy, with the appearance of an hospital. Stephen and I made choice of two beds, but soon after an order came for us to have a small room *to ourselves*, with two beds in it, and a man to wait upon us. We were thankful to our gracious Lord and Master, for this most seasonable provision. A young man, a medical officer under the doctor, furnished us with clean sheets, and every thing that was comfortable, even

to knives, forks, &c. After our usual reading, we had a sweet time of religious retirement before we went to rest. Thus strength, proportioned to the trials of the day, is mercifully afforded.

Seventh Month 9th.—On going down this morning to see the steam boat which is just arrived from London, we met with the Baron de Falck and his lady; he seemed much pleased with some books and pamphlets which we gave him, and offered us letters of introduction to the Hague, as it is possible that we may be released before them, they having come from France. The Baroness told us in the evening that they were quite delighted with our books.

10th.—The Baron de Falck's apartments are next to our's; his sister is come to stay with them. They took tea on the grass under the trees with which our habitation is surrounded, and kindly made us join them. We had much agreeable, and, I trust, some useful conversation. The Baron lent me the *Times* newspaper, by which it appears that our ministers are encompassed with difficulties. There is great excitement in Germany, and imminent danger of a general war. May the Lord God Almighty, in His mercy, avert it! My dear fellow-traveller and I have nothing to do with politics, but desire to promote the things which make for peace in this world, and in the world to come, in every country under heaven.

The Magazine Master is a useful man here, and has been very kind to us; as we were standing together near the sea this morning, he reminded me that, on a former occasion, in return for his civilities, I had asked him if I could be of any use to him, and he now said, 'I wish you would *pray for me.*' I recommended him to apply to our blessed Lord and Saviour himself, and dwelt upon the importance of habitual mental prayer.

We were again alarmed this evening, on finding that the vessel which sailed for London to-day, left one of the crew sick; this occasioned a depression in our fund of *spirits*, but still we feel deep inward support; indeed, I have felt more of our blessed Master's peace and love, while we have been under trying circumstances here, than I have been favoured with for a long time."

The man's disorder did not prove to be cholera, and in the course of the few remaining days which elapsed previous to their liberation, William Allen mentions having several agreeable interviews with the Baron de Falck and his party. On one occasion he says—

"We had a very long and most interesting conference on the subject of slavery, public instruction, &c. I maintained the doctrine of principle, against that of expediency, proving that no plea of expediency could justify the continuance, for a moment, of that which is gross wickedness in the divine sight.

The Baron was very open and affable, and I trust that the effects of this conversation will not be lost."

Early on first-day, the 15th, the parties were released from quarantine, and, on reaching Rotterdam, Stephen Grellet and William Allen found John S. Mollet, of Amsterdam, who had kindly arranged to accompany them during part of their proposed journey, and act as interpreter, and who had come forward to Rotterdam to meet them. Their time of religious worship proved one of mutual comfort, wherein the language of thanksgiving and supplication was uttered, and feelingly united in. W. A. observes—

"*Seventh Month* 16*th*.—On waking this morning, my prayer was put up, that the Great Head of the Church, the Redeemer of men, would, from time to time, graciously vouchsafe to my dear companion and me, that power,—that inward spiritual strength, without which *we* can do nothing. 'The kingdom of God is not in word, but in power;' without it, what are the most eloquent words? The expressions of our blessed Saviour to his disciples, when he sent them out, were brought very fresh to my remembrance, 'Into whatsoever city or town ye shall enter, inquire who in it is worthy.' Our business is, to inquire after, and encourage the tender-spirited ones."

During their stay at Rotterdam, they had religious communication with some seriously disposed persons, and visited several

of the public institutions. The Orphan House is noticed as being in excellent order, with every thing about it particularly neat and clean. William Allen says that several of the other schools are also very interesting establishments, but he mentions, with much regret, that the Bible is not read in any of them, though scripture history is introduced. Some of the poor children receive an allowance of bread and money, and they appear well taught in many useful branches of learning.

"In some of the principal streets here," he says, "there is water in the middle, deep enough for large ships to lie close to the side of the footpath, on which there is a row of trees.

Seventh Month 17*th.*—We hear that the cholera has broken out at the Hague, and on fully considering the subject, we have agreed to give up going there, fearing lest if we stay too long in this country, we should have to perform quarantine on going into Prussia. We therefore concluded to proceed direct to Amsterdam, and set out about four o'clock. The country is intersected with canals, on which the trekschuits, drawn by one horse, carry goods and passengers. This is the cheapest mode of travelling in Holland. There is a great deal of land in pasture, which is very luxuriant, and there are also fine crops of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and particularly large beans; there is likewise a good deal of flax. As we approach Haarlem, there are many pretty country seats, with extensive grounds. Flowers are much cultivated, and we were told, that at a public show in the spring, there were seven hundred varieties, and none of them common.

On reaching Amsterdam, we went to the 'Grand Döelen,' a clean, good hotel, where we are comfortably accommodated.

We hear that the deaths from cholera are rapidly increasing at the Hague. My spirits are low, and I feel the need of adopting the language of the poor disciples, 'Lord, increase our faith.'"

Though they met with pious and interesting persons in this city, and had some refreshing opportunities of religious intercourse with them, yet, William Allen writes—

"We are tried at the lukewarmness that prevails here."

A Meeting for Worship was appointed to be held in the Meeting House, then belonging to Friends, when a select company attended, many of whom were considered to be of the upper classes of society. They behaved with much seriousness and propriety; the word of exhortation was offered, and they were counselled not to trust to man, or to their own works, but to examine the ground of their hopes, and to build upon the only sure foundation, Jesus Christ, the Rock of Ages.

There are many of the sect of Mennonites in Amsterdam, but they are regarded as an altered people, having given up many of their distinguishing principles, and mingled with the world. Those who retain the primitive principles, keep very much to themselves. W. A. says—

"We visited the infant school established by Friends of Devonshire House Monthly Meeting, with that part of the prize-money assigned to John Warder, the real owners of which could not be found.* It will thus remain a noble monument of our christian principles against receiving any gain from war. There are between sixty and seventy children on the list. This institution ought to be watched over and encouraged on our side of the water.

Seventh Month 20th.—I received a letter from my dear wife, which conveyed the awful tidings that our next door neighbour had died of cholera, after a few hours illness. She also mentioned some other cases near London. I was deeply affected. May the Lord preserve her, and those also who are inexpressibly dear to me! We are all in His hand, and may we be enabled, whatever may come, to say, 'Thy will be done.'

Between one and two o'clock, we started for Zwoll, and passed through Naarden and Amersfort, to Nykerk, where we lodged.

* During the war, a vessel in which this Friend had some share, captured a Dutch vessel of considerable value. Much pains were taken to find out the real owners of the property, and a great part of it was restored to them; but as some could never be traced it was appropriated to the establishment of an Infant School at Amsterdam. This was the first institution of the kind in Holland, and now there are Infant Schools in all the large towns in that kingdom.

We noticed, in passing through the villages of Laren and Emmenses, the delightful progress that was making in planting trees, and reclaiming the heath, which, notwithstanding the poverty of the soil, was made to produce crops. The habitations in this district are widely scattered. We have seen many large sheds, or houses for drying tobacco, of which there are whole fields in a vigorous state. This being the time of hay harvest, we have met many strong looking men, carrying scythes, and learn that they come annually, from the neighbourhood of Münster, to mow the grass; they are said to do twice as much work in the same time as a Dutchman, and for the same wages per day; they are weavers in winter, and thus subsist by agricultural and handicraft labour, as recommended in 'Colonies at Home.'"

The travellers reached Zwoll the next day, and after a short stay there, proceeded to visit the colonies at Frederick's Oord, where a great experiment for the benefit of the poor was going forward. They were furnished with an introduction to the Director, whom they found very obliging and intelligent. This interesting establishment was commenced under the able superintendence of General van den Bosch, and from William Allen's detailed account of their visit, and of the origin and progress of the work, the following brief outline is extracted:—

"The colony of Frederick's Oord is situated in the province of Overyssel, in North Holland, a few miles east of the Zuyder Zee. It is nine miles in length, and consists, in fact, of three colonies, viz., Frederick's Oord, Wilhelmina's Oord, and William's Oord. Oord, signifies place. The first cottage was built by General van den Bosch, in the year 1818; previous to that period the number of paupers in Holland, in consequence of want of employment, was distressingly great, and they became a heavy public burden. About this time, the 'Société de Bienfaisance,' was instituted, with the object of bettering the condition of the poor. The subscriptions were in small sums, but the members were extremely numerous, and the organisation was so excellent, that its ramifications subsequently extended thoughout the whole of Holland. The

government wisely patronised this undertaking in its first stages, and I believe still continues its paternal care towards it. The society resolved upon trying the plan of cottage husbandry for the poor. Fifteen hundred of the most destitute were collected, cottages were built, land was laid out, stock was provided, and such judicious arrangements were made, that those very persons who were before quite a burden to the community, did much towards their own support. The colony continued to flourish for several years, but received a check when deprived of the talent and experience of General van den Bosch, who was appointed to the government of Batavia. The report, however, which was circulated of the failure of the plan, is without foundation. The number of settlers is considerably increased, and the effects produced have been very beneficial. They make every thing among themselves, and really the clothing is very sufficient and comfortable. All classes are employed, some occupation being found even for the children, who receive a good common education at schools established in the colony. A circulating library has been formed, and any of the cottagers are at liberty to take the books to their own houses. To these settlements are attached plain places of worship for both Protestants and Roman Catholics, with dwelling houses for their clergymen. Their salaries are paid by the government; there are no tithes; and the society's lands and property are exempted from taxes of every kind. No ale-house is permitted in the colony. When it was first founded, drunkenness was very common, but now it is extremely rare, and I believe that not a single instance of theft has been known since its commencement. We had a good account generally of the state of morals, and the whole effect was that of an orderly and well-conducted population. The situation appears remarkably healthy. I went into several of the houses, and took particular notice of the children, who seemed strong and hearty, and on all sides there was an appearance of comfort and contentment. Some of the women spoke with gratitude of their change of circumstances since they had been there. It was, altogether, a most interesting sight.

The settlers are not confined to any particular class, and are composed of labourers, artizans, &c., the greater number are of the manufacturing rather than the agricultural poor.

Fruit trees are given to some of the colonists, and those already planted have succeeded well. I think that the situation of the poor in England would be much improved, if fruit trees were more generally planted in their gardens, and the knowledge of common gardening more universally encouraged.

Whatever may be the ultimate result of this experiment, a large tract of country has been reclaimed from the desert, and the situation of thousands of paupers greatly improved. The habits of industry which are gained, and the education which is given, will, no doubt, have a great effect upon the next generation, and Holland will have set an example of relieving her people from the greatest burden which can be imposed on their industry,—that of maintaining, in confirmed habits of idleness and vice, thousands of human beings who were capable of useful labour. I thought, as I rode along, that our government in England might do much for Ireland by something resembling Frederick's Oord, only with better arrangements on some points."

On the 25th the travellers proceeded to Ommerschans, a very large establishment for paupers and vagrants. The inmates were employed, and

"The general idea," William Allen says, "is excellent, but there is something radically wrong in the working of the system, particularly in the want of classification, which is perhaps the worst part of it. The management is vested in a committee at the Hague."

The subject was afterwards represented to some of the members.

After stopping one night at Zwoll, on their return from the colonies, they set out on their way to Elberfeld.

"At Deventer," he writes, "a large fortified town on the Yssel, we changed horses, and soon entered Guelderland, some of the richest country in Holland,—fine pastures and crops of all sorts.

At Arnheim, the Rhine is close on our right; between this place and Elten we crossed a short ferry, over a canal connected with the Yssel, and made by Drusus the Roman, soon after the time of Julius Cæsar. We lodged at Elten, and, Seventh Month 27th, started very early, in order, if possible, to reach Dusseldorf in the evening. I have now to learn the Prussian money. It has been extremely tedious travelling to-day, and some of the towns through which we passed have a very dismal appearance. This country is far below Holland in the cultivation of the mind. I am led to think that the poorer classes are sadly in want of education. It was about midnight when we entered Dusseldorf; I was very tired, but was favoured with a calm and sweet feeling, and several times during the day these words were revived in my remembrance, 'The Lord redeemeth the soul of his servants; and none of them that trust in Him shall be desolate.'"

CHAPTER XXIII.

1832.—Elberfeld—Barmen—Visit to Friends at Pyrmont, Minden, &c.—Hanover—Quedlinburg—Magdeburg—Berlin—Various Engagements there—Interview with the Crown Prince and Princess—Halle—Orphan House there—Weimar—Interview with the Grand Duchess—Leipsic—Meeting with Students—Dresden—Interview with Prince Frederick—With Prince John—Meeting at Orphan House—Herrnhut—Prague—Vienna—Visit to Prince Esterhazy's Estates in Hungary—Munich—Visit to the Colonies on the Donau-Moss—Stuttgard—Meeting—Interview with the King and Queen—Departure of S. Grellet to Strasburg—Returns Home.

"*Seventh Month* 28*th*, 1832.—Dusseldorf is the most beautiful town we have seen since we left home. We made some calls this morning, but I regretted that I was not told of Count Von der Recke's institution for orphan and destitute children, until we were seated in the diligence, setting out for Elberfeld. The face of the country on leaving Dusseldorf was entirely changed, we had hills, fine prospects, and good roads. Soon after our arrival at Elberfeld Stephen and I went in search of a pious person with whom he had previously been acquainted, but he was not at home. John Mollet went on to Barmen, to give notice to the little company professing with Friends, that we should be with them at their meeting the next day.

29*th*.—First-day. We walked to Barmen to meeting, which was attended by a few persons besides those who have embraced the principles of Friends. We thought there was an evidence, in our waiting upon the Lord, that these people were acquainted with that worship in spirit and in truth, which can only be known through the sensible influence and operation of the Holy Ghost. We were both engaged in ministry, John Mollet interpreting sentence by sentence, very satisfactorily; Stephen concluded in supplication. I think we had reason to be thankful for this

opportunity. We afterwards called upon some religious persons, and made arrangements for a public meeting at six o'clock in the evening. It was held in a very suitable room, at a respectable inn, between Elberfeld and Barmen; many persons were present; there was a little unsettlement at first, but after some explanation respecting our mode of worship, they were very quiet, and much solemnity prevailed during the silence. Stephen first rose, and spoke for some time, after which I was favoured to relieve my own mind of a burden which rested upon it. After the meeting was over, one young man, of a very serious countenance, came and took me by the hand, and, without saying a word, gave me a hearty embrace. We walked back to our inn with thankfulness, some of the Barmen Friends accompanying us.

Seventh Month 30*th.*—I received letters from home to-day, one of which conveyed heavy tidings of the progress of cholera; dear Frederic Janson has been taken off by it, and there are several more cases in Stoke Newington, though no other amongst our particular friends. This account affected me greatly. I received a very nice letter from the Earl of Chichester, which was a comfort to me. We went to Barmen to meet the Friends there, and enter a little into their discipline. We had much conversation with them on their particular circumstances, and Stephen gave them excellent advice. It appears that they have been harshly treated by persons in authority on account of their conscientious scruples; we afterwards had a solemn religious opportunity, in which the life was felt to arise, and we both addressed them.* We met some interesting persons in the evening, amongst whom were the Reform minister and the Director of the school for the higher classes.

31*st.*—We hired a carriage to take us to Werden, where there is a very large prison, containing the criminals for the province of the Rhine. There were five hundred and one prisoners. During the last eighteen years there have only been six or seven executions; whilst it was under the French Government, however, there were as many

* None of this class are now remaining at Barmen; several members of the little community went to reside in other parts, and, from various causes, the rest became dispersed.

every year. I think I never saw the system of employment carried farther any where, unless at Ghent. There were, in all, one hundred looms, and spinning, shoemaking, and tailoring, were also going on. Two thirds of the prisoners, on admission, could neither read nor write,but there is a school in the prison ; and a protestant clergyman, who went round with us, is reported to spend much time in reading the Scriptures, and attending to the religious instruction of the inmates. They receive a part of the profits of their labour, and the other part materially diminishes the expense of the establishment.

In the evening we took leave of John Mollet, who, as an interpreter, has been very useful to us, and about nine o'clock, went to join the diligence, which was to take us to Herford. The plan of going in public conveyances, answers well.

Eighth Month 1*st*.—The weather is very delightful. We have passed through a highly cultivated country, and, a few miles from Bielefeld, the prospects are very fine. A great number of single cottages are scattered about in all directions, surrounded by little plots of corn, flax, potatoes, &c.; in fact, it seems Lindfield on a great scale. It is said, that a larger population is supported here in comfort, than on the same space in any other part of Germany. We regretted that we could not stay here a whole day. A rich Prussian, of the name of Myers, has devoted at least a thousand acres of land to these allotments. I manage with my German, for all common purposes, and the people understand me well. We arrived at Herford a little after seven ; here the Princess Elizabeth, whom William Penn visited, and with whom he corresponded, formerly resided."

The next day was occupied in travelling to Pyrmont, on reaching which place, William Allen says—

"We agreed to go on a mile and a half further to Friedensthal, where we were kindly received by John Seebohm, and lodged in his house. From my chamber window, there is a view of the nice garden, with corn-fields beyond, up the slope, to the hills, covered with wood."

Some days were spent at Friedensthal, during which time Stephen Grellet and William Allen were engaged in paying religious visits to the families of Friends residing in the neighbourhood. They attended the usual meeting at Pyrmont, on first-day morning, and also one appointed to be held at four o'clock in the afternoon. Both occasions are mentioned as seasons of solemnity, and William Allen says—

"I may acknowledge, with reverent thankfulness, that I was helped to set forth the salvation that comes by Jesus Christ, to the great relief of my own mind. Stephen also was engaged in ministry, and expressed his unity with what had been said. Louis Seebohm interpreted for us, both in the meetings, and in the families.

Eighth Month 7th.—We have cause to be thankful in having been here. A sense of the presence of the Lord has been with us, not only in the meetings, but from house to house. Having taken leave of our friends, under a precious feeling of Christian love, we left Friedensthal *in peace*, Louis Seebohm accompanying us to Minden, where we arrived about eight o'clock, and found comfortable quarters at the Stadt Bremen."

A few families of Friends reside at Minden, and the next day William Allen writes—

"We attended the usual week-day meeting at ten, and in the evening went to a public meeting, appointed for divine worship. There were about a hundred persons present, who were very quiet and attentive. The gospel of peace and salvation, through Jesus Christ our Lord, was preached, and it was a very satisfactory meeting. The praise belongs to the great Master *alone:* indeed He shows us from time to time, and from place to place, that without Him we can do nothing. We began our visits to the families to day.

9th.—Some thousands of soldiers, well dressed and accoutred, with military music, passed the windows of my chamber this morning. The sight was imposing, and proclaimed worldly power and glory; but the soldier of Christ must be like his Master,

despised and rejected of men. O Lord, my Saviour, keep me faithful to thee and to thy blessed truth, whatever sufferings I may have to endure!

We set off early to visit the Friends at Eidenhausen. The road is in a southern direction, towards an opening between wooded hills, called the Gate of Westphalia, and through these hills, the river Weser runs. The meeting and the school are both held in the house of an aged Friend. We had a very satisfactory meeting, and I believe it will long be remembered as such by some who were present. The calming influence of divine love was felt, and the poor had the Gospel preached to them. All the children of Friends, at Eidenhausen, can read the Bible. There are a great number of cottages in this neighbourhood, with small allotments of land, but many of them are miserable hovels. There is a wide field here for useful exertion, even in the things which appertain to 'the life that now is;' and, indeed, they have no inconsiderable bearing upon what relates to that 'which is to come.' "

The next day was spent in visiting the Friends at Hille, a large village of scattered houses, about eight miles from Minden; here also the small allotments of land were numerous, but the houses and persons of the peasants are represented as being extremely dirty. There were from thirty to forty persons present at the meeting, which was considered a favoured one, and William Allen observes—"There is a remarkable unity of exercise between Stephen and me." Feelings of sympathy were awakened on this, as well as on other occasions, on behalf of those who are placed in solitary situations, and who are brought up in habits, and under circumstances, so different from those of their fellow-professors in England.

A few more days were occupied in religious labour at Minden, and, on the 13th, Stephen Grellet and William Allen proceeded to Hanover. The next day they had an audience with the Duke of Cambridge, who received them with much kindness, and spoke with pleasure of having met William Allen in London, on committees for the poor. They explained to him the objects of

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their journey, which he highly approved. They then had some conversation on the subject of religious liberty, negro slavery, and the condition of the agricultural poor, towards all of which, he seemed to be turning his attention, and the interview was very satisfactory.

They visited some pious individuals, from whom they learnt, that there had been a Religious Tract Society in that city, but it had met with discouragement from the government. They also heard that there was a very rigid censorship of the press, and that no religious tract could be published without being allowed by the ecclesiastical consistory.

The 15th of Eighth Month, they went from Hanover to Brunswick, which latter place, W. A. says—

"Is a far pleasanter and cleaner town than Hanover. Our landlord was delighted to find that Stephen was a Frenchman, and born very near his own native place,—that they were nearly of the same age, and had both been in the royalist army at the time of the Revolution. He took us to see the delightful public walks by the side of the river Ochir."

The following day, after a very tedious journey, they reached the large, but poor town of Quedlinburg, which they visited in order to see a member of the Society of Friends residing in the neighbourhood. It is in the Prussian dominions, and there are schools for the poor, to which parents are obliged to send their children above five years of age. A tax is levied upon the inhabitants to support the schools. Henry Bosse, the Friend alluded to, lived in the house where it was said the poet Klopstock was born.

Eighth Month 17th.—William Allen writes—

"At six o'clock, we entered the important city of Magdeburg, a large and strongly fortified place. It seems almost filled with soldiers; we took a walk in the evening, but we met with no incivility as we passed along the populous streets. Our feelings

were however oppressed with an apprehension of the low state of religion among the people. Here, as has often been the case during our journey, we have had to recur to the ground upon which we left home, and, though sensible of great poverty of spirit, we were enabled to trust in the Lord, and commit our way unto Him.

Eighth Month 18*th.*—We started in the diligence for Berlin; it was drawn by three good strong horses abreast, which went at a steady pace, and did not seem oppressed. The roads are good, and there is almost constantly a row of trees on each side, many of which are fruit trees. The soil is poor, and rendered worse by wretched farming. There are extensive heaths, with hundreds of miserable sheep upon them, and we have seen great tracts of land without any sign of cottages, with poor crops of oats, barley, &c.; the things seem absolutely starved for want of manure; but even here, thousands of families might be made happy, and the country greatly improved, if they were settled down upon the Lindfield plan. We arrived at Berlin between six and seven in the morning."

Here William Allen received a letter from John Mollet, in which he mentions a remark having been made at Dusseldorf, that it would not do for Friends to make converts, for that their practices would *only be tolerated in strangers.* In reference to this observation W. A. says—

"It is the true policy of every state to abstain altogether from interfering with the religious scruples and opinions of the subjects, so long as these scruples and opinions do not tend to weaken the fabric of society, or endanger the stability of the government; and whatever may be their peculiar views, danger can never arise from truly religious characters; on the contrary, the more they abound, and the greater their influence, the more secure will the government be, for *they* deeply feel the necessity of supporting that authority upon the maintenance of which the common safety depends. While the infidel, who 'fears not God nor regards man,' whose actions are directed by *his own* views of utility, without

reference to principle, and who will conform to any thing for a time, in order to obtain his own selfish ends at last, is the character who is *really* dangerous to a state.

The object and end of every government is the security and happiness of all classes of the people, to guard their property from the depredations of the wicked, and to protect them in the performance of their religious duties towards God, their Creator, and their *only* judge in such matters. Now, religious liberty is the main strength of a good government, because it unites all good men, of every denomination, in its support; but a bad government naturally seeks to abridge, and, if possible, to annihilate religious liberty, because its principles will not bear investigation."

First-day evening was spent with Pastor Gossner, in company with some religious persons of his acquaintance; the visit proved very important and satisfactory; there was much social communication of a serious character, and also a time of divine worship, in which feelings of solemnity and peace prevailed.

Eighth Month 20th.—William Allen writes:—

"We called on Julius Gamet, and also on the Countess von der Gröben, whom we found a pious and very sensible person. Her husband is aid-de-camp to the Crown Prince. We had a good deal of interesting conversation with her, and, before we came away, Stephen requested that we might spend a little time in silence, after which he was engaged in prayer. We then went to Dr. Julius, who is a zealous labourer in the prison cause, and a literary man. We were delighted to find that the King of Prussia is building prisons on the plan of our Prison Discipline Society. In the evening Dr. J. took us to see Kopf's institution, which is a school of reform for juvenile criminals, situated just without the gates of the city; there are three acres of land attached to it, and the boys are employed both in agriculture and gardening; they also make iron screws, and obtain a considerable revenue from this branch of industry. A certain portion of the profits of the children's labour is reserved for them to receive when they leave the

institution. There are at present sixty-one boys. A regular account is kept of their conduct, and each is distinguished by a number and a letter, instead of being reported by name, in order that no stigma may attach to his character. Many of the boys who have been here are now respectable and useful members of the community. The asylum has been established seven years; during that period the failures have only amounted to thirteen per cent., or, in other words, eighty-seven per cent. have been reclaimed. What an encouragement to christian exertion! The director, Kopf, seems to be a man well adapted to the care of such an establishment. The children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography; but above all, they are instructed with great care in their duty to God and man, and in a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. We were present at their evening religious exercises, when Stephen addressed them, and Dr. Julius interpreted. We then saw them at supper, where every thing was nicely conducted, and very clean and comfortable; the sleeping apartments were also thoroughly clean and in excellent order. In an adjoining building thirty girls are under the care of the director's wife. This institution is one of the most gratifying works of benevolence I have ever witnessed.

Eighth Month 21*st.*—We called on Semler, a privy counsellor and a member of the government, and had a most interesting conversation with him; he wished to understand our principles, and even our discipline; he is very active in attending to schools and public institutions, and took us to see an infant school which he principally supports himself. Here also we had much useful conversation: he truly observed that nothing but christian principle would enable persons to persevere in benevolent exertions, and that it was striking, how little infidels do in this way.

Dr. Julius kindly took us to an institution for the maintenance and care of destitute families. It was founded by Baron Kotwitz, who has large estates in Silesia, and is now there. He has obtained some old barracks from the government, and has contrived to find room for eighty-eight families, each having a separate apartment, and there are now five hundred and fifty individuals

under his care. They are supplied with work and food, but may always go out when they can find employment elsewhere.

Thence, we went to Wadzeck's institution for poor children, from a year old and upwards. The excellent founder was a Moravian; it is now supported by voluntary subscriptions, and is superintended by a committee of ladies, one of whom, in turn, visits it *every day*. We saw all the children at dinner, and it was really a delightful sight; seven of the little ones were seated upon a table, and a young woman was feeding them, one after another, like young birds. Everything appeared very comfortable. They have a nice garden to play in, and a school, with a chapel adjoining. In the school is a beautiful painting of Wadzeck, who seems to have possessed an intelligent and benevolent—in short, a heavenly countenance; he has been gone to his rest about ten years.

Berlin is a very fine city, containing two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. The streets are generally broad, and the houses good; nothing seems wanting in it but underground sewers, and flag-stones for the foot ways; the Spree runs through the city. It seems as if we had been right in our feelings with regard to coming here.

Eighth Month 22*nd.*—Stephen and I had a quiet time of religious retirement together, which I think, did us both good. In the evening we went by appointment to Count Gröben's, where the Countess Dernath was the only person present, besides their own family, which consisted of the Count and Countess and their seven children, the youngest an infant. We had much interesting conversation, and spent a very satisfactory evening. Before we came away we sat in silence under a solemn feeling, after which the Count and Countess, with their friend, were individually addressed, and we parted in much affection.

23*rd.*—Dr. Julius came in, and accompanied us to the schools for the poor. He gave me much information on the subject of popular education; he said that in the course of the year 1831, eight thousand one hundred and forty-three poor children had been receiving instruction at the expense of the city of Berlin, without any cost to their parents or friends. There is besides, a society for promoting the instruction of poor children, connected

with the Board of Pauperism. The pecuniary means are liberally furnished by the body of representatives (stadtverordnete) of Berlin. These are elected by the people, and they alone can grant the supplies, and though the peers are the executive, they are obliged to give an account of the expenditure to the lower house.

There is a law in Prussia, to compel parents to have their children taught reading, writing, &c., as soon as they are seven years old; every child who has lost both its parents, has a curator appointed by the government, and these curators are bound to give a public account of the fulfilment of their office.

We went to dine with Major von Rudloff, the King's Minister of War; we met several persons, and had much conversation, which I trust will be useful; C. Semler was there, and several who are active in prisons and public institutions. I have seldom seen such hospitality as on this occasion,—it extended even to profusion; but we must take persons in their own way, and here, though their exterior was very different from ours, were some of the *excellent of the earth.* Their sentiments upon many of the subjects of conversation, were in unison with our own, and during the whole time my mind was covered with a degree of holy solemnity which I endeavoured to keep under. Before we left the table, Stephen knelt down in supplication, and prayed for the King and government. It was, I believe, generally felt to be a solemn time. We then retired to another room and had coffee, after which we spent the evening at Julius Gamet's, where Semler and several more met us. This has been a useful day; there is much good feeling among the Prussians, and also public spirit for benevolent objects.

Eighth Month 24th.—Stephen and I thought it best to endeavour to obtain an interview with Prince Wittgenstein, who is near the King's person, and much respected by him; we therefore wrote a note, and sent it by our valet-de-place, stating the objects of our journey, and requesting permission to see him. He said in reply, that he would see us immediately, and we accordingly waited upon him. He received us very kindly; entered with interest into many topics of conversation, and on our retiring, parted with us in a very friendly manner; he says he will tell the King of our

being here, but we did not press to see him, and the Prince says he is poorly, and is going into the country for a few days. We then visited a large prison, and on returning to our hotel, had a call from Dr. Julius. I must copy for him, from my notes on the journey in Sweden, an account of the manner in which criminals are safely employed in that country. In the evening we went, by appointment, to meet a few pious persons at the house of Samuel Elsner. This was one of the most important visits we have yet paid. He is secretary to the Tract Society, and a very useful man, full of energy. Much of our service lies in conversation, and we had a great deal this evening of a very interesting and instructive character. The subject turning upon religious reading, he took us up stairs to a room full of books and tracts. I was astonished and delighted at what I saw. A wide door opens for us in this line. On coming down stairs we were surprised to see a long table laid out for supper, and truly there was an excellent one provided of *three courses.*

Elsner was very animated, and gave us some interesting anecdotes of tract distributors. One pious man, the Master of the Forests, employed three hundred persons to distribute them in different parts of Germany, and also distributed them himself. On one occasion, he offered some to a blacksmith, who, at first, refused them in a very surly manner; he pleaded with him, and the man at length lifted up his hammer, and threatened to knock him down. The good man then went on his way; but in a little time, the blacksmith called him back, took the tracts, read them, was afterwards converted, and died a pious christian. The King allows all the publications of the Tract Society of Berlin to be sent, postage free, throughout his dominions. One hundred and fifty thousand tracts, and forty thousand Bibles and Testaments, were distributed last year. Their circulation extends through all parts of the continent, and they are sent to the Mennonites, on the banks of the Moloshnia. After supper, Elsner prayed with much solemnity. There was then a silent pause, and Stephen and I both addressed the company. We separated under feelings of christian love and interest.

Eighth Month 25th.—I was surprised to-day by a visit from Prince Wittgenstein. He came in his full dress, and was very affable. He wished us to be at the Baron de Schilder's, '*Grand Maitre de la Cour,*' at ten o'clock, to-morrow morning, and with the Crown Princess at eleven. On speaking of the harshness, with which some of the people professing with us, at Barmen, were treated, he said, that merely representing the subject to the King, or the Crown Prince, would not answer the purpose; they would naturally treat us with kindness, but he said, the *Ministre de Culte* was the person to whom we ought to explain the business, and he would himself make way for us in this matter. We spoke to him freely upon what we had observed in passing through the country, and what we had seen at Berlin. The interview was extremely interesting, and he took leave with many expressions of kindness.

In the evening, we walked along the whole line of trees, in the grand promenade, and through the triumphal arch at the end. The city is lighted with gas, and the lamps among the trees had a very good effect. On returning, I was accosted by a gentleman who inquired if my name was not Allen; on conversing with him, it appeared that he had been at Gossner's, where he had heard my little tract read, on the importance of religion, and much wished to have some conversation with Stephen and me. He informed us that he came from Mecklenburg Schwerin, that he, and several of his friends, had been imprisoned on account of their religious sentiments, and had been fined for preaching; he says that near Hamburg also, persons have suffered persecution for the cause of religion. All this must be inquired into.

26th.—We waited upon Baron Schilder, about ten o'clock, and found him a pious excellent man; though in that high station he received us as christian brethren, in a kind and even affectionate manner, and we were comforted together: we had a full and free opportunity for conversation on several important subjects, and were glad to find that the King was surrounded by such ministers.

Hence we went to the palace to wait on the Crown Princess. She was very kind and respectful. We had not been with her long before the Crown Prince joined us. He has a sensible countenance,

and, though he preserved his own dignity, spoke in a very affable and engaging manner. We had a very important conference, in which we mentioned to him the objects of our journey, told him how much we were pleased with the attention paid to the education of the poor in Berlin, explained the British system of mutual instruction, and gave him a Manual. Amongst other subjects we spoke very fully to him in reference to religious liberty, taking occasion to observe, that the government ought never to interfere with the manner in which a man thought it his duty to worship his God, because no one could answer for him before the divine tribunal. We hinted at the case of those professing with us at Barmen and Minden, adverted to the repeal of the test and corporation acts in England, and also told him of the persecution which our Friends endured formerly, and their imprisonment to death under Cromwell and Charles II; with this he seemed surprised. The opportunity was a great relief to my mind, and the Prince received what we had to say just as we could have wished. He spoke of the late Emperor Alexander of Russia, and, I believe, the circumstance being known here that we were respected by him, very much opens our way. I gave him some account of the interviews with the Emperor at Vienna and Verona, with which he seemed much interested, and regretted that we could not stay longer in Berlin. He said he was sorry the King was so circumstanced as to be prevented from seeing us. Stephen had much religious conversation with the Crown Princess, and the excellent remarks, both of the Prince and Princess, evinced much kind and liberal feeling, and a great deal of general information.

Towards the conclusion, Stephen was engaged in supplication; there was a precious feeling of solemnity, and we parted under the influence of it. The Prince expressed much satisfaction with the interview, shook us cordially by the hand, and said he should be glad to see us whenever we might hereafter come to Berlin. Thus has the Lord remarkably opened the way for us, and this opportunity, which was unsolicited on our part, has renewedly led to a grateful sense of His mercy and goodness.

We afterwards went to Shöenberg, a distance of about three miles, to see the Minister de Culte, Baron d'Altenstein, taking as

an introduction, the letter which we had received from Prince Wittgenstein this morning. We could not but remark that Berlin was the most beautiful city in Europe, that we have yet seen; the surrounding country, however, is flat. We were very kindly received, and soon found that the Baron possessed the same friendly feelings as his colleagues, whom we have already seen. We mentioned our friends at Minden and Barmen, and very fully explained our views on the tender point of bearing arms, stating that we did not shrink from taking our share of the public burdens, and that in all cases where, for conscience sake, we could not comply with the laws, we considered it our duty to submit with patience to the regulations which government might make. We mentioned the loss which the state sustained in the case of the Mennonites, who, in consequence of their scruple to bear arms, were obliged to emigrate. I believe that what we said was received just as we could have wished, but it was not our doing; the great Master, I humbly believe, was with us. Schools are also under the care of Baron d'Altenstein, and he told us how anxious he was that public instruction should not be merely confined to outward knowledge, however desirable that might be in itself, but that it should be founded upon religious principles. In this we fully agreed, and I showed him our Scripture Lessons. He spoke of the piety of the King, and his care over public institutions, especially those connected with religion. This opportunity was most gratifying, and we returned to our hotel with thankful feelings. The evening was spent at Gossner's, with a large circle of his friends.

Eighth Month 27th.—We went to Samuel Elsner's, and made arrangements with him about printing some tracts, and also that part of the Scripture Lessons which treats on the great duties of life. We waited on Prince Wittgenstein, and had a pretty long conference with him; we had most open and free communication, and parted with feelings of mutual good will and respect. We then took leave of our dear friend Semler, in the flowings of christian affection. On my return I must send to Dr. Julius all the temperance tracts, and particularly the rules and directions for forming societies. We took leave of the Countess Gröben with

feelings of sincere regard. She, and her husband, and family, afford an example of piety rarely to be met with in the members of a court. The Crown Prince gives a striking proof of his regard to religion, by keeping those about his person who are remarkable for their attachment to its cause. Our kind friends Elsner, Dr. Julius, and Gamet came to us in the afternoon, and staid to see us off. We started for Halle a little after six.

Eighth Month 28th.—We arrived at Wittenberg soon after four in the morning; Stephen and I walked a little distance to see the old monastery where Luther, who was born in this place, lived. In the Marcktplatz is a fine statue of that great reformer, it is under a canopy, and he is represented with a book in his hand. We crossed the Elbe over a very long bridge, and reached Halle at noon; there is an appearance of great antiquity in this place, which is famous for its university and orphan house. We went in search of Professor Tholuck, whose name was given to us by Elsner. He is a very learned man, understands a great many languages, and is much esteemed. He received us cordially and with great simplicity, and gave us interesting information respecting the state of religion here. It appears that the spirit of infidelity lamentably prevails. Tholuck said that at one time he had himself imbibed those principles, but he was convinced of the truths of Christianity, by residing for some time in the house of an excellent man, who, though he used no arguments with him, yet by his life and conversation, was the means, under the divine blessing, of effecting his conversion. He told us of a friend of his, of the name of Hoffman, who was a student some years ago at the Missionary College at Berlin, where, hearing the teachers and students speak against Friends, he read Barclay's Apology, which he found in the library, and became thoroughly convinced of the truth of our principles. He could not feel satisfied to remain at the college, although urged to stay, but went to America, where he supported himself by making shoes. Some Friends told him that he ought to have remained in his own country, and borne his testimony there, where it was more wanted, and at length, he actually returned to Berlin, worked at his trade, led a most

exemplary life for two or three years, when he was taken ill and died. Tholuck was with him at his close, which he said was triumphant; this also made a great impression on his mind.

Eighth Month 29th.—I feel in my right place, and am glad we came here. Dr. Schweiger, a friend of Professor Tholuck, called; he is a lecturer on chemistry, and went with us to see the great Orphan House established by the excellent Francke, a Moravian. It is like a little town, containing many spacious buildings; here are two thousand students, distributed in a great number of schools. The history of the institution is very interesting.

The following particulars are contained in a printed account of it, given me by Dr. Niemeyer, the worthy Director, who is also a friend of Tholuck's; they afford a striking and encouraging example of what may be effected, under the divine blessing, by individual exertion, guided by that wisdom which is from above.

"Augustus Hermann Francke, founder of the Orphan House at Halle, was born at Lubeck, in 1663; the extraordinary powers of his comprehensive mind were early developed, and in his tenth year, he asked his mother for a little room which he might call his own, where he might study and pray without interruption. This request was granted, and it was his habit, when he returned from his teachers, to retire there, and, closing the door, engage in earnest prayer.

He was early distinguished for his attention to theological studies, and the great object, in all his pursuits, seems to have been the promotion of practical christianity. He felt and owned that a knowledge of theology, as a mere science, could not produce a change of heart, and was deeply sensible of the need of practical piety. He often regretted that the influence of evil example had, in degree, blunted the tenderness of his feelings, and led him to neglect the early influences of the Holy Spirit, but when he was at Leipsic, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, surrounded with the temptations of worldly society, he says, 'God of his mercy sent His Spirit, to lead me away from every earthly good, and inclined me to humble myself before Him, and to pray for grace to serve Him in newness of life.'

Although thus favoured with the visitations of divine grace, the mind of Francke was, at times, distressed with a sense that he had yet no saving knowledge of his God and Saviour, and was without that faith which consists not in an exercise of the intellect, but in humble trust in a crucified Redeemer. On one of these occasions, when deeply tried with doubts and fears, he knelt down, and, in anguish of soul, uttered the petition, 'O God, if thou *be* God, manifest thyself to me!' to his inexpressible comfort and joy, his doubts were dispelled, the cloud was removed, and he arose from his knees with a feeling of peace, of which no words could convey an idea. This season was ever remembered by him with grateful commemoration of the mercy extended, in granting him 'the light of the knowledge of the glory of God, in the face of Jesus Christ.' Yet, though favoured with a trust that he was not under condemnation for his manifold sins, he observes, that it did not render him careless and secure, but rather excited him daily to be more and more renewed in the spirit of his mind. His constant dependence upon divine guidance, and his faith in the efficacy of prayer, were remarkably manifested in all his undertakings; and when any difficulties arose or cares oppressed him, he was accustomed to retire, and spreading his cause before Him who seeth in secret, cast his burden upon the Lord, and petition for that aid, which he often thankfully acknowledged was never sought in vain.

His manners and deportment were characterized by much humility and simplicity. In 1691 he was appointed Professor of the Greek and Oriental languages in the new university at Halle, and became pastor of Glaucha, a village in the suburbs of that city. This village, in which all Francke's buildings were subsequently erected, was in a very wild state when he first commenced his pastoral office; luxury and poverty both reigned, beer shops and dancing houses occupied the ground where the Orphan Asylum now stands, and the inhabitants of Halle, forgetful of labour and industry, flocked in crowds to these scenes of disorder and immorality. Francke soon began openly to catechise the neglected youth in the church at Glaucha; and, in the year 1694, those works were first commenced, which have been carried forward in the spirit of piety and love that animated the soul of Francke.

Small in their beginning—incredibly swift in their progress—and, in their accomplishment, the medium of widely extended benevolence."

After mentioning some of his early charities, which led him peculiarly to see the importance of affording instruction to children, the writer proceeds to state, that

"In the year 1695 he put up a box in his study, and wrote under it this inscription, 'Whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?' and underneath, 'Every man according as he hath purposed in his heart, so let him give: not grudgingly, or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver.' Trifles were, from time to time, deposited, and in about three months, a very rich lady put in seven florins: when Francke took this in his hand he exclaimed, 'This is a noble capital! something appropriate must be founded with it,—I will begin a school for the poor.' His benevolent resolution was immediately put in practice; the same day he purchased books, appointed a poor student to instruct the children, and promised him a remuneration. The fame of this extraordinary man's exertions for the public good extended far. Presents of clothing for the children, as well as money, were sent to him—his plans were extended—his funds, though often very low, were again and again replenished, and the idea was suggested to his mind of supporting some poor students by benevolent contributions. It occurred to him that, in the formation of mind and character, much more might be accomplished if the children were not only to receive daily instruction, but be entirely brought up and educated. This was the origin of his resolution to found an orphan asylum, though he was not in the possession of the smallest capital for his purpose. He began in the year 1695, with *four;* some benevolent persons offered to be at the expense of another, and a fifth was soon found; for several days sucessively the number increased, and at length, in the year 1697, the foundation stone was laid of those extensive buildings in which, since that period, many thousands of different classes have received a useful and liberal education.

At the Royal Pedagogium, where the course of instruction embraces the higher branches of learning, the students pay for themselves.

The Latin and German schools are for less wealthy pupils; and at the orphan establishment from one to two hundred children are educated gratuitously.

The Canstien Bible press, which is attached to this great concern, was instituted by the Baron von Canstien, an intimate friend of Francke, distinguished by his active zeal for the promotion of christianity. The object of it was to furnish the Bible at a cheap rate, by stereotyping it. From this press have already been issued two millions of copies of the whole Bible, and one million of the New Testament. The profit belongs to the press, and is devoted to rendering every new edition still cheaper than the former.

On Canstien's death he left his library, and a part of his fortune, to the orphan asylum.

The benevolent founder of this combination of charitable institutions died in 1727, after devoting himself to his favourite establishment for thirty-three years."

"We visited several of the schools, and found that in some of the lower classes, parts of the British system were adopted. Dr. Schweiger afterwards took us to see his own lecture room and apparatus; he is really a scientific man, and shewed us some curious experiments. On returning to the hotel, we were visited by some excellent young men, pupils of Tholuck; his professional engagements prevented him from accompanying them, which we regretted, as they understood but little French; however, with my small knowledge of German, and the help of a German Bible, some subjects of importance were made intelligible to them, and I believe they were encouraged. We felt comforted, and they parted from us in much christian affection.*

* In a letter which William Allen received from a correspondent at Halle, dated 1834, is the following paragraph:—

"My dear friend, it will give you much pleasure to learn, that the few minutes which you spent with the students when at Halle, have not been

Soon after they were gone Tholuck came in, just to take leave. We felt him very near to us in spirit, and I trust that he also has been a little encouraged by our visit here. In a note which we received from him he says, 'Excepting a number of pious students, whose intercourse I enjoy, and some other pious persons, I am so rarely favoured with spiritual communion, that it is truly a gratification to me to enjoy your company.' He is considered to have been a great blessing to many of the students.

In the afternoon we set off in the diligence for Weimar, which we reached early the next morning. We were thoughtful respecting how to proceed in this place, but way has opened. We called upon a person whose name was given to us at the Bible house, and were received in the most friendly manner. We found him a very interesting man; he says there are several benevolent societies here, and that the Grand Duchess is very active in deeds of charity. Peucer, for that is the name of our friend, gave us an excellent account of the late Duke, who reigned fifty years, and established some excellent institutions.

Hence we went to call upon Dr. von Froriep, who was not at home, but afterwards sent to request we would take tea with him, which we agreed to do. He lives in a beautiful situation just out of the town; he gave us a very friendly reception, and said that when he was in London, I had furnished him with an introduction to E. J. Fry. We had some very interesting and important conversation. He says he will take care that we shall see the Grand Duchess, of whose active benevolence he spoke in high terms."

This excellent lady, the sister of the late Emperor Alexander of Russia, was early trained in habits of benevolence and piety by her distinguished mother, the Empress Dowager, to whom, as the reader may remember, reference was frequently made by William Allen, when visiting Petersburg and Moscow.

lost upon them. They say that they will never forget the impression they have received,—indeed there is a testimony of the Holy Ghost, which is felt even when the mouth is impeded from uttering the sentiments of the heart."

"*Eighth Month* 31*st.*—Our friend Peucer called, and took us to see some of the institutions. We were exceeding gratified with the attention paid here to the education of all ranks of the people, and particularly with a reformatory for juvenile offenders, where they are made to cultivate the land. There is a very wise provision for orphans, who are placed out in the country, under certain regulations. The Bourgeois School is an elegant building,—indeed, I have never before seen such school rooms; at one of the schools of industry the girls are instructed in the work of a laundress, and are sent, six at a time, to a suitable person to be taught washing. An alms-house is just preparing for twenty poor old women, and in another building is an asylum for twelve old faithful servants. We were much pleased with a soup house, where two hundred persons in a day, are supplied with about a quart of good soup. In these charities, as well as in a refuge for discharged prisoners, the Grand Duchess takes much interest, and to her maternal oversight and patronage, may be attributed the excellent order and the judicious arrangements which distinguish them. The utmost cleanliness was every where apparent.

About twelve o'clock, Dr. Froriep called, having made an appointment with the Grand Duchess to receive us at the palace in town. We were ushered into an anti-chamber, and from thence were conducted to the apartment in which she was standing by one of her ladies; she is an agreeable looking person, and we were soon engaged in free conversation. The hereditary Prince Charles, her only surviving son, came into the room, and she introduced him to us. She made particular inquiry respecting what we had seen, and seemed much interested in the subject of my colonies at home. It is very remarkable, that in conversing upon these plans for the poor, she made use of the same language which her brother, the Emperor Alexander, had applied in reference to the Scripture Lessons, viz., 'Surely Divine Providence has sent you to do this for us.' The longer we staid, the more interested the Duchess seemed in the conversation; she requested to see us again, and wished us to dine with her in the country to-morrow. We begged to decline the invitation to dinner, but were desirous of being allowed another interview, feeling our minds drawn towards her in christian solicitude.

We took tea with Dr. Froriep, his wife and daughter, and were afterwards joined by some of their benevolent friends.

Ninth Month 1*st.*—We were very busily engaged this morning in cutting and pasting the texts for the German Scripture Lessons. At half-past eleven, we went to Dr. Froriep's, when his wife accompanied us to an infant school, where the children were remarkably clean and neat in their appearance. They have soup for dinner every day, and the Grand Duchess orders that those who have attended regularly the whole week, shall receive bread to the value of a groschen (about three half-pence) at the end of it. This has been found to have a very good effect in securing the attendance of the children. In the evening, Dr. Froriep called, and took us to the palace at Belvidere, where we had been invited to take tea; it is a beautiful place; we walked about the garden, in which there is a rich collection of foreign plants, and then went to the Grand Duchess, who received us very kindly. An opportunity for introducing religious subjects was our great object; this was had, much to our satisfaction, and we were rejoiced to find that such topics were most acceptable to her. She seemed reluctant to part with us, and said she should always be glad to see us at Weimar. We were comforted in this day's work, and on returning to our hotel, proceeded with pasting the Scripture Lessons, which we worked at till midnight.

Ninth Month 2*nd.*—We paid several calling visits to take leave, and had satisfactory religious communication with some of our friends. I was glad to learn that the Bible is very generally to be found in the houses here, and that at all the schools every child must have a Bible.

3*rd.*—Having completed half the Scripture Lessons, I forwarded them in a packet to Elsner of Berlin. We started early for Leipsic, and in the afternoon passed the village of Lutzen, remarkable for the battle which took place in its vicinity in 1632, when Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden gained a victory over the Austrians, but lost his life. A large rough stone, on which is marked, 'G. A., 1632,' denotes the place where the body of Gustavus was found. Here, in 1813, Napoleon defeated the combined forces of Russia and Prussia; thus, on these plains,

have many thousands of human victims been offered up to the Moloch of ambition and worldly policy. The Prussian territory terminates about three miles from Lutzen, when we enter Saxony. All the way to Leipsic is one vast plain, as far as the eye can reach. Here again there was a scene of dreadful carnage in 1813, when the French army was completely defeated, and numbers perished owing to their retreat being cut off by Napoleon, who, in order to save himself, blew up the bridge over the Elster, leaving no passage for the army. Breitenfeld, three-quarters of a league from Leipsic, is celebrated for the defeat of Tilly in the Thirty years' war. We reached this large town about six o'clock, and put up at the Hotel de Russie.

Ninth Month 4th.—This is a great holiday here, to commemorate the anniversary of the constitution, which the people gained about two years ago. They are now represented in an Assembly, or *Tiers Etat,* by persons of their own choosing. Stephen and I were intensely engaged all day at the German Scripture Lessons, and finished them at night, but I was too much tired.

5th. — As we had a list of the names of several persons residing here, we set out this morning to endeavour to find them. Our first attempt was unsuccessful; the party was not at home. We felt ourselves strangers wandering about in a strange city, and our spirits were rather low. On one occasion, we were kindly accosted in the street by a gentleman who seemed desirous of serving us, and being just come from Dresden, he gave us some useful hints respecting that city. Meeting with Dr. Lindner, of whom we went in search, seemed to be the opening of the door at Leipsic. He made an appointment for us to meet some friends at his house in the afternoon, and on going there, we found Volckman, the friend of Adolphus Bach, Reclam, a nice active man, a bookseller, Professor Seyffarth, who has been in England, and is acquainted with John Guillemard, and several young men who are studying theology, with a view to be missionaries; I felt much for them. It appears that here, as at Halle, the contagion of infidelity has spread in the University; refined speculations upon Scripture, and the exaltation of human reason, are made the subject of eloquent discourses, and efforts have been publicly

made to counteract the doctrines of a pious pastor, who is much valued by the friends of revealed religion among the students. We were comforted, however, in believing that, to the little company then met together, a crucified Saviour is precious; they are not ashamed to confess him before men, notwithstanding the overwhelming majority by which they are opposed, and we spent a very interesting evening. We fixed with Dr. Lindner to have a meeting at his house, with some of the students to-morrow evening. Dr. Seyffarth has told me of a channel by which the Scripture Lessons may be distributed where they are much wanted, and where it is difficult to circulate the Bible.

Stephen read our evening chapter, after which we had a time of silence together, when he expressed a few words very appropriate to our present situation. We may thankfully acknowledge that we are encouraged to go on, and to trust.

Ninth Month 6th.—We passed through the market this morning, which was crowded, being market day. Deep red and blue are the prevailing colours in the dress of the country people, and strike the eye in every group of figures. Under the clock, in the great square, is a large ball to represent the moon, one part is gilt, and the other black; at new moon the black side is exhibited, then a little of the gilding, which is gradually increased, until the full moon, when the whole of the gilded side appears. Thus the country people are shown what they have to expect from this luminary, on returning home. We called on Reclam, the bookseller; he translates and prints religious works from England, and Erskine's is amongst them. I wish him to have J. J. Gurney's Evidences to translate. Leipsic is the very focal point for circulation. We visited some public institutions this morning, and had a very satisfactory conference with Frege, the banker, who seemed pleased and interested with the objects of our journey, and has given us an introduction to the Minister of State, at Vienna. Persons seem struck with seeing us travelling thus, without any object of self-gratification, but merely with a view to promote the good of others.

We dined with Dr. Hahn, who is one of the principal professors here, and is a remarkably amiable, sweet-spirited man. We met

Dr. Lindner, Senator Volckman, Seyffarth, &c. There was a short pause before dinner, the company all standing, but at the close of dinner, when they rose, Stephen requested them to stop, and, after a little silence, he was engaged in supplication; his prayer was sweet and suitable. We then parted under very kind feelings. Between five and six we went to Dr. Lindner's, and found about thirteen of the students ready to receive us, also our dear friends, Professor Seyffarth, and Reclam. The solemnity which covered us on first sitting down in silence, will, I believe be long and beneficially remembered by some present. Many important truths were pressed upon the minds of the students, and we felt much relieved by this opportunity. The young men seemed tender and affectionate.

Ninth Month 7th.—Three of the students came to us early this morning, and had much religious conversation; they staid about an hour, and appeared in a very tender state. They expressed their belief that we had been mercifully sent to them, and in a note which we afterwards received from one of these young men, he thus expresses himself:—

'You have preached the gospel to us this morning, and the word of God has not passed before us without effect. I am no flatterer, but I assuredly believe that God himself sent you to us.'

Professor Seyffarth called, and went with us to take leave of several of our friends. There is something very interesting about him; he has made some curious investigations and discoveries relative to the antiquities of Egypt, which tend to confirm the statements in the Bible.

8th.—I awoke early; my mind immediately turned to the Lord, with fervent prayer for His continued support and protection, and for those dearest to me. We were in the public diligence, on our way to Dresden, before six o'clock. During the first part of our journey, the country was flat and open, but after passing Klappendorf it assumed a different aspect; we saw hills covered with vineyards, the prospects were beautiful, and, proceeding farther, we perceived the Elbe on our left, and huge masses of rock by the road side, like granite or felspar. At Meissen, there are some

large buildings, besides the castle, which is on a commanding eminence; the views from its turrets, and from the mountains of St. Martin and Blossen, are said to be most extensive. On these two mountains, is found the Saxon Cochineal, or Coccus Polonicus. The road from Meissen to Dresden, fifteen miles, presents romantic and beautiful views. The vines on the sides of the steep hills close to us, were planted on terraces, of which there are six or seven, one above another, like so many walls; this is to keep the earth from being washed down by the rains. We reached Dresden between five and six o'clock.

Ninth Month 9th.—We called upon the Minister of State, Count Von Lindenau, and had a very satisfactory interview; his manner was so kind and open that we consulted him about Vienna, and he said he would speak to Count Colleredo, the Austrian Minister, and try to procure for us an interview with him. He is afraid of our going to Prague, on account of the prevalence of the cholera, which is very bad in Bohemia. We were with him above an hour, and he wishes to see us again. We returned to our hotel, where we sat down together, and spent about an hour in silent worship; the feeling during part of the time was remarkably sweet; towards the conclusion, dear Stephen was engaged in thanksgiving and prayer.

10*th.*—We have made several calls to-day, and have agreed that a meeting shall be appointed for to-morrow evening, at Nauman's, at the orphan house. We endeavoured to persuade a lady, who is much respected, and speaks several languages, to act as interpreter, and at length she reluctantly consented. Dresden has this advantage over the beautiful city of Berlin, that its drains are underground.

11*th.*—We went by appointment to Count Colleredo, the Austrian Minister, and found him a clever man, and affable in his manners; we had much useful conversation, and had satisfaction in the visit. The Count was so kind as to offer to give us a letter to the Governor of Prague. We then went to the palace to wait upon Prince Frederick, the heir apparent. He received us with much affability, and many topics of interest were brought forward during the interview. He said that his yourger brother, Prince

John, interested himself very much about benevolent societies, and that he was now busy in forming a temperance society. He seemed anxious that we should see him, and sent after him several times; he was however not at home. We fully explained the object of our visit, and said that our only reason for wishing to see persons in his station was, on account of the power they possessed of doing good to their fellow-creatures, and of being extensively useful. He expressed himself kindly, and took leave of us very respectfully. We returned to our hotel, and between two and three, received a message from Prince John that he wished to see us; we accordingly went to his apartments, and had some interesting and important conversation with him. He was kind and affable, and this also was a very satisfactory interview; we presented him with several publications, and with the rules for temperance societies.

In the afternoon we went to the orphan house, where the meeting was appointed; there were from sixty to eighty persons present, but our friend who had agreed to interpret for us, was not to be found; however, our great Master, as I humbly believe, provided for us in the needful time. Stephen informed the company, in French, how we were circumstanced, and requested that some person would be so obliging as to interpret what might be communicated. A lady, beyond middle age, having the air and manner of a person who had been highly educated, kindly came forward; it was the Baroness Drechsel, of Silesia, a well-known religious character, who, in addition to her own language, could speak French and English. There was a sweet pause, and Stephen then rose and spoke for a considerable time in French; the Baroness stood by him, and interpreted sentence by sentence, into German, very faithfully and with great feeling. The people were as quiet and attentive as in a meeting of Friends. After he sat down, Dr. Leonardi, a tender-spirited pastor, rose and expressed a few sentences in German, which the Baroness interpreted into French. There was again a pause, and feeling much for the people, I was led to address them, in English, the Baroness interpreting for me into German. Before the meeting concluded, Stephen was engaged in prayer, which was not interpreted. The

solemnity which prevailed in this meeting was remarkably striking. The Baroness seemed much impressed; * and the hearts of many were brought into tenderness. Pastor Leonardi mentioned the gratitude he felt that the Gospel had been thus preached, and expressed a hope that the impression then made would long continue. Several persons came up to us affectionately, and in passing

* This excellent lady retained a warm and grateful remembrance of the impressions received at this meeting, and afterwards corresponded with William Allen; she introduced a lady to his notice, whose little son was subsequently a pupil at Lindfield; he was one of the Polish refugees. In a letter, dated 2nd January, 1837, she says,—"Yesterday, we began a new year; my wishes for you reached to heaven, that, for the benefits done to your fellow creatures, our Heavenly Father may spread His blessings upon you, your house, and all that belong to you. Keep me in your remembrance,—in your friendship. If God should grant me life and health, I purpose to go for some weeks to England. How happy should I be to converse with you—to tell you all my feelings, all my gratitude, all the esteem and regard with which I am, dear Sir,

Your faithful friend and obedient servant,

B. Drechsel."

In the Ninth Month of the same year, she writes,—"I had proposed to myself the great pleasure of seeing you, and of proving to you *de vive voix*, how dear your acquaintance is to me, and the honour of your christian remembrance. But God has ordered it otherwise, and we must submit to His holy will. A dangerous illness has overtaken me, which confined me fourteen weeks to my bed, without hope of recovery. But my friend, (allow me ever to use so sweet a title), what experience I have had of Divine Goodness during this illness, and of the infinite mercy of God! This has led me more and more into a state of entire submission to His will. In those hours of weakness, feebleness, and nothingness, I had a strong consolation which brought comfort and peace. A voice, as in a dream, seemed to say to me, 'I will never leave thee; I will be with thee in time of need.' Pray for me that I may never wander more, for if God help me not, I am lost: the words, 'I will be with thee in time of need,' still vibrate in my heart.

Keep me in your remembrance, and believe me, that my entire devotedness and esteem will end but with my life.

Your obedient,

B. Drechsel."

A few weeks after the above letter was written, William Allen received the intelligence that this excellent lady had departed in great peace.

through the market-place, an elderly woman accosted us, and, taking us by the hand, desired that the Lord might be with and support us. After this favoured time, we returned to our hotel with thankful hearts.

Ninth Month 12th.—We had an interview this morning with Count Lindenau, and also with several persons who were at the meeting last evening.—We heard a dismal account of the state of religion here.

About half-past six, we left our hotel with peaceful minds, and went to the Post, to proceed in the diligence to the Moravian settlement at Herrnhut. As I rode along in the night, I felt that I could not look forward to home, without visiting Vienna, though, at present, I do not see for what object; I must, however, go on in the faith. I had much peace and comfort during my ride. We reached Herrnhut about five o'clock in the morning, and after a few hours' rest, went to call upon Count Donha, to whom we were recommended from Dresden. He received us with much kindness, and even with joy, and soon introduced us to the Pastor Stengard, and to several more of his friends. Herrnhut is a regular town; every house in it belongs to the Moravians, and the total number of inhabitants is estimated at about one thousand. An air of tranquillity and peace reigns throughout, and distinguishes it from any other place which I have ever before visited. The plainness, neatness, christian simplicity and sweetness of manner, observable in many of the females, afforded a gratifying proof of their being under the influence of the spirit of their Divine Master. We had much edifying conversation with several of the members of this community; we were, however, grieved to learn, that, during the war of 1813, some of the young men had been unfaithful to their principle against bearing arms, and that now they are no longer exempt from being called into service. We had a public meeting for worship at this place; it was attended by the principal members, and proved a solemn and satisfactory opportunity. We took a walk to Bethelsdorf, about a mile from Herrnhut, and on our way, visited the neat burying-ground. Over the entrance, in letters of gold, is this portion of Scripture, in German, 'Now is Christ risen from the dead,' and at the other side of the

gate is written,—'And become the first-fruits of them that slept.' How sweet and precious are these words, and how appropriate in such a place! There are rows of trees in the ground, and a broad path-way through the middle, the bodies of the men are laid at one side, and those of the women at the other. The grave-stones are all alike. They are placed flat, in rows, with the simple name engraved upon each, except in the case of Count Zinzendorf, the founder, and three of his family, to whose memory large tombs are erected.

Ninth Month 15*th.*—Count Donha parted with us in much affection; he gave me, as a keepsake, a collection of hymns, in English. We proceeded by a very bad road to Rumburg, which is the Austrian frontier, and here we left Saxony. We had some trouble with the officers, who, though not disposed to be uncivil, were perplexed about the passports; we were, however, much assisted by two nice young men from Vienna, who met with us at the inn, and seemed to feel a real pleasure in being useful to us. They further assisted us in our arrangements for proceeding to Prague, which we reached the following day.

17*th.*—Prague is a very large city, through which the river Moldau runs. We went this morning to deliver our letter from Count Colleredo to the Governor, but found he was gone to Italy; we, however, requested to see the Vice-Governor, who admitted us; he is a sedate agreeable man, and the longer we staid, the more he appeared interested in the objects engaging our attention; he gave us the last report in manuscript of the state of the great prison, and kindly sent a person from his chancellerie to take us to see it. We walked about two miles, and had much interesting conversation with our conductor, who seems a religiously disposed young man; he said we should pass his residence, and begged we would call and see his sister, which we did; she seems to be a sincere enquirer after truth, and accompanied us to the prison, where there are nearly seven hundred prisoners. In the Third Month last, a great number died of cholera. A considerable manufactory is carried on here, which, so far, is excellent, but classification is much wanted. We are to send the managers our Prison Discipline Reports. We afterwards called upon a Lutheran

Pastor, at the outskirts of the city. We learn that attention is paid to the education of the poor in this place, but their minds are in great bondage. On returning to our hotel, we found the head waiter in our room, reading a French Bible, so I gave him my German copy, which I bought on the road; he was exceedingly thankful, and kissed my hand with delight. There was a good deal of feeling and tenderness of spirit about this man.

We took our places in the diligence, which sets off for Vienna about five o'clock. The principal person at the office was particularly kind, and reserved the two best seats for us; this was of more importance than usual, as we had a journey in prospect of thirty-six hours. We started in the afternoon, as proposed, and reached Vienna just at sun-rise, on the 19th, a very fine morning. After breakfast I went to find Prince Paul Esterhazy, who was in the city, and received me most cordially, expressing much satisfaction at my coming here. I fully explained to him the object of our visit, and I believe he quite understood it. He appointed us to call upon him on sixth-day next, when he wishes to talk about our plans for the poor, and to see what can be done upon his estates in Hungary. I am revising my 'Colonies at Home,' and adapting it for the Continent.

Ninth Month 20th.—When I awoke in the night, and this morning also, my mind was turned to the Lord with humble mental prayer, that He would be with me indeed,—that He would be pleased to put down in me all that is opposed to His divine will,—that He would be with and bless my beloved wife and our precious nieces, with those dearest to us, and preserve us all to His heavenly kingdom. I am constantly looking forward to the end of all things here; may our gracious Master preserve His unprofitable servant *to the end*, and *at the end* receive him, through the efficacy of the blood of the everlasting covenant. Amen!

We went to the bankers, Arnstein and Eskeles, for them to sign a document for our billet of residence. The Baron Eskeles pressed us to dine with him, at his country seat, on first-day; this we begged to decline, but expressed our willingness to take tea with him some other evening. I had a precious quiet time in my own chamber this evening.

Ninth Month 21*st.*—About ten o'clock we went to Prince Esterhazy, and had a long conference with him. He says there is a great mixture in the people of Hungary,—that the real Hungarians lead a roving life, like the Nomades,—that they are contented and happy, and would not consent to change their way of life, but that the Sclavonians would be more easily civilized. He says the feudal system was abolished in Hungary in the time of the Empress Maria Theresa, and that there is complete liberty of conscience. We conversed about prisons, in which he seems interested, and said he thought we might be permitted to see them, but he expressed his fears respecting any thing being published; we told him of the care that we had uniformly exercised in this respect, with which he seemed pleased. We spoke of schools, and of the Scripture Lessons in Russia, and dwelt strongly upon the Bible, as being the most excellent system of morals, as well as religion, that the world has ever seen; observing, that if the doctrines taught in the Bible, were to prevail in this Empire, it would tend, more than any thing else, to the security of the government, while the infidel principles which were publicly taught in Germany, tended to the subversion of government. Here he was silent. I gave him one of the 'Hints on Schools of Agriculture,' and 'Thoughts on the Importance of Religion.' He pointed out to us on the map, where his nearest estate is situated, and urged us to visit it, saying, it was not farther than from London to Brighton, and he would send us to his chateau in a little carriage of his own. We thought it best to accept his invitation, and he will send for us to-morrow at eight o'clock. We are to stay the night there, and return the next day; and he wishes to see us the following morning.

The houses in Vienna have a character of their own, different from Berlin and other cities; they are white plastered, ornamented about the windows, and are very high; the streets are narrow and gloomy, without foot-paths. The environs are very fine. We went, about half-past five, to take tea at the country seat of the Baron Eskeles, which is near the palace at Schönbrunn. It was some trial to us to go into a large company, all strangers to us, in our simple manner; however, I felt in my place: we were soon

engaged in conversation, and I had no doubt about the propriety of our being there. Such visits have the effect of making the principles we profess more known. I had some religious conversation with a Roman Catholic lady, who seemed in a feeling, tender state. We returned to the hotel about nine o'clock, well satisfied with our visit.

Ninth Month 22nd.—About eight o'clock we set off in the carriage provided for us by Prince Paul Esterhazy, who also sent a servant with orders that we should be furnished with horses, post free, all the way to his palace at Eisenstadt and back, and be attended to whilst there; his kindness is indeed great. We passed extensive plains of grass, which would answer admirably for rural colonies. After proceeding a considerable distance, the vineyards become numerous. This country is celebrated for its wines. We had very fine horses, and between twelve and one reached the palace, which is a great mass of building, on a commanding eminence at the foot of the Carpathian mountains; it contains one hundred and six apartments. Great attention was shown to us, and we were very hospitably entertained. After dinner, a carriage was in readiness to take us round the grounds, and to some of the neighbouring villages. The servants seemed to have had their orders, and we were accompanied by the head gardener, a nice intelligent young man, who spoke French well. There are three distinct sets of people in these parts, besides Jews, viz., Hungarians, Croatians, and Germans; nearly one half of the Hungarians are Protestants, and are permitted the free exercise of their religion. The Croatians are Roman Catholics. The villages of Osliph and Gresch are inhabited by Croats; they have long hair, and wear large broad-brimmed hats with low crowns. I was not satisfied with merely an external view of their dwellings, so we stopped and went into some of the houses, which, I suppose on account of the cholera, have been recently white-washed both within and without; they stand in rows on each side of a wide road; the gable ends, with two windows in them, are uniformly placed towards the road; the walls are thick, and of stones and mud plastered; the upper part is often of wood, and the covering is of thatch. The peasants are all required to keep their cottages

in repair. There are four different classes of them, and they all cultivate their land; each of the first class has fifty acres, those of the second class have twenty-five acres,—of the third, four acres, and of the fourth class, two acres. A man of the third class, invited us into his house; the kitchen is a kind of recess, without a window; the smoke is carried off by an open chimney. There was one large room, in which the whole family live and sleep; in this there was a four-post bedstead, with a good bed, curtains, &c., and a smaller bed, without hangings, for the children; they each had quilted coverlets made by the mistress of the house, and there was an appearance of neatness and comfort in this apartment. The peasant informed us that half his land was in vineyards, and half arable; he possessed two oxen, a cow, and a pig. There is a certain sum levied upon every family, whether there are children or not, for the support of the schools; a tax is also paid to the Emperor, to the Prince, and to the Priest; and after all the requisitions are complied with, the peasant says he has only about one-fifth of his crops for himself. The population of Hungary is estimated at eight millions, and during the last eighteen months, one million of persons are said to have died of cholera. It ceased only in the forepart of this month. It is not a little remarkable, in looking back, to see how exactly at the right time we seem to have undertaken this journey. The property of Prince Esterhazy, in Hungary, is immense; he derives a revenue from above eight hundred thousand peasants. Some of the villages which we passed are inhabited by Germans.

Fine marble is found here, and on our way we stopped to see a marble quarry. I was tired when we returned to the palace, but this has been an important day.

Ninth Month 23rd.—We rode a considerable distance this morning, to the town of Oedenburg, where a large proportion of the inhabitants are Hungarians. About half the population consists of Protestants, and we called upon the Lutheran Pastor, with whom we were much pleased; he informed us that the Protestants are at liberty to print Bibles and to purchase them, but the price is very high, and they are not allowed to receive them from any Bible Society. The Hungarians, Sclavonians, and Germans, are

all in want of them; I have thought, if they could have a copy of our Scripture Lessons in German, they might print an edition, and we could assist them with at least a part of the funds from the Bavarian subscription.* Five thousand New Testaments were printed here some time since, but the whole edition is now exhausted. The pastor thinks that, speaking in general terms, all the children of fourteen years of age can read, and he considers the state of morals better in Hungary than in Germany: with regard to the agricultural population, he says that there is an astonishing diversity in different parts, but there is not so much oppression in the interior, as in those parts bordering upon Turkey; he does not think that Socinian principles have made their way here. We came back to Eisenstadt to dinner, and were provided with excellent horses to return to Vienna, which we reached in the evening; the sun-set was remarkably fine, and the clouds were of a beautiful crimson, such as I have very rarely witnessed. Stephen and I had a sweet time of divine worship, and I felt my mind comforted and tendered.

Ninth Month 24th.—On going to the house of Prince Esterhazy, we found that he was not at home, and had left a message that he was obliged to go out, and could not tell exactly at what hour he might return; we therefore arranged to be sent for when he wished to see us, and proceeded to call upon a Lutheran Pastor; from him we obtained much valuable information. It appears that Protestants are tolerated here, but despised, that worldly-mindedness prevails, and that what pleases the ear, is preferred to real, vital

* This object was in some measure attained, by the circulation in Hungary of the Scripture Lessons, which were printed at Berlin, under the care of Samuel Elsner. In a letter to William Allen, written about two years after this date, S. Elsner says,—"The society for printing religious tracts at Berlin, has had five thousand copies of the Scripture Lessons printed and circulated to its correspondents in the Prussian dominions, and they have every where been received with marks of approbation. The other five thousand, (printed by order of S. G. and W. A.), as well as five thousand copies of the 'Thoughts on the Importance of Religion,' have been mostly sent to foreign countries, chiefly to Russia, Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia, where a wide door is open to receive them, and, in Hungary and Bohemia especially, there is a great desire for such spiritual nourishment."

christianity. The Bible is read a little in the schools, but the chief dependence of the people is on the catechism. In Transylvania the case is different; there the Scriptures are taught in the schools, and generally valued.

Ninth Month 25th.—My mind was supported and comforted during the night, and whenever I awoke, sustaining Goodness was felt to be near.

A message arrived from the Prince, requesting us to go to him; he received us most kindly, and expressed his pleasure in our having been to Eisenstadt. We then spoke of our journey, of the improvements he might make with regard to the cultivation of the land, and in ameliorating the condition of the peasantry, and conversed upon several subjects of importance. He freely acknowledged his sense of the responsibility of the trust committed to him, and said it was his earnest desire to promote the welfare of the people. He observed, that if his life were spared, he fully intended, in two or three years, to take leave of politics, at least of the active part he had taken in them for the last seventeen years, and devote his time and attention to improving the condition of the peasantry in Hungary. We had a long and interesting conference.

If I had chosen to make myself known at Vienna in my scientific character, I might have been introduced to the Emperor, with other men of science just now assembled here, from different parts, but I was most easy to keep in retirement.

In the evening, Stephen and I took a walk on the outskirts of the city, by the ramparts. The sky was a beautiful blue, very different from what we see in England. The trees, and walks, palaces, and public buildings, are very fine; I felt a melancholy pleasure in pacing along the interior square of the palace, where I had the interview with the dear Emperor Alexander, in 1822. As we walked along, engaged in serious conversation, Stephen expressed his belief, that after all my trials, my sun would yet go down in brightness. O, that it may be so! I can appeal to my Lord and Master, in the language of Peter, 'Lord, thou knowest that I love thee,' and I love thy cause, however conscious I may be of my shortcomings, and that I am indeed an unprofitable servant. O that I

may be received within the gates of that city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God!

Ninth Month 26th. — Several persons called upon us this morning, amongst whom was a young man under deep religious feeling, who wishes to join the Reformed Church; he is at present a student in medicine. He is desirous of going to England or America, but as he does not speak English, we recommended him to Basle. We had much important conversation with the protestant clergyman here, who is a very agreeable man; and when I reflect upon our intercourse with him, upon the openings in Hungary, and particularly the conference with the Minister at Oedenburg, my faith is confirmed, and I believe that my impressions respecting Vienna were in accordance with the divine will. We now felt released from this city, though much regret has been expressed at our short stay, and it is plain we should have found work to do if we had remained longer. We supped at the *table d' hote*, and about nine o'clock had our luggage taken to the port; the principal officer there, having met with us the evening we were at Baron Eskeles, at Hitsingen, was very civil, and helped us through nicely. We had comfortable seats in the diligence, and shortly after started for Munich. Though we did not feel ourselves justified in making a longer stay, yet we left Vienna with mournful feelings, reflecting upon the superstition, bigotry, and worldly-mindedness which prevail. The suspicion under which we move about, is also very discouraging. The next morning we had superb views of the Danube, with mountains, rocks, and forests; we passed many towns in our route, and on sixth-day arrived at Brennau, the Austrian frontier; here there was some delay about our passports, but at length the difficulties were all surmounted, and we proceeded towards Munich, which we reached at six o'clock on seventh-day morning, having travelled about three hundred miles without stopping to rest. We were sorry to find that the King of Bavaria was absent at Aschaffenburg. We are very deficient in introductions for this place, I therefore advised our seeking out the protestant clergyman, which we did, and found him a clever man. We were glad to learn that his sentiments are wholly opposed to those of the Socinians, or Rationalists,—indeed he says that

the King of Bavaria would not permit such doctine to be preached. We had much interesting conversation with him in his summer-house, in a large garden, and in the evening took a walk in the beautiful public gardens.

Ninth Month 30*th.*—After some search, with the assistance of a valet-de-place, we found Joseph de Baader, a person well known to Stephen twenty years ago; he seems likely to be very useful to us. Stephen and I had a solemn time of silent worship, which felt to me strengthening. We dined at the public table, where we met with some interesting persons. In the afternoon, Joseph de Baader called, and accompanied us to Dr. Ringseis, with whom we found Baron Freyberg, and had an opportunity of conversing upon several topics of much interest. In the evening, we received a message from Prince Oettingen Wallerstein, the Minister of the Interior, who had heard of our arrival from Dr. Ringseis, requesting to see us about eight o'clock; on our going to him he received us with the utmost cordiality. The state of the poor in Bavaria, was one of our great objects with him; he said this subject was of immense importance to the government at the present juncture, when they were distressed with their poor, and knew not what to do with them. This of course opened the way for an explanation of the plan of rural colonies, and we also conversed freely on other subjects. It was between nine and ten o'clock when we came away, and the Prince took leave of us very kindly, appointing us to meet him again. Thus has our Gracious Master wonderfully opened the way for us. We returned to our hotel with thankful hearts, and were sweetly comforted together, in a sense of the Lord's goodness."

During the two following days, Stephen Grellet and William Allen were much occupied in endeavouring to perform the work whereunto they believed themselves called; they met with some interesting persons of various classes, and were treated with great kindness by the English Ambassador, Lord Erskine; they had also farther communication with Prince Oettingen Wallerstein, who was very desirous that they should visit the colonies on the *Donaumoos*, between Ingolstadt and Neuburg, where a

great experiment was then in progress, under the direction of the Bavarian government. After fully considering the subject, they believed it best to acquiesce in the proposition; the Prince appointed Joseph de Baader to accompany them as interpreter, and on the 3rd of Tenth Month they left Munich for Neuburg, where they lodged that night. The next morning, W. A. says—

"In company with an intelligent, agreeable young man, a Protestant, we proceeded to the Donaumoos, or the Bog of the Danube, an extensive plain, stretching nearly from Neuburg to Ingolstadt. There are several villages, some larger, others smaller, containing a population of about three thousand. There is complete liberty of conscience in this country, a striking contrast to Austria, where bigotry and superstition reign. Many of the inhabitants are Protestants, and the village of Maxweiler is a small, but very interesting settlement of Mennonites. We felt such a flow of christian love towards them, that we requested they would assemble in one of their houses, in order that we might have a season of divine worship together. It was remarkable how soon they were collected; we were favoured with a covering of solemnity and peace, wherein many hearts were contrited, and it was a time which I believe will long be remembered. De Baader interpreted what was addressed to them, and he did it beautifully; he seemed deeply impressed with what he had to repeat; this was a most satisfactory opportunity. We distributed a number of tracts, which were gratefully received, both in this and other villages,—indeed they were eagerly sought for. The cottages of the Mennonites, the excellent culture of their land, their cleanliness, and manners altogether, are much superior to the generality of the colonists, but none of them appear to have a regular system of cultivating their land, and there are scarcely any gardens throughout the colony. Roads have been made, and canals cut in every direction. From Maxweiler we went to Carlshuld, remarkable on account of the secession of a Priest, with a great part of his flock, from the Roman Catholic religion; and although he has been induced to recant, as well as many of his followers, others of them still adhere to the Protestant faith. There are schools in

the different villages, and the children appear to be generally taught to read. We understand that the colony is furnished with Bibles from the Bible Society. This is a very interesting place, and one might spend a month here very well. The people greatly need improvement in habits of cleanliness, and I think if the women could be employed within doors, instead of working out in the fields, it would be a great benefit; they almost universally go without shoes and stockings, as well as the children. I was tired when we returned to the inn, but very thankful for this memorable day.

Tenth Month 5th.—Rose about five. I had it strongly on my mind to write a letter to the Prince Oettingen Wallerstein, which I did, and gave it to Joseph de Baader, to put into his hands to-morrow; it contained observations on what we had seen, with some hints."

In this letter, William Allen says—

"My dear friend Stephen Grellet and I were much struck with the magnitude of this undertaking, and pleased by observing that no distinction was made between Roman Catholics and Protestants, but that they were encouraged by a paternal government to live together in peace and harmony, all worshipping God in the way which they believed most acceptable in His sight. This great feature in your plan is consistent with sound policy, with the best interests of the state, and with true christian feeling, and could not but lead us earnestly to desire your success.

I have suggested to the inspector the importance of letting the colonists have gardens, and of furnishing them with fruit trees. We could not but regret the extreme dirtiness of many of their houses and persons, and think that if some of the most respectable females in the neighbourhood were recommended to form associations in order to visit the cottagers, to promote works of industry amongst the women, to speak kindly to them, and give them advice about their household affairs, and whatever might conduce to their welfare, it would have a very happy effect.

Please to present us most respectfully to the King, and assure him that we should have been glad of an opportunity of expressing to him in person the strong desires which we feel for his happiness,

and that of his people, and our prayer is that the divine blessing may rest upon *him* and *them*, and that by a continuance of the enlightened policy which has led to the measures we have witnessed, he may not only strengthen and benefit his own kingdom, but afford to other nations, an example worthy of imitation."

"Some of the poor people came all the way from the colony this morning to beg for more tracts; they told us that after we were gone, the cottagers assembled in groups to hear them read, and that several were affected to tears. One person was very anxious to induce the possessor of a tract to let him have it, but the man replied that he would not part with it, even if any one were to give him two dollars. We regretted much not having a larger supply with us, but our chief stock had consisted of the 'Thoughts,' and 'Brief Remarks,' which we had received from Louis Seebohm, and all these were gone.*

We took a cordial leave of De Baader, and about twelve o'clock, set off from Neuburg on our way to Stuttgard. We lodged at Augsburg, a place memorable for Luther's famous confession, and the next day proceeded to Ulm, a large gloomy town on the Danube, and the frontier of Wurtemburg; from thence we went by Geisslingen, Goeppingen, and Plochingen, to Stuttgard. Our road lay through a romantic and delightful country,—rocks, steep

* Some time after William Allen's return home, he forwarded a number of books and tracts to the colonists of the Donaumoos, together with various kinds of seeds suited to their soil and climate. The following grateful acknowledgment, written nearly two years after the above visit was paid, shows with what lively feelings they recurred to this memorable occasion:—

"*Maxweiler, 3rd of Ninth Month, (September),* 1834.

"Dear Friends, and much honoured Brethren in Jesus Christ, William Allen and Stephen Grellet,

"We well remember the kind visit which you paid us in christian love, the 10th of October, 1832, in our little colony of Maxweiler; it was at an unexpected time, yet we cannot but believe, that it was the Lord Jesus who, in his infinite love, sent such dear friends to us, to increase our love to God, and our faith in the Saviour: we doubt not your words were dictated by the Holy Spirit; they flowed from your lips in love, and under this

hills covered with trees, rich in autumnal tints, and vineyards planted on terraces, like Greece. The people in general were well clothed, and there was much fine Indian corn hung up against the outside of the houses. We reached Stuttgard soon after six, and are well accommodated at the hotel, König von England."

While at Stuttgard, both Stephen Grellet and William Allen, to their mutual comfort, renewed the intercourse which in former years they had enjoyed with several serious persons in that city, and they also became acquainted with others, who were sincerely desiring to follow their Lord and Saviour. With this class, they not only had an opportunity of much useful and religious con-

feeling, they penetrated our hearts. Since that time we have very often spoken of you, and thought of the fatigue and difficulties you encountered in your journey to seek out christians, and exhort them to love and have faith in the Saviour. Yes—we desire to be often visited by such friends, and to be confirmed in the christian faith, but, as we cannot enjoy that advantage, may we be united in spirit, and when we have finished our short pilgrimage here, may our Lord, through His divine grace, grant eternal felicity to you and us, that we may rejoice together without interruption, and without end! Yes, Lord Jesus, may it be so! Amen.

Dear Brethren in our Lord Jesus, we hope you will receive these lines in that love in which they are written. We have learnt that you have travelled far with the sole view of contributing to the spiritual and temporal good of the brethren, which we can indeed bear witness to ourselves, and that you are disposed to do all in your power to assist in promoting the prosperity of our colony. Facts have proved your charity towards us; and that the inward man may be renewed, you have sent us some edifying works,—lively testimonies of your love. May the Lord reward you hereafter, according to His good pleasure. We can only express our gratitude to you in words, but may the Lord condescend to prepare our hearts to render thanksgiving unto Him, and enable us, in our prayers for you, to feel the gratitude we owe for your goodness. There is a great desire to receive the publications you have sent, and we doubt not they will be read by many, with attention, and be instrumental in leading to the salvation of the soul."

After some information respecting the agricultural state of the colony, &c., the letter concludes, and is signed by the minister and two other persons.

versation, but also held a meeting for divine worship. On their first arrival, the King was not in Stuttgard, but W. A. says—

"We had an interview with the Queen, who received us very cordially, and conversed freely with us, as with christian brethren. There was a sweet solemnity over us, and Stephen and I were both engaged in communicating counsel and encouragement: she evinced much religious sensibility, and on our taking leave, when I exhorted her to *hold fast,* she replied that she hoped she should, and begged us to pray for her. Her two daughters were with her, the younger about six years old. It was a memorable opportunity, and afforded us peace. We afterwards received a note from the Queen, expressive of much christian feeling.

I have been favoured to-day with a sense of the overshadowing of divine regard, which has been comforting and strengthening. I have nothing to depend upon in time or eternity, but the unmerited mercy of God in Christ Jesus.

Tenth Month 11*th.*—The King having returned to Stuttgard, we received a note appointing us to meet him at twelve o'clock; we accordingly attended at the palace at the time proposed, and were very kindly received. We had much satisfactory conversation, particularly on religious subjects, and, on taking leave, he parted with us very affectionately.

There are many useful institutions here, and we find that, in consequence of the great benefit arising from infant schools for the poor, one has been opened for the children of persons in good circumstances. I ought to have seen the agricultural establishments for the poor at Kornthal and Wilhelmsdorf, but time presses."

Stephen Grellet and William Allen had, for some time, believed that Stuttgard would be the point at which they should separate, the former having a prospect of going to Strasburg, the Ban de la Roche, and Switzerland, and the latter purposing to return home. They felt much on this occasion, but believing that their work here was accomplished, they parted in great unity of spirit, S. G. setting out that afternoon for Strasburg, and W. A.

proceeding, the next morning, towards Frankfort, where he arrived on the 13th. He visited Dr. Pinkerton and his family, then went to Mayence, and from thence down the Rhine to Cologne. He mentions, with interest, the beauty of the scenery, and was also pleased to meet with agreeable company. From Cologne he travelled by land to Dusseldorf, from which place he pursued his course by a steamer to Rotterdam. In speaking of the voyage on the Rhine, he says—

"We passed some rafts of timber with houses upon them, and a considerable number of people, I should think some of them were nearly three hundred yards long, and of proportionate breadth; they were floating down the stream.

My mind was a good deal tendered in reading the Bible to-day, and I was comforted in the solid conviction that we have *revelation* to rest upon. Oh! the sweetness of that inward feeling, under which we can truly adopt the language, 'I *know* that my Redeemer liveth,'—yea, he liveth, God over all, blessed for ever!

We did not reach Rotterdam till midnight; the next morning thanksgiving, prayer, and praise ascended to my God, and I felt that His *peace* was worth all the world.

About twelve o'clock I set off in the stage for the Hague, and in the carriage met with a Dutch gentleman, a member of the Societé de Bienfaisance; we had much interesting conversation about the colonies, &c. I had a satisfactory interview with the Secretary of the Minister of the Interior, and returned to Rotterdam the next day.

Tenth Month 20th.—We started about half-past seven, in the steam-boat for London. I had a peaceful retrospect of our labours during our late journey, in which I have travelled about three thousand miles, and was favoured to reach home in safety, on first-day, the 21st; I met with a joyful reception, and, in humble gratitude, can set up my Ebenezer."

Stephen Grellet, in writing to William Allen from Strasburg, under date of Tenth Month 12th, says—

"Soon after we parted, the recollection of our reading in the morning was sweet, particularly the latter part of the chapter,

(Acts xx), the parting of Paul, with those who came to him from Ephesus. My nature deeply felt the separation from a beloved brother, and very nearly attached co-worker in the service that our great Master has had for us in these nations, yet I was comforted in the hope springing up, that we should mingle again in actual attempts unitedly to serve Him, in some farther portion of the work. I reflected, with grateful feelings, on the help that the Lord had granted us, and on the sensible guidance of His divine spirit, in directing our steps aright during our various journeyings, and also that he had enabled us to close our united engagements as we have done, peacefully. I did not doubt, my dear brother, but that thou wouldest carry thy sheaves with thee, and, in the retrospect, feel that peace which the Lord alone giveth. 'Thou wilt ordain peace for us, for thou only hast wrought all our works in us.'

Last evening, whilst a servant was in search of Weguelin, he accidentally met with Professor Ehrmann, who, hearing that he was engaged on behalf of an American, thought of Isaac Hammer, and sought me out at the inn. On hearing of thee, he was overjoyed, but felt tried that thou hadst been so near, and that he had not seen thee; this was also the case with Weguelin. Several here remember thee in near affection, and desire their christian love."

In a subsequent letter from Basle, he writes—

"I went yesterday to Blumhardt and Spittler; they are both delighted with the account of thy 'Colonies at Home.' Blumhardt says it is the very thing they want for their missionaries in various parts, especially on the Caucasus, and that it would also be useful in this neighbourhood. Spittler thinks it might be admirably connected with his plan for schools, and the training of school-masters, which thou art acquainted with. He says, thy yearly contribution is a great assistance to them, and that thy aid was, in the first instance, the main help in promoting the establishment, for they were under great discouragement when they received it. We afterwards went to Beuggen to visit the institution; it is an orphan house, as well as a school for training masters, and

truly it deserves the interest thou hast taken in it. There are now about eighty children, and twenty-four young men preparing for masters. I had a meeting appointed in the afternoon, and to the poor the Gospel was preached. Zeller, the inspector, and his wife, are well qualified for the station, as father and mother to the orphans; they rule by love. Much love is sent to thee from that family, also from Blumhardt and Spittler. All who know thee regret that thou art not with me; thy visit has left a sweet impression on their minds."

After mentioning some other meetings and religious visits, S. G. says—

"I miss thee very much in these engagements, but I try to keep close to, and lean upon, my only help. Perhaps I may contemplate thee this evening as at Stoke Newington, enjoying the comfort of being restored to the bosom of thy dear family. We may truly say, the Lord has been very good and gracious to us, and that none of His promises have failed; and yet how often have we to take up the language, 'Why art thou cast down, O my soul!' &c., let us, however, attend very closely to the charge, 'Hope thou in God.'"

CHAPTER XXIV.

1832—1833.—Correspondence—Journey to the Continent—Paris—Bourdeaux—Re-joins S. Grellet at Bayonne—Philanthropic Exertions there—They proceed together to Madrid—Visits to Individuals and Institutions there—Communication to the King—Interview with the King and Queen—Departure for Valencia—Engagements there and at Barcelona—Second Communication to the King—Cross the Pyrenees to Perpignan—Toulouse—Return by Bayonne, Bordeaux, Paris, and Calais, to Stoke Newington.

Soon after William Allen's return home, he was much occupied in attending the conferences of Friends held in London, on the revision of the Rules of Discipline of their Religious Society. The 12th of Eleventh Month, he mentions being at the Morning Meeting, where the extensive concern of Daniel Wheeler to visit, in the love of the gospel, the inhabitants of some of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, New South Wales, and Van Dieman's Land, was laid before the meeting, and says—

"A certificate was ordered, under a covering of solemnity.

Eleventh Month 28th.—I had a long and interesting conversation with Lord Brougham, respecting my late journey; he says, that he will send any of my packages to foreign courts by the Ambassadors' bags, so that communication is now open to the continent, as well as to the colonies."

William Allen received a letter from Stephen Grellet, dated from Turin, in which he writes—

"I have visited the family of the banker, Vertu, and seen the young man who, at thy request, was sent as special courier to Verona, in 1822. He mentioned to me, having heard from Baron Wylie, that thy letter to the Emperor Alexander, of which he was

the bearer,* was sent to him the evening of its arrival, that the Emperor was then out, but on returning late at night, he read the letter. Baron Wylie, before retiring to bed, went into his apartment; it was then two o'clock, A.M., and he found Alexander sitting at the table in tears; surprised at the sight, and full of fears, he inquired what had occurred thus to afflict him: the dear Emperor, pointing to thy letter, said, 'Read that, and see whether I can help being afflicted for these dear Waldenses.' It was then that he bestowed the gift for the establishment of the hospital at La Tour, which I have lately visited."

Although W. A. believed it right to separate from Stephen Grellet at Stuttgard, and to return home for a time, yet he was not then without thoughts of joining him again in a visit to some parts of Spain and the South of France, and, in addressing him soon after the receipt of this letter, he says—

"And now, my dear friend, with regard to Spain, thou knowest how my heart is in the work, and how strongly I am attached to thee in the bonds of the gospel; but I do not *yet* see my way."

"*Twelfth Month* 26*th*.—The evening being fine, I treated myself with going into my observatory, and had some beautiful observations.

29*th*.—Accompanied several members of the Capital Punishment Committee, to Lord Chief Justice Denman. I read to him the address of the society, and we had much interesting conversation on the subject of the criminal code and prison discipline.

First Month 10*th*, 1833.—Called upon Lord John Russell, and was very kindly received. I gave him some account of our late journey on the continent, with the objects which we had in view, and asked for letters of introduction to Madrid, for Stephen Grellet; I also mentioned that there was some probability of my joining him. He readily agreed to give the letters, but seemed to wish that *I* might not go."

* See Vol. II, page 293.

The foreign correspondence into which this journey introduced William Allen, engaged a large portion of his time. He adapted his plan of rural colonies to different countries, and sent a manuscript copy to most of the Rulers whom he had visited. The King of Bavaria, in acknowledging the receipt of it, writes—

"I recollect the interview when I had the pleasure of meeting you at Tegernsee, in 1822. I am much obliged to you for the continued philanthropic concern which you preserve for the inhabitants of the Donaumoos, and shall certainly omit nothing that may be applicable to the ground and climate of the colonies, and what farther you will be so kind as to furnish, according to your offering, in plants and seeds, will be with thankfulness accepted.

I am, with sentiments of true esteem,

Your affectionate

Lewis."

The King of Wurtemburg, after mentioning the pleasure which he had received from the letter and manuscript, together with some small publications and reports, says—

"In expressing to you my thanks for the communication of these writings, I beg you to be persuaded that I feel an interest in them, proportioned to the philanthropy which dictated them, and I shall willingly, as much as lies in my power, promote the object you have in view, which is, to spread prosperity and true happiness among men, by labouring to diminish the misery which still weighs down the poorer classes in every country. With this view I have transmitted your works to the authorities of my kingdom, who are charged with the care of the subjects referred to, and shall esteem myself happy if it shall please Divine Providence to crown my efforts with complete success."

Having noticed, in some of the English periodicals, affecting accounts of the extreme destitution and suffering of many of the inhabitants of the Donaumoos, in consequence of the failure of the harvest, and the almost total destruction of the potato

crop, William Allen wrote to enquire into the truth of the statements. In replying to his letter, Joseph de Baader says—

"The misery of these poor people is, at this moment, really beyond all description, and not in the least exaggerated."

William Allen immediately raised a subscription amongst his friends, which was forwarded to Prince Oettingen Wallerstein, with a request that it should be distributed amongst the most necessitous families, without any distinction with regard to religion. A satisfactory account was received of the appropriation of the money. The aid thus afforded proved most seasonable, and thanks were conveyed on behalf of the King of Bavaria, "for the benevolent and generous support procured for the relief of the Colonists on the Donaumoos."

"*First Month* 16*th*.—The prospect of duty to rejoin dear Stephen Grellet, for a short time, in his religious engagements on the Continent, has weighed heavily upon my mind for days and nights past, and so increases that I must give up, and stand resigned to obey it. The greatest pang that I feel is, leaving my beloved wife, who requires my tenderest care; my concerns at Lindfield are also very important, but I must commit every thing to my Divine Master. He has graciously been with me all my life long, to the present hour. In the evening, I had some very comforting conversation with my precious wife respecting my future prospects. She feels deeply, but freely gives me up.

18*th*.—Called on Lord John Russell, who was very kind, and gave me a letter to present to our Ambassador at Madrid, but he is still averse to my venturing into Spain. Humble dependence, prudence, and circumspection, must be our watch-words."

The next day, William Allen received the following touching letter from his old and valued friend, Thomas Clarkson:—

"*Playford, January* 18*th*, 1833.

"Dear William Allen,

"You know, when I was in London last, that two cataracts had been formed on my eyes; they have continued increasing and

obscuring my sight since that time. About fourteen days ago, I lost all power of reading, which has greatly abridged my former comforts, and since then, the power of seeing to write,—that is, I can scarcely see where or how to direct my pen, and this has become so alarmingly the case in the last two days, that I doubt whether this very letter, which I am now trying to write to you, will not be the last that I shall ever write, unless my eyes should be relieved by an operation; and believing that this may possibly be the *last act* that I may be capable of performing, in the way of writing, I feel it near my heart to dedicate it to you, and to declare thereby the unfeigned love and affection which I have borne for you unceasingly, from the first of our acquaintance to this very hour, and that these feelings cannot be done away so long as my life and memory remain. We have, dear William Allen, laboured together in some of the most interesting subjects that can engage the mind of man, and have advanced them in their way to a happy issue, as far as we could have reason to expect, considering the ignorance and prejudices of men; and I am sure that the recollection of these labours, in conjunction with you, will often bring you to my mind, and create pleasure while I am living in the world of darkness. And here let me observe, that though I may be destined to live in a world where all earthly objects are invisible to me, you are not to bemoan my situation—it may be good for me—good for my eternal interests, and better than I could have devised for myself. But I feel that I must conclude on account of my eyes. I fear that this will be a very unconnected letter, as I have no means of reading what I write.

I remain, dear William Allen,
With the greatest regard, yours most affectionately,
THOMAS CLARKSON." *

First Month 23*rd*.—He writes, "Meeting at Gracechurch Street; silent, but I had a little secret support. In the evening,

* Some time after this period, Thomas Clarkson had an operation performed upon one eye, by which his sight was so far restored as to enable him to pursue those active labours in the cause of philanthropy, for which he had been long distinguished.

I read the first chapter of Jeremiah, and was comforted with some passages in it.

First Month 24*th.*—Much engaged in preparing for my journey. I went up to the Foreign Office, where I received some letters for the continent, which had been kindly prepared for me. John Osborne, who has been in Antigua, and is interested about Sierra Leone, called with some beautiful specimens of the fibres of the Phormium Tenax; he says, that it has been cultivated on a small island near Sierra Leone, that it has been sent over to this country, and manufactured at Barnsley in Yorkshire, and he produced specimens of towelling, and a table-cloth, which appeared very strong.

25*th.*—I was occupied nearly all the morning in writing letters; my heart was heavy in the prospect of parting with my beloved wife, but I firmly believe, that He who gave her to me, has made it my duty again to leave her for a season. A holy feeling seemed to come over us before we separated, under which I knelt down and committed her, my dearest earthly treasure, to the care and keeping of our blessed Redeemer. I left home about four, and went up to Downing Street, where Sir George Shee was very kind, and gave me a leathern bag, containing despatches. I then came to Plough Court, where I had more letters to write, and several things to attend to. It was a trying time, but I felt the prevalence of Divine Good, and before I went down to the vessel in which I was to set out for Calais, I had a time of religious retirement with dear L. and some Friends who called to see me; we were a little comforted together, and took leave under this feeling. We did not quit the Custom House Quay till two o'clock in the morning, and, about four the following afternoon, came up to the pier at Calais. I had the care of a young person from London, who was going to Paris, and we proceeded that evening in the diligence, a very tedious mode of conveyance, and it was late the next evening before I reached Meurice's Hotel.

30*th.*—I had a kind visit from Dr. Waterhouse; wrote a note to the Duke de Broglie, but he was gone to the Chamber of Deputies; the Duchess, however, sent to the hotel for me, and I had a short interview with her, and left some papers for the Duke; she begged I would visit them on my way back. In the

evening I went to the post, having engaged to go by the mail to Bourdeaux, and whilst waiting in the yard, saw the couriers arrive on their white horses, which is a distinguishing badge in the neighbourhood of Paris, for the conveyance of persons connected with the government.

We set off at half-past six o'clock, and travelled to Bourdeaux, a distance of three hundred and ninety miles, without stopping longer than to change horses, and for meals, a very short time for which is allowed. We were not quite forty-eight hours on the road. Amongst the numerous towns through which we passed, was Chatellerault, famous for the manufacture of knives and scissors. At Bourdeaux we crossed the Garonne, over a splendid stone bridge, which has been constructed since I was last here. When Bonaparte was in this city, he remarked that it was a great pity there was no bridge in this place; he was told that it was impossible to erect one, in consequence of the depth and rapidity of the river; he replied, 'Nothing is impossible.' Plans were instantly ordered, and the bridge was begun in a few days.

I took up my quarters at the Hotel de France, and sent for Francis Martin, who was rejoiced to see me. My mind was comforted in the Lord.

Second Month 2nd.—Francis Martin came to breakfast with me, and we had much important conversation; he says that there is a great religious movement near the town of Auch, in the province of Bearn, and also about Toulouse. He has lately been engaged, on behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in superintending the translation of the New Testament into the Basque language, a sort of patois spoken in these parts. In the evening I set out in the mail for Bayonne; part of our road lay through a wild, uncultivated district, in the department of Landes; the few people scattered over it, are but half civilized, and their dress and manners are peculiar. Here are great numbers of fir trees, from which turpentine is procured; a deep slit is cut in the bark a few feet from the ground, and from this incision the turpentine exudes; we passed many thus cut. The cork tree also grows in this neighbourhood. We reached Bayonne about seven o'clock the following evening; when the carriage stopped, dear S. Grellet was

at the door ready to welcome me, and we were rejoiced to meet; he has provided good private lodgings, which, as we have to perform quarantine here, on account of the cholera, will be much more comfortable than being at the hotel; indeed, we are well provided with all outward accommodations, and are above all favoured with peace of mind, which is great cause for thankfulness. Before we retired to rest, S. G. read a Psalm, and also the sixth verse of the seventh chapter of II Corinthians, 'Nevertheless, God that comforteth them that are cast down, comforted us by the coming of Titus.'

Second Month 4th.—I have had a very good night, and feel quite in my place. We went to the Spanish Consul's office, to have my name entered on the list of persons about to go to Irun. It seems that the names are only forwarded once a fortnight, and that to-morrow will be the day to transmit them, so that I just arrived at the right time, and Stephen, who has been here eight days, could not proceed before me. We find that such is the Spaniards' dread of cholera, that the quarantine here is fifteen days. During S. G's stay, he has been well employed in endeavouring to discover openings for usefulness, and has become acquainted with several public spirited individuals. The Prefect called upon us to-day; he seems a very agreeable man, is much interested about the poor, and is quite prepared to adopt some measures which we suggest as likely to be beneficial; he intends to have a meeting convened of persons willing to co-operate.

5th.—We called upon the British Consul this morning, and also upon Veisaz, at the Depository of the Bible Society; he circulates tracts extensively, by means of colporteurs, and is very anxious for a good one on the evil effects of lotteries. We find that a few pious persons meet for religious worship in his apartment on first-days, and we propose to join them. The secretary to the Prefect, a very active, intelligent man, gave us much useful information; he visits the prisons every day, and keeps notes of whatever is worthy of observation. The weather being fine, we took a walk of some miles towards the Bay of Biscay, and reached the signal house at the end of the large pier, which is more than a mile in length; it is covered with flat stones, and reminded me

of the Piræus at the Port of Athens. An arm of the sea, like a broad river, runs up to Bayonne; we passed the fortifications, which are very extensive, and there are fine walks with rows of trees, near the water. Proceeding onwards, we had a view of pretty villages on the opposite side, and at length came to the open Bay. The tide was coming in, and we could see the white foam of the breakers, rising majestically at the mouth of the harbour.

At six o'clock, we went by appointment to the office of the prefect, where we met almost all the public authorities; the mayor, the generals, the prefect, the secretary, and the members of different commissions, about twenty or thirty persons. They were exceedingly kind, and we had a very interesting conference. They have a great number of poor at Bayonne, and have been in the habit of distributing money among them to a considerable amount, but with little or no discrimination. They feel the necessity of doing something effectual for their relief, and are very desirous of information respecting the way in which these matters are managed with *us*. We explained our views and plans, and the business was thoroughly discussed. It ended in the mayor undertaking to form a provisional committee, in order to prepare a plan which should be submitted to a future meeting, to be held in a few days. This was a very satisfactory opportunity.

Second Month 8th.—I have been much engaged for the last few days in working at plans for Bayonne, which Stephen has translated into French. Haubman and the sub-prefect called and conducted us to the mayor, to whom the propositions were read, and we afterwards met a committee convened upon this business. They seem quite in earnest, and there is no doubt but some effectual measures will be adopted. We left the manuscript with them."

In the opening paragraph of the manuscript, the subject is thus introduced:—

"The situation of the beggars, and of the poor in general at Bayonne, having long claimed the serious attention of the principal inhabitants, it was resolved to form a society, to be called 'La Societé de Bienfaisance de Bayonne.'"

The objects of the committee are then stated, and are very similar to those embraced by our District Visiting Societies, though some of them, relative to providing employment for the poor, are of a more extensive nature. It is shown that with every effort to relieve distress, raising the standard of morals, and promoting useful instruction, should be kept in view.

In continuing his diary, of the 8th, William Allen writes:—

"Intelligence arrived to-day that the Spanish quarantine is lessened full one half, so we are in hopes of getting off by second or third-day.

Second Month 9th.—We went to-day to see the schools for the children of the poor; they are called 'Ecoles Chretiennes,' and are wholly under the care of the priests, the *Frères Ignorantins;* the principal person is a young man of pleasing manners, and seems to have much talent. From the reading and spelling of the boys it is evident that great pains have been taken with them. There are three hundred and fifty in this establishment, and there is another for girls, in which two hundred and fifty are receiving instruction on a similar plan. The specimens of writing and of linear drawing are extremely beautiful, and the facility with which some of the boys worked questions in algebra, on the black board, was truly astonishing.

The houses at Bayonne are high, the streets narrow, and in some parts the footway is under the houses, as at Berne, in Switzerland, and Chester, in our own country. I observed, as we passed some of the shops in the evening, that shoemakers had a lamp behind a large glass globe of water, which concentrated the light upon their work, and sometimes there were two globes with the lamp between, so that two persons might receive the benefit. Our kind friend Haubman has procured our certificates of health, and prepared every thing for our departure. In the evening we went by appointment to Joseph Veisaz, and in his upper chamber, about four or five stories high, we had a satisfactory religious meeting with a little flock who assemble here occasionally for divine worship. We afterwards parted with them in much love.

Second Month 10*th.*—Our friend Haubman called upon us. We went to the sub-prefect's to breakfast, and had some very useful conversation; we took an affectionate leave, and on returning to our quarters, found the carriage which had been engaged for us ready to convey us to Irun. The road was good, but hilly, the people appear well dressed, and the houses in general are far superior to those north of Bayonne. Showy colours prevail in the dress of the females. At Behabie, on the borders of Spain, there is a little river with a bridge over it; on the middle of the bridge are palisades and a gate, this is the boundary between France and Spain, and we stopped at an inn close to the bridge, where we were met by gend'armes, douaniers, &c., but producing the letters kindly given to us by the sub-prefect, our things were not examined at all on the French side. After much consultation we learnt that we could not go forward at once, but must pass six days in the lazaretto, that it will not be open for the reception of any persons until to-morrow, but that good apartments will be reserved for us. We had our things taken to the inn, and in the evening Pierre Sajus, the head of the police, came and sat some time with us.

11*th.*—We called upon Pierre Sajus, who made many enquiries about our Religious Society, and I gave him some tracts. We were informed that the officers would come to the barrière on the bridge to-day, and that then we should be admitted. Accordingly, between three and four o'clock, we received notice to repair thither. Our kind friend, Pierre Sajus, was with us; the Spanish officer sat within the gate; our passports and billets of health were taken in tongs and put into some liquid, and then handed to him; he admitted us immediately, and we then went to the Lazaretto, where we have two comfortable rooms, near each other. We are now just by Irun, the first town in Spain.

12*th.*—It is no wonder that different accounts are given of this place, for we find that it is just like many other prisons; those who can pay for a good bed, have it; those who cannot, must go into something like a great barn, and lie upon straw. The Commissaire de Police sent us some newspapers; the aspect of things in Ireland seems stormy; I read a great deal of Macaulay's digest

of the evidence before the House of Commons, on the subject of Negro Slavery, in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter;* it is quite conclusive in favour of emancipation.

Second Month 13*th.*—A very fine day. We walked backwards and forwards for exercise, in our narrow limits. We have a monotonous sort of life, and it is complete imprisonment. The weather is so mild that we have no fire.

16*th.*—Our quarantine being ended to-day, we engaged seats in the diligence to Madrid, and left Irun at two o'clock. We were struck with the luxuriant vegetation in this climate, and noticed peas five or six iches high; a great deal of Indian corn is grown here, and we saw very fine crops of flax. Our road winding amongst the Pyrenees, was continually ascending and descending, and the number of animals drawing the carriage varied from seven to ten; they are generally horses and mules, but on one occasion we had the addition of four oxen. The usual plan of travelling here, is to rest part of the night, and proceed again at one or two o'clock in the morning. We stopped at Tolosa, a miserable town, with narrow disagreeable strects. The entrance to the inn was through the stable, but we found the beds clean and good. The next morning we proceeded by the light of a lantern, which showed us rugged rocks, amongst which we heard the rushing of the mountain torrents. Our carriage was stuck fast before day light, and two of the mules were placed behind to alter its position, which was at length effected, but these roads are dangerous in the dark.

The inhabitants of Biscay are a peculiar race, and are called Basques; they have a language of their own, and, in some respects, a distinct government, though subject to Spain, and their republic, for such it resembles, extends nearly to Vittoria. Every native Biscayan is an *hidalgo,* or noble by birth. I never saw such miserable houses in a civilised country, as we have passed to-day. We met a funeral procession, in which the corpse was carried on a kind of wide bed, with a white sheet, but no coffin; the face was quite exposed, and seemed to be that of an elderly female; a great number of boys were waiting at a place of worship near, and one of them had a crucifix hung round with little bells. About five o'clock we arrived at Vittoria; the streets are almost as narrow as

those of Constantinople. We stopped at the douanier, where the people are proverbially vexatious, and they would not let my medicine box pass; we therefore committed it to the care of a merchant to whom we had been recommended from Bayonne, and he kindly undertook to pay the demand which might be made upon it, and forward it to Madrid. We had our evening reading, and retired early to bed.

Second Month 18*th.*—We set off between two and three o'clock, wound our way through rocky scenery, and, about nine, arrived at Pancorbo, a place noted in the wars. We afterwards gradually left the mountains, and saw an expanse of flat, poor, arable land, full of stones, and no hedges or cottages to be seen. The poor are crowded together in wretched villages. In the afternoon we came to Burgos, a very large place, containing several fine public buildings; but we only stopped to change horses, and I did not alight. There were hundreds of persons walking backwards and forwards, in the streets, and some with masks on, it being the time of carnival. The population is estimated at fourteen thousand, of which it is considered that about six thousand consist of priests, monks and nuns. At six o'clock we came to the first wood we have yet seen. We had a few hours' rest at Lerina, and at three o'clock in the morning recommenced our journey. We passed some vineyards, and again ascended steep hills, and came amongst mountain scenery. At Cavanillas we stopped for the night, on account of the danger from banditti, and this so much increases as we approach nearer to Madrid, that we are not to start to-morrow till break of day.

20*th.*—We passed high craggy rocks by the side of the road, and behind these huge masses the robbers take their stand. It is just the place for banditti. There are many old round towers on the hills. This morning we saw olive trees for the first time; we noticed a great deal of corn coming up in drills. The plough used here, is of the rudest construction, like that of the Greeks and Romans. At half-past one we entered the gates of Madrid. An armed man, on horseback, was waiting to see that nothing was taken from the diligence, before it had been to the post house. An elderly gentleman, one of the passengers, who had been very

kind to us, and who spoke French and Spanish, rendered us much assistance, and our luggage was passed without any difficulty. I believe the despatches have been of great use to us.

We were at some difficulty about lodgings, and went to Balmaseda, the banker, to make enquiry. He very kindly sent a young man to show us to a respectable house, which was very full; but, after some difficulty, we were at length accommodated.

Second Month 21*st.*—Awoke early. My mind was turned to the Lord in supplication for His protecting care, and for direction, in this act of faith, and I felt a little of the calming influence of the Saviour's peace. S. G. and I waited upon H. U. Addington, the English Ambassador; we were kindly received, and had much interesting conversation with him. He will try to procure for us an interview with the minister of the interior, Count d'Ofalia. We had also a satisfactory audience with the French Ambassador. We saw Balmaseda, the banker, at his office, and found him a very agreeable man indeed. In the evening, we called upon Sir Stratford Canning, and gave him a full explanation of our objects, schools, Scripture Lessons, &c. I was much interested in his company. He has engaged us to dine with him on seventh-day.

22*nd.*—We again called upon our ambassador. He has seen Count d'Ofalia, and fixed that we should be with him at ten o'clock this evening. We accordingly went at the time proposed, and were very kindly received. The Count has been in America, as well as London, and has known something of the Society of Friends. He stated the peculiar difficulties that existed in this country, and observed, that most of the benevolent institutions were in the hands of the clergy. In Madrid, however, they are more under the care of government than elsewhere, and he said he should see the King to-morrow, and would mention us to him. He had no doubt of our being permitted to visit their institutions, and he should be glad to do what he could to promote our views. He wished us to call upon him on first-day, at eleven o'clock. We had a very satisfactory interview.

23*rd.*—After reading in the Scriptures this morning, Stephen and I had a season of religious retirement to our mutual comfort. Stephen then went to Vanness, the American Ambassador's, and

settled that we should go there to-morrow to have a meeting for worship with the family. After his return, we called upon J. D. de Balmaseda, and conversed with him respecting plans for improving the condition of the poor, &c. He is connected with a large establishment at Salamanca, where a number of persons are employed during a part of the year, and he thinks our Lindfield plans would be particularly useful there, as land could be easily procured. I find that land in general is in the hands of the grandees of Spain, whose ancestors conquered it from the Moors. We dined at Sir Stratford Canning's; Lady Canning is a very agreeable person, and we were pleased with our visit. We met Balmaseda, and a Biscayan, who appeared to be a person of considerable influence, and disposed to promote measures for the benefit of the poor. As the inhabitants of Biscay are not under the same restrictions as those of other parts of the kingdom, he may be very useful. I had much interesting conversation with Sir S. C. Negro Slavery in the West Indies was one of our subjects, and principles and expediency were also discussed. He seems to possess great candour, and to be open to conviction. Several gentlemen were present, and were speaking of that barbarous sport, bull-baiting. Though most of the company condemned the practice, yet I was sorry to see that with some it excited much interest.

Second Month 24th.—I sent Sir Stratford Canning the Abstract of the Evidence before the House of Commons on the subject of Slavery, the Solemn Review of War, and some other tracts. We went by appointment to the government house to meet Count d' Ofalia; he received us kindly, as before, and informed us that he had mentioned to the King the benevolent object of our visit, and had obtained permission for us to see the charitable institutions in Madrid, of which he gave us a list, and also the prisons. We then conversed with him upon several points, and endeavoured to convince him that, as England was about to take measures for the Abolition of Slavery, Spain ought to pursue the same course. We suggested the importance of devising some plan to provide for the beggars, instead of allowing them to importune persons in the streets, and told him what had been done at Bayonne; we also

mentioned the benefits arising from allowing the poor to have allotments of land; he frankly confessed the difficulties they were under in adopting any measures of amelioration, and after much free and friendly conversation, we took a respectful leave, and went to the American Ambassador's, where we had a meeting for divine worship. There was a precious feeling of solemnity on our sitting down in silence; S. G. was afterwards engaged in prayer, and we both spoke in ministry. It was felt to be a comforting and strengthening opportunity. The eldest son of the Ambassador reads and speaks Spanish well, and kindly agreed to interpret for us in our visits to the different establishments. Thus the doors open wider and wider, and Stephen and I agreed, as we walked along, that we could not wish ourselves anywhere but where we now are. We went to inform the English Ambassador of the success of the application respecting the public institutions, and that we were furnished with a letter containing the King's authority to see them. We learnt that a man was assassinated this morning at the door of one of the places of worship, and that another had been murdered in the night.

The supply of water is a great trade at Madrid, and is carried on by porters who come from Galicia and Asturias, and carry it on their shoulders in little wooden casks, or copper vessels, from the great fountains in the streets, into the houses: these people are so honest that nothing is ever missing in the places to which they have access. They are a distinct and highly respectable race, and after working a few years at Madrid, return home to enjoy the fruit of their labours. Their country is close to that of the Basques, if not forming a part of it.

Second Month 25th.—Cornelius Vanness called, and kindly accompanied us to some of the institutions mentioned in our list. We first went to a prison for women, where seventy-five were confined. There is a committee consisting of three persons, who meet every month, but there is no ladies' committee. The prisoners are employed, and receive a certain portion of their earnings. Corporal punishment is not allowed, but if any of them are refractory, they may be put into solitary confinement, for a time not exceeding twenty-four hours, unless the committee

issue a special order to this effect. Most of the prisoners could read.

The next place we visited was the '*Real Hermandad del Refugio,*' a very large building, which seems a general refuge, or, in fact, a workhouse. It is calculated to hold six hundred persons, but now contains eight hundred and ten. There are three hundred boys, and one hundred and fifty girls, who are either orphans, or have lost one parent, and a large proportion of the rest of the inmates are aged men and women. Several of the rooms are appropriated to works of industry. There is a good school-room, and a large play-ground, and the sleeping apartments seemed comfortable; every person has a separate bed. We were gratified with much that we saw; but with an efficient committee, and some improvement in the arrangements, this establishment might easily be made a model for imitation. From hence, we went to a French Hospice, originally intended for the reception of persons on a pilgrimage, but as these are not now common, poor French travellers are allowed to receive relief here. We dined at the American Minister's, where we met an agreeable young man of the name of Silliman, related to Professor Silliman, of Yale College. The wife of the Minister is a sensible, religious-minded person. We had a great deal of useful conversation, and heard some anecdotes of the present Queen of Spain, which are highly creditable to her. It appears, that until lately, priests, attendant upon dying persons, frequently induced them to make their wills so as to bequeath large sums to ecclesiastical purposes, and often to the grievous injury of their own families; through the influence of the Queen, however, such wills are no longer legal.

Second Month 26th.—We visited, this morning, the '*Real Casa Inclusa,*' or hospital for foundlings. It is said that there is scarcely a place in Europe where there is so great a proportion of these poor little abandoned outcasts, as at Madrid. This establishment is under the special patronage of the Queen, by whose direction large additions have recently been made. The rooms, as is generally the case with the institutions here, are large and airy, and the ceilings are lofty. It is superintended by a committee of forty ladies, who meet every week, and some of them are of the first

rank as grandees. The business seems to be conducted with great method, and every thing appeared neat and clean throughout; twenty-three nuns have the care of the children here, and after remaining in this house three or four days, they are sent to nurses in the country; these nurses cannot obtain their pay without producing a certificate from the priest of the district, stating that the child is living, and that justice has been done to it. The daily average of children received is about six; they are put into a turning box, and one came in while we were there. Nearly three-fourths die before they attain the age of seven; at that age they are sent to what is called *the college*, which is in the same pile of buildings, and here they are taught to read and write, as well as instructed in useful works of industry. There are, at present, two hundred and seventy-three in the school; at a suitable age the girls go out to service, but many become nuns: it is said that labouring men are desirous of obtaining wives who have been brought up at this institution, knowing the good education which it affords. A small gratuity is given to the girls on leaving the hospital.

This is an endowed charity, and there are ample funds for its support without any subscriptions being required. It was founded in 1572, and volumes of registers appear to have been regularly kept. Soon after we arrived, a lady of the rank of duchess, who is president of the committee, came in with her brother and sister, and went round with us. We had great reason to be satisfied with what we saw, and yet, we are much of the opinion that these institutions have an injurious tendency. The usual number of children under the care of this establishment is about two thousand six hundred; two hundred and three have already been received this year.

We visited several other institutions, some of which were in a shocking state. This has been a dismal rainy day, and cold withal, but we have no other fire than charcoal in an open, shallow, brass pan, in a frame on the floor, and this gives us the head ache.

Second Month 27th.—We walked a long way this morning to the Royal Hospital, a very large magnificent pile of building, with spacious corridors, which form nice walks for the patients. Those

who can afford to do so, pay a moderate sum, those who cannot, are received gratis. Every thing was very dirty on the men's side, but the wards for the women, which are served and superintended by the sisters of charity, were beautifully clean.

We next visited an establishment for training this class of nuns. We were met by some of the elder sisters, who received us courteously. One of the young women being able to speak French, a good deal of interesting conversation took place, and there was an opportunity for much religious communication; thus, in visiting institutions of this nature, occasions, from time to time, occur, of introducing sentiments which, under the divine blessing, may induce serious and profitable reflection, expand the mind to more enlarged views of christian duty, and promote a knowledge of the gospel of the grace of God. There were about twenty of the young women present; on our coming away, the senior sisters evinced feelings of respect which I believe were mutual. They directed the gardener to gather some violets for us, and presented us each with a nosegay. We were really pleased with this visit.

We spent the evening at the American Minister's, where we met with some interesting and agreeable company, among whom was Colonel Flinter, an Irishman, now an officer in the Spanish service; he has been some time in the Spanish West Indies, as well as in our own islands, and is about to publish facts to show the possibility of cultivating sugar by free labour; this will be important to us at the present juncture. He is also zealous in the prison discipline cause. We had a very satisfactory visit.

Second Month 28th.—Cornelius Vanness kindly called this morning, and accompanied us to the 'House of Detention,' where about sixty tried and untried prisoners were together, and most of them at work; very few indeed were able to read. One of the prisons for Madrid is at Ceuta, a possession of the Spaniards on the coast of Africa, opposite to Gibraltar. We afterwards visited an institution for women labouring under incurable diseases. This is a most excellent establishment, and appeared peculiarly adapted to the mitigation of sufferings which, though they often claim the sympathy of the benevolent, have not, to my knowledge, been so fully and effectually provided for in any other country; and whilst

inspecting the accommodation which it affords, we could not but desire the establishment of many of a similar character, in other parts. There are three wards, each containing seventeen beds, with white curtains which may be drawn all round, if the patients wish to be retired. The floors are matted, and every thing was beautifully neat and clean. Two glass lanterns were suspended in each room. There is a splendid chapel, with an altar, imagery, and candles, so contrived that when the glass doors are thrown open, the patients who are in bed, can see the mass performed. The sisters who have the care of this establishment were very affable and respectful in their manners; there are eighteen, and several of them had very interesting countenances. In addition to their attendance on the patients, they have the care of a school for two hundred little children. We were shown the kitchen, where the utensils appeared exceedingly bright and nice. Some of the younger sisters were ironing. We had much conversation with them, and were struck with the air of comfort which seemed to prevail. We walked round their nice enclosed garden, and on coming into the house, sat down together in one of the rooms, when Stephen made some very suitable remarks, which were well received. We took leave with mutual feelings of regard. This establishment has pleased us more than any we have yet seen.

We dined with our Ambassador, H. U. Addington, and met some agreeable persons.

Third Month 1*st.*—We had an appointment this morning to meet Count d'Ofalia, at the government office, and had much conversation with him respecting the state of the public institutions that we have visited. We mentioned to him the marked difference which was apparent between those under the notice of men only, and those where female superintendence was exercised, and observed, that though it was scarcely possible for the government to take up the management of benevolent establishments, yet that it was the interest of government to encourage individuals to give their attention to this object, and to see that no obstruction was suffered to interfere with disinterested exertions. After speaking on the subject of prisons, the Count directed his secretary to make out an order for us to see the two remaining ones, which were not

included in our list, and signed and sealed this document before we left the office. After this very satisfactory opportunity, we returned to our lodgings, where C. Vanness came, and took us to call upon Count de Teba, whose wife is a very clever woman, and is secretary to one of the Ladies' Societies. She is of Scotch extraction, and speaks English well. I find that one of the great obstructions here to settling the poor upon land, is the tithes and other imposts, which are very heavy. This lady says, that there is a very great society for the care of the poor, supported by voluntary contributions,—that Madrid is divided into districts, and that there is a committee of three persons, and the Curé for each district. Colonel Flinter called, and read part of his manuscript on the subject of the Spanish Colony at Porto Rico. Free labour is most successfully exercised there, and to an extent of which I had before no idea. This is a very valuable document, rich in important facts.*

Third Month 2nd.—This morning we visited the Great Prison, which is a very large building with a magnificent frontage; the Court House, where the courts of justice are held, is adjoining. The total number of prisoners is three hundred and ninety. Many are committed for murder, and two boys, apparently under fourteen years of age, are confined for this crime. The countenances of some had an awful expression of wickedness. Eight executions

* Col. Flinter being desirous that this MS. should be published in England, consigned it to the care of William Allen, under whose direction it was printed by Longman & Co., in 1834. The title of the work is, "An Account of the present state of the Island of Puerto Rico; comprising numerous facts and documents illustrative of the state of Commerce and Agriculture, and of the Condition, Moral and Physical, of the various classes of the Population in that Island, as compared with the Colonies of other European Powers; demonstrating the superiority of the Spanish Slave Code, the great advantages of Free over Slave Labour, &c."

In his preface the Author says—

"Uninfluenced by the spirit of party, unbiassed by national prejudices, unfettered by sectarian principles, I feel it a duty I owe to humanity, to lay before the public my observations on the condition of the free coloured and slave population in the West India Colonies of Spain, the result of twenty-one years' experience in that quarter of the world."

have already taken place this year, but there were only three during the whole of last year. No fetters or chains were to be seen in all the prisons, nor any appearance of corporal punishments; but we regretted the want of classification. We were accompanied by two gentlemen, besides the gaoler and his attendants, and were very respectfully treated. The prison is near the great square, where those horrible sacrifices took place, termed, 'Auto de Fé,' and from the balcony of the palace, in the centre of one of the angles, the royal family used to witness the spectacle. The fronts of the houses in the square are very uniform, and some of the streets of Madrid are handsome and regular. The pavement is unpleasant to walk upon, the rough pebbles being very tiring, though in many places there is one line of flag stones.

Colonel Downie took us to visit the Countess de San Lorenza, a person of large possessions: whilst we were with her, the Danish Ambassador came in, and said that if we wished to do good by visiting prisons, we should go to Portugal. On returning to our lodgings, we met Colonel Flinter, who read us some more of his interesting accounts of Puerto Rico. In the evening, we paid a visit to the Count and Countess Teba, who made many inquiries respecting the principles of our Religious Society.

Third Month 3rd.—First-day. Through the influence of our Ambassador, the Minister Zea Bermudez appointed us to meet him at his office at the palace, to-day. He received us very courteously; having resided several years in England, he speaks our language well. We briefly explained to him the objects we had in view, and ventured to suggest some measures which we thought would benefit his country, stating at the same time, that we were not in the habit of publishing our observations, but thought it right in all cases to submit them to the heads of the governments where we had travelled, and who alone had the power of applying a remedy. This he seemed to approve, and said that any communication from us should be carefully considered. We therefore purpose to prepare a report in writing, to lay before the King. I gave him two little manuscripts, one respecting the Societé de Bienfaisance, the other about Rural Colonies, requesting him to show them to the Queen, which he engaged to do.

We expressed our belief, that the diffusion of light and knowledge was the only means by which Spain could be raised to the rank it ought to occupy among the nations, and represented to him the importance of government favouring attempts to promote this object. The opportunity was altogether very satisfactory, and seemed to be just the opening we wanted.

On our return, we called upon a gentleman whom we found reading one of Sir Walter Scott's novels; I gave him a hint that it was not a book suitable for that day of the week; this he took in very good part, and it opened the way for some serious conversation; he seems a good-natured, frank, open-hearted man, whose views have been very much confined to this world. I met him again in the evening, when he was earnest for further conversation, and said how much he was struck with what I said to him in the morning. He is not a native of Spain, and though by profession a Protestant, he has no Bible, and has not read in one for ten years; he was much impressed a few evenings ago, when the wife of the American minister showed him her family Bible; he said it *felt comfortable* to him. He is a military man, and is in the habit of accompanying his soldiers when they go to mass, and conforming to all the exterior rites of the Roman Catholic religion, as part of the duty of his station. He asked me if I could give him a Bible, which I did, and wrote his name in it. We dined at Sir Stratford Canning's; a quiet visit, without any other company but the two young men who are secretaries, and we had much open discussion on serious subjects, particularly relative to our religious principles. We afterwards went to the American Ambassador's, where we had a time of divine worship; some young men were present besides their own family, and it was a refreshing opportunity.

Third Month 4th.—We walked to the American Ambassador's, where our young friend and interpreter, Cornelius Vanness, was ready to accompany us in our visit to the two prisons at the farther end of Madrid, near the Gate of St. Barbara. The first is for Galerians, men condemned to the public works, who go out every day chained together; the second is newly constructed, and so large that a plan of classification might easily be adopted. This must be represented in our report to the government. Fetters and

chains are used in this prison, but, as far as we could observe, only in a few instances.

We received an important letter from the sub-prefect of Bayonne to-day, informing us that a 'Societé de Bienfaisance' has been established in accordance with our suggestions, and enclosing us a copy of the laws and regulations.

Third Month 5th.—Much engaged to-day in drawing up our report for the government. D. M. Vila called; he is just returned from England, and is acquainted with Friends; he resides at Barcelona, is kindly disposed to assist us, and will give us letters for that place. We dined with the Balmasedas, who live in princely style; they are exceedingly kind. In the evening we went by appointment to Count d'Ofalia; we informed him that we had finished our visits, and were preparing a written report; he was very cordial and friendly, and told us that the king had expressed a wish to see us, if he should be well enough; under these circumstances, therefore, we agreed to postpone our departure from Madrid, though the detention is trying. We hear also that there is great danger of robbers in the road we have to travel; thus, here is another exercise of faith. At the conclusion of the conference, feeling much love for, and sympathy with, the minister, under the difficult circumstances in which he is placed, from the present situation of affairs, I ventured to recommend him to apply to our gracious God, who is the only true source of help, and whom I had ever found a sure refuge and strength under heavy afflictions. He seemed cordially to feel what was said.

7th.—The Report to the King being finished yesterday, Stephen has been translating it to-day, and we sent it to Count d'Ofalia in the evening. The following is a copy of the communication :—

"Stephen Grellet, of North America, and William Allen, of London, in making their acknowledgments to the King of Spain, for the permission he so kindly and readily granted them to visit the institutions at Madrid, as well prisons, as those for objects of benevolence, avail themselves of this opportunity to state, that the motives which have induced them to leave their respective countries, and, for a season, all that is dearest to them in life, are not

those of curiosity, self-interest, or worldly policy, but are, they trust, of a higher nature, even under the influence of that Gospel which breathes peace on earth and good-will towards men. They feel it their duty to endeavour to promote all that may tend to the happiness of the great human family, under whatever name its members may be found, of nation, kindred, tongue, or people, or whatever may be their profession as to religion.

In the course of the visits they have performed within the last few days, their attention has been forcibly drawn to several subjects which they consider to be of very great importance, and upon which they beg leave to submit a few observations.

MENDICITY.

The great number of beggars continually soliciting alms from passengers in the streets, is not only a public annoyance, but part of a system pregnant with mischief; money given indiscriminately, and without inquiring into the circumstances of the case, often goes to support the most idle and worthless of mankind, and to propagate a race of beggars, which tends to weaken and demoralize the community by whose mis-directed charity they are maintained. This observation will apply to all manner of alms, wheresoever and by whomsoever distributed, to persons whose cases have not undergone investigation. It is the duty of every individual who has not a fortune to subsist upon, to earn his support by rendering himself useful to society, by manual labour, or by his skill in some necessary art. The great object, then, in preventing mendicity, will be, in the first place, to provide the means for examining into the circumstances of the poor in any given place, by forming a society of benevolent and disinterested persons, who, by dividing a place into districts, and visiting the poor in their habitations, by means of sub-committees, may distinguish between those who are able to work, if they could get it to do, and those who, from age or bodily infirmities, are incapable of labour; these latter should be provided for, either in their own lodgings, by a proper allowance, or in a building fitted up for the purpose; while suitable employment should be provided for those who are able to work. Stephen

Grellet and William Allen are aware that there exists at present, at Madrid, a Societé de Bienfaisance, but it does not appear to be, by any means, adequate to remedy the evils complained of; and they would respectfully beg the attention of the King to the plan they have already presented to his ministers; it will be found to embrace a variety of objects of the greatest importance to Spain.

The history of all nations has proved that ignorance is the parent of vice and crime; it produces sloth and idleness, and a tendency to indulge in sensual pleasures, connected with a mere animal existence; while the desire for useful knowledge stimulates to the exertion of the powers of mind, and introduces man to pleasures of a higher order, even of an intellectual nature, and at the same time increases his capacity for usefulness: hence they conceive that, if there is one thing more than another, that should claim the attention of government, it is the education of youth in sound useful knowledge, and moral and religious principles; but if the children of beggars, and of the poor in general, are suffered to grow up without instruction, so far from being useful to the State, they will resemble pernicious weeds, which, as they arrive at maturity, scatter their noxious seeds, and multiply the miseries inseparable from such a state of society. The plan of teaching all the children of the poor upon the cheap and effectual system of mutual instruction, would provide an easy remedy for this evil, and by producing a well-informed and virtuous population, would save those large sums of money which are now expended upon institutions founded to meet the consequences of vice and crime; while the security of person and property, and the safety of the government itself, would, in an eminent degree, be promoted.*

They would respectfully submit, that one great object of government should be to discountenance and put down every thing which

* Some time after this period, two gentlemen were sent to England by the Queen's government in Spain, with directions to apply to the committee of the British and Foreign School Society, for assistance to establish their system of mutual instruction in that country. Every facility was accordingly afforded; a model school was subsequently opened at Madrid, and A. Villalobos, one of the gentlemen referred to, thus writes respecting it:— "Our institution, though obstructed in its progressive improvement by the

tends to demoralization; the spirit of gambling acts powerfully in this way; servants have been induced to rob their employers in order to purchase part of a ticket in a lottery, resolving, perhaps, if they should obtain a prize, to pay back the money, but losing the money, they have lost their integrity, and generally go on from one crime to another, until destruction is the fatal consequence.

PEASANTRY.

In travelling through the country, they have observed many persons living apparently in idleness, dirt, and misery, while at the same time there are tracts of good land but half cultivated, upon which they might be supported in great comfort by their own honest industry, and yield a rent to the proprietor of the land, which might double his revenues. The plans which Stephen Grellet and William Allen have submitted to the government, under the title of 'Rural Colonies,' are now acted upon in England with the most happy effects, and they are convinced that if they were generally adopted in Spain, wherever the nature of the soil, and the convenience of water would admit of it, every able-bodied poor man might support himself and his family, and the money given in alms to persons of this description, be thus saved to the country. Proprietors of land might easily do it if the government would encourage them, by granting an exemption from tithes and imposts, for five or ten years. A society might be formed under the sanction of government, the King and Queen being patron and patroness, for the promotion of Rural Colonies, combined with various kinds of handicrafts. In this way manu-

state of disturbance in which this country is unfortunately involved, and the pacification of which attracts the whole attention of our government, goes on pretty well. The model school, under the exclusive management and superintendence of our friend Gallardo, with upwards of three hundred boys, is already, in its improved state, a miniature copy of your's. I could never have imagined that so much could have been done in so short a period."

A letter from the same gentleman, written from Madrid, in 1839, states that several other schools had sprung up in different parts of the country upon the same system, and that an infant school had also been established.

factures, most beneficial to Spain, as those for linen, silk, stockings, &c., &c., might be established—thousands of happy families supported, and the prosperity of the government increased.

They were much gratified in visiting the Real Hermandad del Refugio; it is an attempt to relieve distress in the best possible way; they thought however that the female part should be more under the care of a ladies' committee. If the proposed Societé de Bienfaisance were once established, this place might form a most important part of the plan. They could but admire the neatness and order that reigned in all those parts of the Real Casa Inclusa that were under the care of the ladies, and generally those establishments in Madrid in which they are concerned do them much honour; and Stephen Grellet and William Allen remark also in England and in North America, that ladies' committees are of the greatest utility. It afforded them no small degree of pleasure to see the kind interest which the King and Queen take in these useful establishments, by the alterations and improvements they are introducing into several of them; and they noticed, with much gratification, that wherever that useful body of persons, the Sisters of Charity, bestowed their kind and disinterested attention, the good effects were obvious.

PRISONS.

With regard to the prisons they must acknowledge that, from what they had previously heard, they were, in many respects, agreeably disappointed, and that they found them superior to those in divers parts of the continent which they have visited; with the exception, however, of the vaulted chambers underground, and the want of more light and ventilation in some of the rooms above stairs, which is so much the more necessary, as there are from four to six persons in those small apartments, only ten feet by nine. It would contribute much to the health of the prisoners, and of those who visit, if the walls and all parts were washed with quick-lime twice in the year. They were pleased to see, in the Casa y Corte, that chains and fetters were not in use, that the passages were airy, that there was a good supply of water, and, they were informed, a sufficiency of food. They could not, however, but lament the want

of classification, as it obviously tends to the increase of crime. Among criminals there are all the degrees of guilt, from the juvenile offender up to the most hardened villain, and they have found both in England and in North America, that every prison, in which classification is neglected, becomes a nursery for crimes; a young person, put in for a trifling offence, and made to associate with the most abandoned of mankind, becomes regularly initiated into the mystery of iniquity, and often leaves the prison an accomplished villain. In one of these places of confinement which they visited in this city, they saw a boy sent there at the request of his mother, for undutiful behaviour. On examining the list of offenders, it will be found that the same person frequently returns to the prison charged with fresh crimes.

The good effects of classification, and, at the same time, the adoption of a system which has for its object the reformation of the prisoners, have been most striking in some of the jails of New York and Philadelphia, and on the female side of the prison at Newgate, in London; many of these unhappy beings, whilst in confinement, have acquired habits of industry, have been made to look upon their former guilty courses with horror, have been effectually reclaimed, have saved money, and, on being discharged, have become respectable members of society.

In the new prison, near the gate of St. Barbara, the premises are so spacious that provision might easily be made for most effectual classification. In the best regulated jails every offender is locked up by himself at night, in a separate cell, and he is made to work in the day time, but not permitted to converse with his fellow-prisoners; a certain proportion of his earnings is reserved for himself when he is discharged. This is particularly the case at the Maison de Force, at Ghent, in Flanders; in North America; and in some parts of England. Committees of benevolent and disinterested individuals regularly visit such prisons, and a register of conduct is kept in a book provided for the purpose. In England a society has been for many years established for the diffusion of knowledge on the subject of prison discipline, and it has been the means of introducing many improvements in that country. Reports of its proceedings are, from time to time, printed and published.

Lastly, they would beg leave to remark that the public exposure of criminals, by making them work in chains on the streets, &c., is calculated to prevent all hope of reform, or of their being ever received again into respectable society.

NEGRO SLAVERY.

There is yet one subject perfectly distinct from the objects of their present visit, to which they venture most earnestly to entreat the King's attention and humane interposition. They are aware that the countries of which they are subjects, viz. England and North America, are deeply involved in the guilt of holding the natives of Africa and their descendants, most cruelly and unjustly in a state of slavery, and also that Spain, in her colonies, has been represented as treating this unhappy and defenceless people with kindness and tenderness: and yet the possessions of Spain, at the present time, afford the greatest shelter and encouragement to those who are engaged in the disgraceful and wicked traffic in the persons of men. The British nation will now very soon abolish Slavery in all its Colonies. What effect this just and Christian measure will have upon the slaves in the colonies of other nations, it is not for the writer to conjecture; but Spain, having shewn in its possessions at Porto Rico, that sugar and other tropical products may be raised in abundance, and even with a greater profit by free labour than by the labour of slaves, and that those long-oppressed people may be safely emancipated, has only to finish her work, and thus provide for the security of her own possessions.

Grellet and Allen beg to conclude by expressing their sincere wishes for the happiness of the King and Queen, and that they may be made in the Divine Hand, a blessing to their subjects. With a country possessing such rare local advantages, and with so fine a people, nothing seems wanting but a series of arrangements, which the King has it in his power to make, to enable Spain not only to equal other countries, but to give a fine example to surrounding nations, of what may be done when the spirit of industry is roused, encouraged, and judiciously applied to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes, and the general improvement of a country."

"*Third Month* 8*th*.—D. M. Vila called, and took us to see Gaspar Remisa, the Paymaster General, a very liberal-minded man, and one of the most interesting persons we have seen in this country. He is conducting very large public works, which employ a great number of men; and is also cultivating a considerable extent of waste land, and giving allotments to poor people. He seems very much pleased with my plans, and I left with him the Abridgment of Rural Colonies, and the paper on Mendicity, of which he wishes to have a copy. He is about to establish a colony nine leagues from Toledo, and not far from the Guadiana River. He wishes to have two copies of the Scripture Lessons, and several tracts, but these things must be printed in Spain, not in England. He will show them to the King in order to obtain his authority, and then they may be printed here; but the laws are very severe,—even death, for circulating unauthorised publications, printed in foreign parts. We had much useful conversation with him.

It appears that in the year 1760, in the reign of Charles III, the government encouraged some Germans to colonize in a fertile part of Spain. They were called the New Colonies of Sierra Morena. M. Olavide was the founder: they were in a flourishing state for several years, but at length the priests contrived to make their way into them, and went so far as to cause the worthy founder to be thrown into the Inquisition, where he was kept for eight years, and then made his retreat into France. These colonies, though greatly checked, still exist. The principal place is La Carolina. It is south of Ciudad-Real, and on the high road to Seville. There is another set of colonies, south of Cordova, on the same road.

I afterwards called on Sir Stratford Canning, and told him our proceedings.—He is most kind and friendly. In the evening we waited upon Count d'Ofalia; he told us that he had read our communication to the King, who, on hearing it, said, 'I should like to see those gentlemen.' The Count informed us that to-morrow a time would be fixed for the interview.

9*th*.—We called upon the English Ambassador, to show him our communication to the King of Spain. He is glad to

hear of the reception we have met with in this city. D. M. Vila called, and gave us much useful and interesting information. He mentioned to us some persons about Valencia and Barcelona, who meet to read tracts, and afterwards remain a time in silence; he says also that agriculture is much attended to there.

Third Month 10*th.*—A note from Count d'Ofalia arrived early this morning, announcing that the King would see us at five o'clock, and requesting us to be at his office at eleven. Thus way has marvellously opened for us, and I trust that we may be favoured to depart in peace on third-day.

Though the houses are covered with snow, and the windows of my sitting room are frozen, yet we cannot have a fire, in consequence of the charcoal affecting our health. We walked up to the Minister's Office, and had a long conversation with him. He gave us a royal order to see the prisons, &c. at Valencia and Barcelona, and the door is open for farther communication from thence. His conduct has been uniformly kind. On taking leave of him, we went to the American Minister's, and had a very satisfactory religious meeting; some serious-minded persons were present; it was a time of divine favour, and greatly comforted us. In the afternoon we were low, but calm, and went to the palace at the time appointed. We found every thing prepared to receive us, and were shown from one room to another, passing by several officers, until, at length, the last door was opened, and we were introduced into an apartment, in the middle of which the King and Queen were standing: they were both very plainly dressed, and the Queen was holding the hand of the little Princess, their daughter, a nice lively child, who seemed much diverted at seeing us. We mentioned several subjects to the King and Queen, some of a religious nature, and though we could not expect persons in their exalted station, to commit themselves by any decided remarks, yet their conduct altogether, and what they did say, evinced kind and respectful feelings. Part of the time the King and Queen each held a hand of the child, who is just two years and five months old. They have another little girl, who is younger. There was no other person in the room, except the nurse, who

stood at some distance. After remaining from a quarter to half-an-hour, we took a respectful leave, under a precious feeling of the support of our Divine Master. We went, by appointment, to Sir Stratford Canning's to dinner: they purposely avoided having any other company, except the secretaries, and we had a very interesting visit, the time being occupied in religious and useful conversation.

Third Month 11*th.*—The retrospect of yesterday affords comfort. We are to set out for Valencia to-morrow, and we took an affectionate leave of several of our friends, particularly of the gentleman to whom I had given the Spanish Bible; he seemed much touched with his present, and gave a very interesting account of the effect it had produced upon the lad who waits upon him.

12*th.*—As we were obliged to go to the diligence before daylight, our man, Antonio, begged leave to purchase a torch, two persons having been murdered in the streets last night, and robbed even of their clothes. We set off at four o'clock. The land about Madrid is arid, and Count d'Ofalia, in speaking of the plan of rural colonies, mentioned the disadvantages they were under from occasional drought. He says that in some places there is not enough water in the summer for more than household purposes, the little river, Manzanares, being almost dried up: they are sometimes five months without rain, and thus the crops often fail.

The journey to Valencia is considered perilous, on account of the brigands who infest these roads. Much of the country through which we travelled, is bare of trees, with barren, craggy rocks; but we have also seen extensive plains, both of poor and fertile land. Soon after passing Aranjuez, a large town where there is a royal palace, we came to fields of olive trees. The neighbourhood of Corral is a very wild part. The poor people whom we see on the road, have a wretched appearance, and many of them live in miserable hovels, and in holes in the rocks. It was near this place that the very diligence we were in, was robbed about a fortnight ago, though there is an armed guard sufficient to resist three or four men: when the diligence is attacked, however, the banditti come down in a body of eighteen or twenty. They do

not in general personally ill-use the passengers, only possess themselves of their money and clothes. Eight of the robbers have been discovered, and are now in custody; they were found out in consequence of a watch belonging to one of the passengers. We stopped for a few hours each night, and reached Valencia about ten o'clock on the morning of the 15th. As we approached this place, we observed a great change in the general aspect of the country; there is much more appearance of cultivation, and irrigation is carried on to a great extent. The climate is warmer, and we saw many orange trees loaded with ripe fruit; also palm trees and aloes, with the Indian fig of a large size. Many, even of the young people, however, look thin and sickly, and seem but half clothed.

In the afternoon we called upon the governor and authorities, and were kindly and respectfully received. They had previously been apprized of our coming, by members of the government at Madrid, who, fearing lest the singularity of our manners and appearance might lead the populace to offer any insult, not only sent orders that we should be attended by officers when we visited the prisons, &c., but caused an article to be inserted in the *Gazette*, giving information of our religious peculiarities. We had offers of cavalry to protect us from the banditti on the road, but this, of course, we were not free to accept. We certainly have great reason to speak highly of the manner in which we have been treated by the Spanish government.

The streets of Valencia are very narrow; they are not paved, and it is much easier walking than at Madrid. It is quite a manufacturing place; we see a great deal going forward in the shops as we pass, and the people seem very industrious. Several persons called upon us in the evening.

Third Month 16th.—Rose at five, much refreshed. I feel All-sustaining Goodness near to help. Two officers came to escort us to the institutions, and we began our visits to the prisons; we went first to the San Narsi, in which there are, at present, two hundred and nine men, and twenty women. Robbery is the most common crime, but many are in confinement for having contraband articles, and for political offences; one poor old blind woman

was sentenced to nine days imprisonment, on account of having two ounces of contraband tobacco. There are some boys here only thirteen or fourteen years of age. The want of classification is very apparent. The expences of this prison are paid, in part, by fines upon the prisoners, and partly by public benevolence.

We next went to the *Torre de Serranos,* the prison for the city; I think I never before saw one so strong; instruments of torture were formerly used here, but they are now discontinued, and we only found one man in chains. Our kind conductors then took us a considerable distance to the military prison, where a great number are confined. Here, again, there is no classification, and many of the prisoners who have been committed for small offences, are associated with assassins. Though this place is also very strongly secured, yet about one-third of the men are in chains. Before we left the building, we were taken to the top of one of the lofty towers, from whence there is an extensive panoramic view of Valencia and the surrounding country, with the sea, and the distant mountains covered with snow; but my eye dwelt with peculiar pleasure on the road leading to Barcelona, because that is the high road to my beloved wife and all that is dearest to me in this world. We have, however, to look back with admiration and reverent thankfulness at the steps by which we have been led along, and the particular *time* in which this visit has been performed. Here the officers took leave of us, and a French physician, who called upon us last evening, took us to see the French Consul. I was most agreeably impressed with his manners and appearance; he speaks ten different languages, and has published several literary works, but above all, his heart seems devoted to useful and benevolent objects. He showed us some valuable statistical documents relative to criminals. It is quite time that the governments of all countries should make the *prevention* of crime one of their first studies. They should carefully investigate the *causes* of demoralization, and endeavour to remove as many of them as possible. His account of the corruption of the officers of justice, is shocking; indeed, it seems that every thing is to be bought with money, and that assassins who have wealth, escape almost invariably: the power of the priests is enormous. The

people who cultivate the lands of this fertile and beautiful country, can scarcely live on account of the demands of the clergy, and various other imposts.

The consul and his secretary came to our hotel in the evening, when we had some very interesting conversation. This young man is calculated to do much good. We saw his pretty garden this morning, and, though surrounded with buildings, it contains trees loaded with ripe oranges, and many beautiful flowers; one ranunculus in particular was remarkably fine.

Third Month 17th.—At the close of our reading after breakfast, we were comforted in a time of silent religious retirement. About ten o'clock, our friends came and conducted us first to the '*Real Casa de Beneficencia,*' or Royal House of Beneficence; this is a large workhouse in which the poor are employed, and about four hundred of them are boarded and lodged on the premises; others come to work for their food, and return home at night, and a great number are supplied with tickets to receive rations of soup. This was truly a delightful sight. Various manufactures are carried on in this extensive establishment, and there is also a school for the children. The rooms appeared exceedingly clean. The Marquis de Cruelles, who met us at the workhouse, seems very active in the superintendence of the charity.

We next visited the Royal House of Mercy, an extensive building, very clean, where about eight hundred men, women, and children, are provided for. Here also there are various works of industry going forward, and we saw the manufacture of wool, cotton, and flax.

The great hospital, which came next in course, is a magnificent edifice, with a large dome in the centre; this gives light to the rooms, which are arranged in the form of a cross, so that when mass is celebrated, it may be seen by all the patients. Eight hundred and fifty are now in the house, and there are also six hundred foundlings under care; eight hundred is the average number received every year, and of these, it is said, four out of five die. In some of the rooms, on the women's side, there are arrangements for receiving a higher class of patients, the funds for which are furnished by a subscription raised by ladies for this object. About

fifty sisters of charity attend at this hospital. The insane department obviously needs a change of system.

After visiting some smaller institutions, we returned to our lodgings, rather wearied; we had some comfortable religious conversation, and were again refreshed with a precious sense of the goodness and mercy of the Lord.

Third Month 18*th*.—Our friends, the officers, came for us about ten o'clock, and we visited two more interesting establishments, which finishes our business here. The first was a prison for women, containing between one and two hundred. We found most of them at work, and all were so neat and clean in their persons, that the place had more the effect of such a manufactory as Lanark, than a prison. I was greatly pleased, and certainly never before saw any thing of the kind to equal it. An account is regularly kept of the earnings of the women, and they receive a certain proportion on being discharged. Some of these poor people have been entirely reclaimed. There is a matron in the prison, who appears to be a very clever woman, and there is also a ladies' committee. The other institution is a large asylum for orphans; here also every thing seemed perfectly clean and neat, and the children appear to receive a good education. About forty of the boys go out to different churches every day, with little locked up boxes, begging for the establishment.

Stephen has been but poorly this evening, and I turned cook myself, and made him some arrow-root from what Lady Canning had been so kind as to give me. On retiring to bed, I read for some time in John Richardson's Journal, a volume of Friends' Library, greatly to my comfort.

19*th*.—Stephen is much better. P. Serraire took me into the country this morning, to visit some of the peasants in their cottages. I was sorry to find them so borne down by tithes and imposts, that when these and their rent are paid, they have very little left. Their cottages are of earth, one chamber is usually partitioned off, and the other apartment is for kitchen, stable, pig stye, and fowl house, all under the same roof; the ceilings were formed of strong reeds, and the space under the roof was used for silk worms, the eggs of which were put into a basket, and placed

between the mattresses and the bed for warmth. The mulberry trees were just beginning to bud. The peasants here grow much lucerne and were cutting it. They seem to have between two and three English acres each; here also they use a rude kind of plough, such as was employed by the Greeks and Romans, and this only scratches the ground; if the land were well cultivated it would yield twice the profit.

This afternoon we received kind visits from several who called to take leave, particularly the officers, who have been most respectfully attentive, and our good friend P. Serraire; there was also a young priest and his friend, with whom we had some interesting religious conversation. All parted from us with affectionate feeling, and in the evening we took our seats in the coupé of the diligence, for Barcelona, which we reached on the morning of the 22nd. We passed through a great deal of wild, rocky, mountainous scenery, and, at times, had fine views of the Mediterranean; we crossed the Ebro near Tortosa: here, and about Tarrogona, the country becomes more fertile, but it is very much rendered so by diligent irrigation, and this seems to have an injurious effect upon the health of the inhabitants.

After breakfast, as my dear Stephen was much indisposed, I went alone to Kennet, Carey, and Co., who were very kind, and directed me where to find different persons. John Montague, who acts as British Consul, and speaks Spanish well, accompanied me to wait on the Captain General, who I found had received the King's order to attend us; accordingly, in the afternoon, we visited the 'General Hospital,' which consists of several parts. All persons requiring medical care, are admitted here, without distinction of country or religion. It is also a foundling hospital, a hospital for the insane, and a school of medicine and surgery. I saw the physician going round, accompanied by his pupils. The wards were clean and airy, and the food and attendance seemed to be sufficient. I find, that from six to seven hundred foundlings are, on an average, admitted in the year, and that scarcely one hundred survive to the end of the first year. I could not ascertain how many die afterwards; but that there is great mortality in this department is quite plain."

In referring to the institutions of this class in Spain, W. A. gives an affecting picture of the state of morals in that country. The insane department in the General Hospital is represented as requiring a complete change of system.

"*Third Month* 23*rd.*—Some spiritual refreshment on waking. Dear Stephen is much better, which is quite reviving. He was not well enough to go out; but being very urgent with me to perform the visitations without him, I agreed to do so, and the English Vice Consul, John Montague, kindly gave up the day to accompany me. An officer from the Captain General, escorted us first to '*La Real Casa de Caridad,*' or the Royal House of Charity, a large and very interesting establishment, containing about one thousand persons; all are received, without any exception, as it regards either country or religion. A complete register is kept of the cases admitted, and apparently very regular accounts. The whole is managed by six directors, nominated by the King, together with the Captain General of Barcelona, who is the president. The committees are held every week, and one of the members, in turn, is appointed daily visitor for a month. There is a large manufactory of various articles, and also a pottery connected with the concern. No corporal punishment is allowed; but when any of the inmates behave amiss, they are prohibited from going out on first-days,—a privilege which they otherwise enjoy. Persons are admitted to the charity on presenting a petition to the directors, and producing a certificate from the police, and from the priest of the district in which they have resided. They appeared very comfortable, and every thing seemed neat and clean. There is a large proportion of children here; the dormitories are very extensive, some of them containing one hundred and thirty beds; but they are inspected by a sister of charity, who sleeps in a small apartment adjoining.

We next visited a prison for women, which is called the *Galera;* it contains about two hundred and five prisoners, but it has more the appearance of a manufactory than a prison. In one large room, various works of industry were carried on, as spinning, carding, &c. The women receive a portion of their earnings;

they were clean in their persons, and the dormitories seemed in excellent order, but classification is greatly wanted, and we learn by the register that there are few cases of reform. Several are imprisoned for murder, and one woman was stated to have committed '*various murders.*' In Spain, few are put to death for this crime; they are usually sentenced to confinement for a term of years.

We then called upon the regent, John de la Dehesa, who is the chief judge, and a literary man; he received me very kindly, and professed great respect for the members of our Religious Society, on account, as he said, 'of their benevolence.' He presented me with two copies of a work he has published, one for Stephen and one for myself; he accompanied us to the great prison, but really it is in a very bad state; painful as was the task, however, I went all over it. The Regent says, that the government have it in contemplation to improve the state of the prisons generally, and also that the Queen has given orders for the establishment of schools in all the villages.

I returned to the hotel to dinner, and in the afternoon set out again with John Montague, and my kind young friend, George Crawford Rew, nephew to Wm. Crawford of London; the officer also accompanied us. We saw the dungeons at the fortifications, from whence the prisoners have lately been removed to the Citadel, which place we next visited. Here the authorities had begun to act upon enlightened plans, by establishing schools for the young, and encouraging works of industry, but that tyrant, the Count d'Espagne, who had, till lately, ruled the nation with a rod of iron, put a stop to these measures upon the plea, that they only tended to make people more expert in mischief; he seemed to delight in massacre, and we heard some dreadful instances of his brutality. Persons belonging to the first families in Barcelona, have been immured in these horrid dungeons, and then murdered by his orders. O, what reason have we to be thankful that our faith was strengthened, and that we came here just at the right time. May we be encouraged for the future, to trust in the Divine Arm, and not be afraid.

The prisoners were only removed here three days ago, by order of the Queen, and the plans which had been broken up, are about to be resumed. We had a long walk to the Citadel, but it gave us an opportunity of seeing a little of the mode of cultivating the land in the outskirts of the town: vegetation is very luxuriant; green peas are in perfection, just as we see them in England in the Sixth Month, and beans are in full blossom.

On returning to the inn, I found Stephen in close conversation with Don Felix Torres Amat, an ecclesiastic, high in the church, to whom we had a letter of introduction from Gaspard Remisa, of Madrid; he has been engaged for years in a work upon the Holy Scriptures, and has translated the whole of the Old and New Testament, including the Apocrypha, into pure Castilian Spanish, which is to be more elegant than the translation of our British and Foreign Bible Society; he encountered much opposition in the course of his labours, but he has succeeded in bringing out one edition of his work, in which he has printed the text of the Latin Vulgate, with short notes. It was eagerly received, and he commenced a second edition; this the enemies of truth retarded for a time, but now his prospect brightens, and he hopes to be able to proceed with it. He gave a very interesting account of the origin and progress of his work, and we were glad to find that there is a great disposition in Spain to purchase the Scriptures. He presented us with a copy of his translation, in nine volumes; he is very animated in conversation, and his courage and resolution reminded me of Luther. It is remarkable how the Lord raises up instruments for the work which He has to be done.

Before we retired to rest, we read our chapter, and had some comfortable religious conversation by our little wood fire.

Third Month 24th.—First-day. George Crawford Rew came, and after a few chapters in the Epistle to the Corinthians had been read, we had a time of religious worship, which proved a solemn and satisfactory season. Several visitors afterwards called upon us, amongst whom was the Regent. We had an opportunity for much useful conversation on some important subjects, and, I trust, an impression was made. The work for preparing a report to the King, presses rather heavily on my mind.

Third Month 25th.—Rose early, and began to draw up a report, or second communication to the King of Spain, respecting what we have seen since we left Madrid. I finished it after breakfast, and gave it to Stephen to make any alteration or addition, which he might think best, and translate it into French. There is, however, such a remarkable unity in our views and sentiments, that he seldom finds much to alter. My mind now feels greatly relieved. The following is a copy of the address:—

"Stephen Grellet and William Allen, in consequence of the letters that the King has had the kindness to order to be given them, having visited the principal establishments, and the prisons at Valencia and Barcelona, and being now ready to leave this kingdom, request the King and Queen to permit them, before their departure, to offer them their grateful acknowledgments for the kindness wherewith they have condescended to receive two strangers, who earnestly desire the present and eternal happiness of the King and Queen, and the peace and prosperity of their subjects.

All that they have observed since their departure from Madrid, has confirmed them more and more in the sentiments expressed in their former communication, and they entreat the close attention of the King and Queen to the subject. They had great pleasure in being informed that it is the royal intention to improve the condition of the prisons, and to take measures for the classification of the prisoners, according to their age and degree, and the nature of their crimes, and likewise to establish schools in the villages. Whilst the children learn to read and write upon the plan of mutual instruction, they may, upon that system, be brought to a knowledge of their duties towards God and man, and thus become useful to the community, instead of being injurious to it.

Stephen Grellet and William Allen are convinced, that if the pious and benevolent subjects of the King, of every religious denomination, were encouraged to co-operate in this great object, the weight of crime and misery would soon be diminished in this nation. Very few of the criminals whom they have seen in the prisons know how to read, and appear to be in a state of

profound ignorance. They notice also in England, that the worst crimes are committed by this class. They beg leave to observe, that the great success which has attended the societies formed both in England and in the United States of North America, in the establishment of schools, the relief of the poor, the reform of criminals, &c., is principally owing to the adoption of a wise system of policy on the part of the government, which makes no distinction between its faithful subjects on account of their religious opinions, but unites the virtuous exertions of all towards the public good, and thereby ensures to the state its greatest security and support. Thus benevolent societies will tend to suppress mendicity; school societies may provide a virtuous and industrious population, commerce will flourish, and the national prosperity be increased; and they are persuaded that the greater the encouragement given by royal patronage, to useful and benevolent exertions in Spain, the greater will be the security of the government, and the happiness of the people.

Having had some opportunity of visiting the peasants in their cottages in the neighbourhood of Valencia, they were grieved to find them in a very dejected state, notwithstanding all the advantages of climate and soil, and facilities for obtaining water and manure. They are generally in a state of great poverty, occasioned by the heavy demands made upon the produce of their land; in some instances, one seventh part of every one of their crops is taken for tithe; this, with additional demands of the clergy, and various other imposts, leaves but very little for the poor peasant, and when he brings even this into the city for sale, an arbitrary tax is exacted at the gates; this is the cause of very serious discontent. They are persuaded that the feeling hearts of the King and Queen, can but compassionate their subjects in their distress. May Divine Wisdom direct them so as to provide a remedy for this evil.

Though they found much to approve and admire in many parts of the hospitals, which they visited, there is one department to which they would beg to claim most serious attention, and that is the state of those who are confined on account of insanity. A new method of treatment has been adopted in England, North America,

Naples, and other parts of Europe, humane in its principle, and most beneficial in its results; a considerable portion of these unhappy beings, having, by a mild system of treatment, been restored to their senses, and to their families and friends. Stephen Grellet and William Allen beg leave, on their return to England, to transmit, through Count d'Ofalia, some publications upon the subject.

In the further prosecution of their visits to the prisons, they were struck with observing the great number committed for contraband proceedings, and would suggest, whether what relates to the collection of taxes, might not be susceptible of some improvement; and they believe it will, on thorough investigation, be found, that the officers having low salaries, are led to increase their revenues by taking bribes, and thus occasion a heavy loss to the state, while, in many instances, acts of great oppression are exercised upon the subject.

They salute the King and the Queen in the most respectful manner, and beg to say, that it will ever afford them sincere pleasure to aid in promoting the well-being of their subjects.

The interest which Grellet and Allen felt for the King and Queen, during the short time passed in the royal presence, has left a deep impression upon their minds; and their earnest prayer, on leaving the kingdom, is, that the Lord God Almighty may, by the power of His grace, and His love in Jesus Christ, incline more and more the hearts of the King and Queen to seek after Him, and strengthen them to place their whole confidence in His divine aid, which He is ever ready to grant to all those who, in faith, put up their prayers unto Him. He knoweth the secret distress of every heart, and He is a God near at hand in every time of trouble. May He bless the King and the Queen, and the dear young Princesses,* during time and eternity, and prosper every one of their virtuous efforts towards promoting the welfare of their subjects!"

"G. C. Rew called, and we went to visit a dear friend of his, Antonio Bergnes, a printer, who is a very excellent man, and reads and speaks English well; he has translated thirty-three numbers of

* The present Queen of Spain, and her sister, the Duchess de Montpensier.

our Useful Knowledge works, on chemistry and natural philosophy; he is an admirer of Fenelon's religious writings, and is quite willing to translate and print as many of our tracts as the censors will permit. He has taken my Abridgment of Rural Colonies, and the other little piece on the means of preventing mendicity, and will translate and publish them in Spanish: this is an important opening. Rew told me of an excellent arrangement that has been made in the commercial department here, by the appointment of a conciliatory judge; no person can go to law upon commercial differences, without first laying the matter before the judge, to see if it cannot be settled amicably; and of one hundred and twenty cases, referred to his decision, eighty-two were adjusted, leaving only thirty-eight for litigation. We called at the French Consul's, and afterwards dined with the judge, Joachim Compte, who lives at the village of Serrain, about three or four miles distant; our road was miserably bad, and I determined to walk back. The house of our friend stands upon high ground, from whence there is a fine view of the sea; he has a large garden and vineyard, and in the garden are water-courses for irrigation. Our host had invited several of his friends, amongst whom was John Montague, and an Irishman named Fitzgerald; there was also a Spanish gentleman, well acquainted with the agriculture of the country. We had a good deal of conversation on different topics, with much openness, and there was quite a debate about the emancipation of slaves. We dined at two o'clock, and between four and five, Rew and I took leave of our kind friends, and had a very fine walk back to the city, passing through the village of Garcia, and by a handsome broad walk about a mile long, with trees on each side, leading up to the walls and fountains. Many of the streets of Barcelona are very narrow, and the pavement is exceedingly bad. I found dear Stephen nicely, and that he had been out to visit '*La Misericordia*,' an excellent establishment for aged women above the poorest class. We spent a comfortable evening together.

Third Month 26th.—Many persons called upon us to-day to take leave, and amongst them the good priest Torres Amat, with whom we had a very interesting conference. He appears to possess a liberal and enlightened mind, and should the present order of

things in Spain stand, he may be a very useful instrument. In our visit to this country, we have met with divers valuable individuals, and with much to claim our sympathy; the retrospect of the opportunities which have been afforded us for religious communication, with persons of various classes, and under different circumstances, is attended with peace, and we have been fully convinced of the importance of personal association, in order to prepare the way for future usefulness. The foundation has been laid for correspondence in the parts that have been visited, and we hope that the openings will be wisely and cautiously improved. It is encouraging to believe, that, though much hidden from outward observation, there is a precious seed scattered through this nation, and we trust that the Lord of the harvest will, in His own time, cause it to spring up yet more conspicuously, and bring forth fruit. We learnt that a considerable number of the Roman Catholics, in many parts of Spain, maintain the principles of Archbishop Fenelon, and are acquainted with the nature of true spiritual worship; but such is the overwhelming influence of the priests, and there is so much gross ignorance among the people, that great prudence and care are requisite in any attempts to diffuse knowledge, or to promote the cause of truth.

I wrote a letter to Count Ofalia to-day, and enclosed in it our report to the King."

After acknowledging the kindness of the Count, William Allen says—

"In visiting the prisons at Valencia, and also those at Barcelona, the want of a system of classification was every where apparent. In one place we saw a boy, about thirteen years of age, with a fetter upon one of his legs, and confined in the same yard with prisoners who work in chains, and the only crime laid to his charge was that 'he was a vagabond.' We are glad, however, to hear that this subject has claimed the notice of government. We wish also to engage thy attention to the state of the insane in the hospitals."

After describing some cases they had met with, W. A. adds—

"In our best regulated establishments in England, as well as in those of North America, France, and Italy, a milder treatment has

proved eminently successful, and we purpose, on our return to England, to forward some publications on the subject, which we trust will be found useful.

To return to prisons: we observe that many of the prisoners are committed for contraband practices; we would most respectfully suggest, whether this might not form the ground of an enquiry, on the part of government, into the nature and operation of the restrictions in force, whether some of them may not be impolitic. In England, where commerce flourishes, we find it best to have as few restrictions as possible, and that, by lowering the tax or duty on certain articles, the consumption of those articles has so greatly increased, that the total revenue to the government has been greater with the *low* tax, than it was before under the *high* one. The granting of monopolies, and the practice of farming duties, existed in England many years ago, but they proved to be sources of great oppression, and were consequently abolished.

We regard it as of the highest importance, for every government to consider well what passes in the tribunals of justice, to watch strictly the progress of crimes, as compared with the population; to examine carefully into their nature, and endeavour as much as possible to trace them to their causes, in order to find the means of *prevention*; for whatever tends to demoralization contributes to the production of crime, and consequently of misery; and as the security of the person and property of every member of society, high and low, is concerned in the prevention of crime, so the government of a country should encourage all the virtuous members of the community, to co-operate zealously with each other, in the means best calculated for this purpose, without any reference to religious opinions. Thus, in England, we find that societies and associations of this description, are the means of great public good.

As ignorance is a fruitful source of vice and crime, we are anxious to see schools for the instruction of the children of the poor multiplied in all countries, and we purpose, on our return to England, to forward to thee some publications on the subject of infant schools, which have been found highly useful with us.

We expect to leave Spain to-morrow, but we shall carry with us an affectionate feeling of sympathy for *thee*, our dear and kind friend: in the arduous situation in which, by the dispensations of Divine Providence, thou art placed, look up to the *Almighty Preserver of men*, for support in thy disinterested endeavours to promote the public good; and be assured, that while thy whole trust and confidence are *in Him*, *He* will preserve *thee*, as he has done thousands in generations past, who have committed themselves to His care and protection. It is our fervent desire that what was said to Daniel in the Holy Scriptures, may be applicable to thee,—'Thou shalt rest, and stand in thy lot at the end of the days.' *Daniel*, XII, 13."

"*Third Month* 27*th*.—Rose early. My mind peaceful in the retrospect of our labours. We set off about three in the diligence for Perpignan; our road was by the sea-side, and the prospects were very fine. Many of the houses are neat, and the people seem industrious. The women spin a good deal by the hand, as they walk along. We were pleased to observe a number of gardens and cultivated plots of ground, even in sandy soil, and cork trees are numerous, as well as firs. At Gerona, we stopped for a part of the night. This place is strongly fortified, and is noted for the resolute resistance made to the power of Bonaparte during the wars; the inhabitants suffered severely, both by famine and sickness, and the French also lost many of their troops.

28*th*.—We left Gerona about two o'clock in the morning, and proceeded on our way with three horses abreast. We entered the French territory near Jonquières, and whilst winding amongst the rocks and precipices of the Pyrenees, Stephen and I walked on a considerable distance, admiring the grandeur of the scene, but with thankful hearts, admiring *still more* the leadings of the Divine Hand, which had guided us in this remarkable journey. Soon after we re-entered our vehicle the road became terrific; there seemed scarcely a step between the wheel of the carriage and the edge of the precipice, and the turn was so sharp that I felt myself squeezing the lining of the diligence, and scarcely dared to look down. Our driver, who appeared to be an old soldier, had lost his left

eye, and the danger was always on *that* side. The mountain torrents struggled and roared amid the rocks beneath, and though it would have been delightful to contemplate the interesting and magnificent scenery around us, *on foot*, yet I was heartily glad when we approached the green fields below. We did not reach Perpignan till about nine o'clock. It is quite a comfort to come again into a country where we can speak and understand the language of the inhabitants.

Third Month 30*th*.—We had an agreeable interview with the prefect yesterday morning, and left Perpignan for Toulouse between one and two o'clock. We travelled all night, and early this morning arrived at Limoux: on the road from hence, to Carcassonne, there are fine views of the river Aude, and at the entrance of the town there is a promenade and a fountain. My dear child and I were at this place in 1817, with Hannah Field and Elizabeth Barker; my mind was tendered in dwelling upon those who were inexpressibly dear to me, but now are on the other side of Jordan, and I must follow soon. We reached Toulouse about nine o'clock, and found comfortable accommodation at the Hotel d' Europe. I felt reverently thankful for the preservation with which we have been so far favoured.

31*st*.—First-day. Three young men, the sons of Courtois the banker, called; they are of the excellent of the earth, and to serve the Great Master, and to do good to His creatures, appears to be the main business of their lives. They visit the prisons, give religious instruction to the prisoners, and distribute Bibles and tracts in the most judicious manner; their success in this line is wonderful; they employ colporteurs, and in many places have entirely driven out of the market those very bad books called 'livres bleus.' These young men engaged us to be at their evening meeting at Chabrand's, the pastor's, at seven o'clock, where about fifty usually meet for religious exercises. They fixed to come here at four o'clock, and in the mean time, sent to us two of their hawkers, men who have run great risks in circulating the Scriptures, and are now ready to set out again on their travels. The colporteurs live in a particular district, and the business descends from father to son. We had much conversation

with these poor men, and believe them to be very sincere. There is a great awakening about all these parts.

In the evening we went to Chabrand's; he lives in large rambling premises, which once belonged to the Knights of Malta. There was a pretty large company assembled, and after Chabrand had been engaged in prayer, standing, Frank Courtois read a portion of the New Testament. Chabrand expounded, and after a little time I felt that I had something to communicate, and whispered to Frank Courtois to interpret for me; this he did most willingly, and excellently. Before we separated, the company shook hands with us affectionately, and seemed quite glad of our visit.

Fourth Month 1*st.*—Our three dear young friends came to conduct us to their house to breakfast: their names are Frank, Louis, and Armand Courtois. Chabrand called, and took us to see a person of considerable influence, the Marquis de Catellan, a peer of France, who seems much interested in the benevolent part of our work, and entered into our plans for the poor. We then visited the schools on the system of mutual instruction. There are, in all, about seven hundred children, boys and girls, under tuition, but the total population is sixty-three thousand; consequently there ought to be more schools. We called on the Mayor, with whom we had a very satisfactory interview; he seems an intelligent man, and is much pleased with our suggestions respecting a mendicity society. At three o'clock we went to dine with the Courtoises, and met a large company. We had a good deal of religious conversation, and heard some interesting particulars respecting the three young men, from their pious and amiable mother. They are sweetly united in bonds stronger than those of nature; they have but one purse, and all things in common, and their letters are signed with their three names. The more I see of them the more I love them—they seem always abounding in the work of the Lord, and are indeed a remarkable family. Their father is a banker, and has three brothers in the business. The dear young men accompanied us to the diligence office, where we took an affectionate leave; we are nearly united in spirit. About six o'clock, we left Toulouse and proceeded by Auch, Tarbes, Pau,

and Orthez, to Bayonne, which we reached early on the morning of the 4th. Some parts of the country are very fine, and the bright moon-light on the snowy Pyrenees was beautiful. In our first day's journey, I read a good deal in a work given me by Chabrand, in French, an Abridgment of the History of the Old Testament; the next day many passages recurred with comfort, and as I rode along my mind was favoured with a precious calm. At the village of Les Bordes d'Expoey, the houses are much superior to the usual class in this part of France, and the space up to the foot of the, mountains contains many dwellings among well cultivated fields, showing that the land is pretty much divided among small proprietors, which is just what I like to see. There are many fine trees in this neighbourhood. At Pau we saw the chateau where Henry the Fourth of France was born. A gentleman whom we accidentally met, as we were walking about, informed us that the inhabitants of these parts are happy and comfortable, none are very rich, but many have small portions of land, which are of great use to them; it seems that they come to town to sell their articles, and in one of the principal streets the women sit in long rows, with their baskets of fruit and vegetables. As we proceeded through Arlix and Orthez, at which latter place about half the inhabitants are protestants, we found great numbers of cottages scattered about, with land attached to them, and the people and their dwellings were neat and comfortable; here the good effects of plans similar to those in operation at Lindfield, are strikingly apparent.

On entering Bayonne again, my mind was tendered in reflecting upon the mercies and preservations we have experienced since leaving it about two months ago. We called upon our good friend the Sub-prefect D'Ayme, who, with his son and Haubman, received us very cordially. We find that all their preparations for the mendicity society have been stopped by a dark-spirited man, who I suspect is a Carlist. I told Stephen my feelings about him when we were here before; they have, however, a prospect of ample funds, and a good committee, and the public feeling is with them, so that I hope they will ultimately succeed. On conversing afterwards with the person alluded to, and a friend of his, they said, after stating their objection, that the difficulties *might* be overcome,

and the undertaking yet be accomplished. They treated us with great civility. We called upon Joseph Veisaz and his wife, nice spirited people, whom we saw when we were here before, and had some religious communication with them. We have also seen some other well-disposed persons to-day, and have had very interesting conversation with several of them.

Fourth Month 5th.—Secretary Haubman called, and accompanied us to the post. We set out about nine o'clock for Bourdeaux, and were not allowed to stop more than five minutes at any one time upon the road. We arrived at five the following morning, and after breakfast called upon Alphonso La Harpe, who, with his wife, and their daughter Octavia, received us very cordially. We had much conversation on the subject of religion.

From what we have heard since we came here, it appears that we left Madrid just at the right time; popular tumults have taken place, and things seem coming to a crisis in Spain. It is really wonderful that we went into that country almost as soon as there was an opening, and left it very shortly before that opening closed. Thanks to the Preserver of men!

The protestant church here seems to be in a very low state; there is much worldly-mindedness and dissipation prevailing.

7th.—Francis Martin, Jun., came to us; we conversed about having an edition of the Scripture Lessons printed in the Basque language, and also on the establishment of an Infant School Society. Stephen and I afterwards had a time of religious retirement, when he was engaged in supplication, and my mind was under a calm and peaceful feeling. Francis Martin came again in the afternoon, and took me to see the new establishment here for the schools on the system of mutual instruction. It is in the poorest quarter of the city. There is a beautiful school-room for two hundred boys, and another for two hundred girls, and also a room for persons who are training for masters; but the premises ought to have been much larger, as there are now as many pupils in attendance as can be accommodated, and hundreds are waiting for admission. All is done at the expense of the government, which seems now in earnest to have this system universally established. O, that this were the case in Spain!

Between six and seven we went to La Harpe's, where about fifty persons were collected; they went through their religious exercises, after which Stephen addressed them at some length. I was low and flat, and was silent. After supper, La Harpe and Martin went with us to the Post, when we got into the mail for Paris, and arrived there at five o'clock on fourth-day morning, the 10th. The fine river Loire, running through a populous country, was close to us on our right for several stages. We are nicely accommodated at Paris, at Meurice's Hotel. We made several calls, but felt a good deal fatigued with travelling night and day from Bourdeaux.

Fourth Month 11*th.*—We breakfasted at the Duke de Broglie's, where we met the Baroness de Stäel, the daughter of M. A. Vernet, and widow of the late excellent Baron de Stäel; she seems in a sweet state of mind. I had some conversation with the Duke respecting Negro Slavery, but the subject being very important, and he having to attend to some pressing public business, he engaged us to dine with them to-morrow at six o'clock, after which he said he should be quite at liberty.

12*th.*—According to appointment, we dined with the Duke and Duchess de Broglie, and the Baroness de Stäel; it was quite a family party, and we had a good deal of conversation, not only on the subject of West Indian Slavery, but on other important points. The Baroness has much religious sensibility, and her great affliction in the loss of her dear husband and child, seems to have been sanctified to her. We spent an interesting evening, and much enjoyed our visit, which, I trust, was a useful one.

13*th.*—Many engagements this morning, calling upon different persons. About twelve o'clock, Stephen and I went, by appointment, to the Duchess de Broglie and the Baroness de Stäel; we had much religious conversation, and it was a satisfactory interview. Dr. Douglas called; he is now settled in Paris with his family.

14*th.*—I received a valuable letter from Pécaut, of Salies, near Orthez, requesting me to intercede with the committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, not to raise the price of the Bibles and Testaments sold by the colporteurs. Indeed, I think it must not be done, as it would discourage the poor men who

undergo great hardships, and even risk their lives. We attended the meeting for worship, held at I. Sergeant's, at the Champs Elysées: several persons were present, amongst whom were Dr. Douglas and his family; I felt a solemn covering over us, and was engaged in testimony to my own peace; dear Stephen also spoke in ministry, and concluded in supplication.

We took tea at Dr. Douglas's, and paid an agreeable visit to him and his wife and family. In a religious opportunity before we separated, we were both led to address them, under feelings of christian love.

Fourth Month 15*th.*—A comfortable retrospect of yesterday. Dr. Douglas called, and rendered us all the assistance in his power. We set off in the diligence for Calais about eight o'clock, and arrived there the following evening.

17*th.*—My mind is clothed with thankfulness to my dear Lord and Master, who is thus bringing me home in peace.

I wished to employ the time we had to spare this morning, before the steam-boat started, in endeavouring to find out some persons of benevolent feelings towards the poor, and went to the master of the school for mutual instruction. I was pleased with his appearance, but he said there was very little public spirit in Calais, and that he had not had more than one visitor in his school for the last three months.

In the course of the morning we took a walk to the end of the long pier, and between nine and ten o'clock embarked on board the steamer for London. Neither of us was at all ill, and about half-past twelve the next day, we arrived at the Custom House stairs. We left our luggage under care, and made the best of our way to Stoke Newington, which we reached in peace and safety. Thus, my Great Master has brought me back again to my beloved wife, and to those who are dearest to me in life; thanksgiving and praise to His ever adorable name, who is worthy to be served with *all* that He has given us!"

CHAPTER XXV.

1833—1834.—Anti-Slavery Movements—Memoranda—Correspondence—Death of W. Wilberforce—Col. Beckwith's Labours among the Waldenses—W. A. Visits Neighbouring Meetings—Engagements and Correspondence—Attends the Yearly Meeting in Dublin—Meeting on behalf of Descendents of Friends in Ulster—Yearly Meeting in London—Letters respecting African Produce, &c.—Emancipation of Slaves—Manual Labour School, Lindfield—Friends' Continental Committees—Quarterly Meeting at Hitchin.

"*Fourth Month* 19*th*, 1833.—Called on T. F. Buxton, Devonshire Street, and left with him Col. Flinter's M.S. on Porto Rico, Cuba, &c. Attended at Exeter Hall, where the deputies were assembling to go up to the Ministers on the subject of Negro Slavery; above three hundred present; I accompanied them to Downing Street, and we had an interview with Lord Althorp and E. Stanley. Samuel Gurney read the memorial; Lord Althorp then made his speech, expressive of his belief that when the time should come for government to develope their plans, they would be found safe and satisfactory. E. Stanley repeated the same, with the addition, that the arrangement would be *final*, by which I understood that gradual abolition would not be proposed.

20*th*.—To town in the carriage, and made a number of calls. I cautioned them at the Bible House against raising the price of Bibles to the colporteurs. I was *exceedingly* tired, and lay upon the sofa almost all the rest of the day."

For some weeks after this period, William Allen suffered, more or less, from a tedious attack of illness, which prostrated his strength, and often rendered him incapable of much exertion;

when able, however, he always entered into his usual objects of interest and pursuit.

Fifth Month 1*st.*—He writes—"After our evening reading, we had a precious time in silence. Stephen Grellet, who was with us, spoke encouragingly, and I had to bear testimony to the Lord's goodness and gracious support through this illness."

As soon as William Allen was able to leave home, he went down to Lindfield, and after recording his attendance of the reading meeting at the schools on first-day evening, when he read some chapters in the New Testament, and a tract, he says—

"Then followed a pause, in which the Holy Spirit's influence seemed to be felt amongst us, under which I addressed the company, and was favoured with a degree of precious support. We had a comfortable walk home, and I spent the rest of the evening n peaceful quiet of mind."

On returning to town, he writes—

"I just saw a copy of the *Times* newspaper, with the plan of government for the extinction of Slavery, which warmed my heart. I could not go into the details: as might have been easily foreseen, they will not give satisfaction to either party, but surely the first resolution is a glorious one, that 'Slavery shall cease, immediately and for ever,' &c.

15*th.*—The farther consideration of the subject of Slavery, is adjourned to the 30th of this month. Stanley made a very long and an excellent speech, and Lord Howick followed. I attended the conference at Devonshire House on the Book of Extracts; adjourned before one; then to the Anti-Slavery committee,—room full of deputies. At the Useful Knowledge committee in the afternoon.

16*th.*—Conference at Devonshire House; then walked to 18, Aldermanbury, where there was a meeting of the delegates, and, *at the same time,* a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Committee.

I had an important interview with Lord John Russell in the afternoon, then returned to the conference at Devonshire House."

The next day was occupied in attending two meetings of the conference, and the anniversary of the Labourers' Friend Society, but on the 18th, W. A. writes—

"I had a feeling of great weakness, and neither attended the meeting of the Yearly Meeting's Committee, to visit the Quarterly Meetings, nor the Anti-Slavery committee. Lucy and I paid a very satisfactory visit at the girls' school in the evening, and also at the boys' school.

Fifth Month 20th.—J. J. Gurney and his wife lodged with us last night. On our way to town this morning, Joseph read me a capital letter on the subject of Slavery, which he has drawn up for the editor of the *Times*.

Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders; a solemn comfortable pause; J. J. Gurney was engaged in prayer. I then opened the meeting; various business. The report of the committee on the Advices and Queries was twice read, and the discussion fixed for the afternoon, when we only proceeded as far as the fifth section.

22nd.—Disappointed in being too ill to attend the Yearly Meeting.

23rd.—As to bodily feeling, this has been a miserable day, but my mind has been peaceful, and supported with the feeling that the Lord is near."

W. A. was able to be present at a few sittings of the Yearly Meeting, in one of which, he and Stephen Grellet described the openings that there were for usefulness in some parts of the continent of Europe, by the distribution of publications calculated to counteract infidelity, and to spread the knowledge of the doctrines of christianity. The interest of Friends was much awakened by these representations,—a subscription was entered

into, and it was proposed that a committee should be formed to take charge of the funds. He mentions that Friends prepared a petition to the legislature against tithes, and in recording the proceedings of the last sitting, he says—

"We concluded with a heavenly pause, in silence, and my mind was tendered in reverent thankfulness, but I was much exhausted.

Sixth Month 7th.—S. Grellet leaves us to-morrow, to proceed to the north, and is not likely to be with us again for nine months.

11*th.*—Lucy read to me part of the excellent preface to Thomas Evans's Exposition of the Faith of the Society of Friends. I am very unwell, but most kindly attended to.

16*th.*—First-day. I was unable to go to meeting; my dear wife read to me in John Barclay's Life of Jaffray, after which we sat in silence for a considerable time, and were refreshed together. O, it is precious to try to draw near unto the Lord in spirit!

17*th.*—I feel depressed at the aspect of public affairs, but I have some secret support underneath.

John and Martha Yeardley called this morning; they are going to Greece on gospel service, and I gave them letters to Lord Nugent and Capt. Macphail, also a general letter of recommendation.

22*nd.*—In order to proceed with my foreign correspondence, I must give up going to town to committees, except when absolutely necessary, and devote more time to work at Newington.

23*rd.*—Stoke Newington meeting. I was graciously helped to offer a word of encouragement to a tribulated few, and felt inward support."

On his strength becoming a little recruited, William Allen went to spend some time at Lindfield, where Louis Seebohm, from Pyrmont, who had attended the Yearly Meeting, visited him. He much enjoyed the company of his brother Samuel and his wife, who passed a day or two at his cottage, on their way to Brighton.

Seventh Month 6*th.*—After his return home, he writes—

"I had an interview with the Duke of Sussex this morning whilst he was at breakfast, and explained to him the business relative to the American Colonization Society, informing him of some statements which I had received respecting the principles on which it was founded.

8*th.*—Morning Meeting. I had peace in addressing a few remarks to ministers, recommending them to try to bring all to the Saviour in love and devotedness of heart, observing, that when once the heart and affections are given up to Him, He would teach us and guide us in the way that we should go.

10*th.*—I returned to Friends the certificate granted me in the Third Month of last year, to visit the continent. A precious feeling of good accompanied my mind through the whole of the second meeting.

12*th.*—Called on T. Hartwell Horne, at the British Museum; he gave me a little work of his, 'Deism Refuted,' and also some tracts.

13*th.*—To town in the carriage, and then to Exeter Hall, to attend the meeting held to expose the principles of the American Colonization Society. James Cropper was in the chair, and the pernicious nature of those principles was completely shown by the printed statements of the society. N. Paul, a man of colour from Canada, addressed the meeting in a very powerful manner.

16*th.*—Attended the Anti-Slavery committee at Aldermanbury; very important. The *Anti-Slavery Reporter,* of this month, is uncommonly interesting. Committee on Daniel Wheeler's concerns; his son Charles offers to accompany his father to the South Seas.

19*th.*—I attended a committee of the British and Foreign School Society, which was satisfactory. It seems that government is inclined to trust our committee with about five thousand pounds for building school-rooms, making a grant of an equal sum to the National Society.

20*th.*—Rose between six and seven; reading Napier on the Ionian Islands.

Seventh Month 22nd.—This morning was chiefly employed in making some important additions to my little pamphlet on Poor's Rates. John Smith expressed his approbation of it.*

29th.—Received a letter from Prince Wittgenstein, acknowledging the receipt of some publications sent to him."

The Prince writes thus:—

"SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, containing the different most interesting publications, of which those destined for the Crown Prince and Princess, have been immediately delivered to their Royal Highnesses, who seemed to be very much pleased with them.

With regard to those with which you have favoured me, Sir, I cannot omit returning to you my most sincere thanks, and communicating the satisfaction I feel, to observe the interest you appear to take in the welfare of our peasantry.

May you continue in these friendly sentiments to my country, and believe me always, dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WITTGENSTEIN."

"*Berlin, July 20th,* 1833."

Soon after, the following letter was received from the Crown Prince:—

"I perused, with a great deal of interest, the different books and writings that you communicated to me, with your letter of the first of January. It is with pleasure that I do justice, as well to your philanthropic intentions, as to the well digested means by which you propose to better the condition of the poor. The only

* The title of this pamphlet is, "A Plan for Diminishing the Poor's Rates in Agricultural Districts. Being a brief account of the objects and plans pursued upon 'Gravely Estate,' in the parish of Lindfield, in Sussex, by John Smith, M.P., and William Allen, for bettering the condition of the agricultural poor." It describes the articles to be cultivated on a farm, with the proper rotation of crops, and contains some directions respecting the management of a garden.

observation that occurs to me is, that perhaps you did not pay sufficient attention to the state of industry and riches of Prussia, at least of a considerable portion of the country, compared to that of England. People as industrious, cleanly, and sober as your scheme requires, will happily not long remain in a state of poverty in this country, where population is not yet so closely thronged together, as in the better cultivated parts of England. I shall, however, feel very happy to be active in realizing whatever part of your ideas is applicable to this country, and shall look about for people whose capacities and character may make them fit instruments for the execution of your humane projects.

The Princess, my wife, is alike thankful to you for your communications, and I remain, with sincere esteem,

Your affectionate friend, and well-wisher,

FREDERICK WILLIAM,

Prince Royal of Prussia."

"*Sans Souci, July* 31*st*, 1833."

"To Mr. William Allen, of the Society of Friends,
Stoke Newington."

Alexander D'Junkovsky, in writing to William Allen, about this time, says—

"Though time and space have separated us, yet my filial love and gratitude towards you, have in no wise diminished; on the contrary, they are augmented, and your kindness will never be effaced from my memory."

The Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, thus acknowledges the receipt of a letter and papers forwarded to her through Dr. Froriep :—

"MR. WILLIAM ALLEN,

"It is with real pleasure that I thank you for your letter of December last, which has been some time in reaching me. I have read, with great interest, the details into which you have entered, and the printed notices which accompanied them. One of them is now in the hands of a translator, and will, ere long, be circulated

in German, and in the villages and communes of the Grand Duchy, in order to spread the salutary instruction which it contains. You have my sincere thanks for thus assisting me to promote, in this country, all that can favour the progress of education, of morals, of religion, and of industry. You have yourself witnessed our efforts to spread these benefits among the poorer classes, and I have reason to hope that the results are becoming more and more satisfactory. The institutions of our country always call forth the interest and approbation of the true philanthropist, who, like you and your respected friend, consecrate your lives to the cause of humanity.

My son desires to be recalled to your remembrance; he continues to prosper; he, as well as his father and I, assure you of the particular esteem which we feel for you, and of our prayers for the success of your efforts, and begging you to keep me in your remembrance, I subscribe myself,

Your affectionate

MARIE,

G. D. de Russie, et de Saxe."

"*Wilhelmstadt, near Eisenach,*
the $\frac{6}{18}$ *June*, 1833."

"*Seventh Month* 30*th*.—I find by this day's newspaper that W. Wilberforce died yesterday—it appears that he passed away in much calmness and peace. In the paper is this paragraph respecting him:—'It is this day our melancholy duty to announce the death of William Wilberforce, a name with which there is probably associated more of love and veneration than ever fell to the lot of any single individual throughout the civilized globe.

At one period the sad event would have been felt as a grievous national calamity, and, even now, the tidings of his departure will be heard with the deepest sorrow, throughout every part of the empire. But he worked while it was called day, remembering that the night was coming wherein no man may work; and he was not permitted to leave the scene of his labours till he beheld the great cause, to which he had dedicated all the energies of his soul, triumphant, and the fetters of the negro about to be struck off for

ever. His warfare is accomplished; his course is finished; he kept the faith. Those who regard him merely as a philanthropist, in the worldly sense of that abused term, know but little of his character; his philanthropy took its origin in love to God, it was kindled at the sacred fire of divine love, and it burned with such bright and steady lustre, only because it was daily replenished from its hallowed source.

The sad event took place last night, at the house of Mr. Smith, in Cadogan Place. Mr. Wilberforce was in the seventy-fourth year of his age.'

Eighth Month 11*th.*—The cholera is prevailing very much in several places: a young man who once lived with us, suddenly died of this disease, at Hackney.

12*th.*—Morning Meeting. On first sitting down I felt that the Lord's power was over us, and expressed my sense of it, for the encouragement of some who might be cast down, stating my belief that there were those present who, if the query were addressed to them, 'Will ye also go away?' would reply with the disciple formerly, 'Lord to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life.' Several Friends spoke acceptably, and the meeting was concluded with supplication. It was, *to me*, a refreshing season, and like 'a brook in the way.'"

In the course of this month, during William Allen's stay at Lindfield, he was must interested in receiving a visit from Lieutenant-Colonel Beckwith, whose useful labours among the Waldenses are thus described, in a letter from Stephen Grellet, written when he was visiting the valleys in the Eleventh Month of 1832.

"Colonel Beckwith, from London, is very kind to these people; this is the fourth year that he has spent much time amongst them, chiefly in winter. He is particularly interested in the education of the children. On his first coming here, he found that many of the schools were kept in stables, on account of the warmth, but these were dirty, dark, and damp, and the women coming in with their work of an evening, proved a great interruption; he has,

therefore, made an effort to remedy this evil, by providing a number of school houses, and a great improvement has, in consequence, taken place. He has induced persons to give land, and to cart the materials, and he pays the workmen; he supports about ten or twelve small schools, and I find that in the last four years he has expended, chiefly in the cause of education, from three to four hundred pounds sterling per annum. From different quarters I hear of his christian liberality, in furnishing materials for schools, in clothing some of the children, assisting the widows, &c. Finding that many of the children were learning their catechisms, and reading the Scriptures in French, without understanding what they read, he has reduced their patois into writing, and has had the catechism printed in this language. The Bible Society in London, has printed two of the gospels thus prepared by him; one side of the page is in French, the other in patois. He is anxious to have the whole of the New Testament printed in this manner. He is now trying to prepare ciphering books for them, with proper weights and measures, which they have not yet had, and which is important in these schools.

If some of our women Friends were to spend a few months here, they might do much good, particularly in assisting in the arrangements of the girls' schools, and in providing more; they are much wanted among the mountains.

When Col. Beckwith returns to England next year, he purposes to call upon thee, and to go to Lindfield."

William Allen was much pleased with Col. Beckwith's strong good sense and benevolence of character, united with true christian feeling. He was diligent in endeavouring to obtain agricultural information likely to prove useful to the poor inhabitants of the valleys, and was furnished with some seeds calculated to improve their crops.

"*Eighth Month 24th.*—Lucy read an interesting letter from John and Martha Yeardley, dated from Strasburg. They have visited many pious persons in that neighbourhood, and had good religious service amongst them, as well as at the Ban de la Roche; they appear to be proceeding in their gospel labours satisfactorily.

Eighth Month 31*st.*—Thomas Bermingham, agent to Lord Clonbrook, came over from Brighton and dined with us. The cottage and allotment plan answers admirably on an estate under his care, in the county of Roscommon, where eighty-seven families are made happy, without any loss to the proprietor. The *Home Colonies* are Castle Sampson and Iskerbane.

Ninth Month 1*st.*—By the request of Grover Kemp, an appointed meeting for worship was held in the girls' school-room; about one hundred and thirty persons were present; a very satisfactory time.

3*rd.*—Returned to Stoke Newington. Found a letter from Dr. Froriep of Weimar."

This letter conveyed similar sentiments on behalf of the Grand Duchess, to those expressed by herself, and mentioned that the translation of the little work respecting "Rural Colonies" was accomplished.

"*Tenth Month* 18*th.*—Committee at the Borough Road School; only four present, but we went regularly through the business, which was very interesting. Proceeded to Lindfield afterwards.

24*th.*—I felt a little drawn to attend the week-day meeting, at Brighton, and Lucy accompanied me. I believe I was in my place, and was engaged in ministry, solemnly warning those present to prepare for the end of all things here. The Bible meeting was held to-day, and I went there for about an hour, then took a walk by the sea; the Chain Pier has been much damaged by a storm; felt peaceful, but low.

27*th.*—Julien, of Paris, who came down last evening, went with us to the reading meeting at the schools; I read part of Isaiah, some of Thornton's Fruits of the Spirit, and a tract, 'Godliness is profitable unto all things,' both very striking. This was a good meeting; I addressed the company at the close, and had peace in this evening's labours.

29*th.*—A letter from Hampstead mentioned that Samuel Hoare, Jun., died on First-day morning. It appears that he was in a very desirable state of mind, and shortly before his departure, was heard to utter, in faint accents, 'Dear Saviour, I am Thine.'"

In the course of his diary, William Allen several times mentions attending committees on Daniel Wheeler's concern to visit the South Seas, many arrangements being requisite to prepare for this important engagement.

Eleventh Month 6th.—After his return to town, he writes—

"A meeting of D. W.'s committee being appointed for the afternoon, I staid to attend it. After the secular business was transacted, we had a tendering season, in which the Lord's power was felt amongst us, and we parted in much love."

Parliament having placed at the disposal of Government a sum of money to be expended in the erection of school-rooms for the poor, under certain regulations, the committee of the British and Foreign School Society took measures to insure applications being made to the Lords of the Treasury, on the terms proposed. This, of course, increased the business of the society, and W. A. writes—

"*Eleventh Month 15th.*—Committee at the Borough Road; much business; seven cases referred to us from the Treasury, six of which we recommended.

The *Times* has noticed my pamphlet on Poor's Rates, &c., with much approbation, and condemned strongly the plan of paying wages out of these rates.*

17th.—I felt inclined to attend Westminster meeting this morning, and accordingly went there. My mind was peaceful and comforted in waiting upon the Lord, and after sitting some time in silence, I was engaged in ministry. Edward Smith walked with me part of the way home, when our conversation, I trust, was to profit.

19th.—Received an account to-day of the decease of dear Mary Alexander, of Kelvedon; it took place very suddenly on first-day evening. I doubt not her spirit is united to the Church triumphant.

27th.—Gracechurch Street meeting, and our meeting of Ministers and Elders afterwards. Robert Alsop and some other Friends

* See page 155.

spoke in the life. It was a confirming time, and I had to remark that such seasons made us ready to say, like the disciples on the mountain, 'Lord, it is good for us to be here.'

Twelfth Month 1*st.*—First-day. I walked alone to the Peel meeting, and was engaged in testimony. Friends kindly came and spoke to me afterwards."

In the course of this winter, William Allen was frequently under much solicitude on account of the feeble state of his dear wife's health, a severe attack of bleeding at the nose, having much reduced her strength, and confined her to the house. This occasioned him to spend less time at Lindfield, but his home duties were pursued with diligence. He continued his plan of attending the religious readings, both at the boys' and girls' schools at Stoke Newington, and was often earnestly engaged in seeking to promote the spiritual interests of the children; nor did he relax in his efforts to instruct them in a knowledge of chemistry and natural philosophy, through the medium of lectures; these he endeavoured to render interesting, by taking much pains to prepare experiments illustrative of his subject, and he often devoted a large portion of his time to this object. One morning he took the children, by appointment, to the Adelaide Gallery, when he says—

"They appeared much gratified. Some of the boys dined with us.

21*st.*—J. J. Gurney, who has been paying a visit of gospel love in our Quarterly Meeting, left us to-day; I had some interesting conversation with him respecting religious instruction in our schools.

29*th.*—First-day. I this morning attended Ratcliff meeting, where my mind was comforted and supported in a precious sense that the Lord was with us, and I felt in my place. I spoke for a short time in testimony. After our family reading in the evening, I addressed a few remarks to the servants.

30*th.*—To the Borough Road, and from thence to the Treasury, where Robert Forster, George Clayton, H. Dunn, and I, presented

the memorial of the British and Foreign School Society, on the subject of the government grant. We had a long conference with T. Spring Rice, and left with him a considerable number of applications for aid.

First Month 1*st*, 1834.—Gracechurch Street meeting; some comfort in silence. Afterwards called upon John Rendall, brother to the Governor of the Gambia, and obtained much information from him respecting Africa.

5*th*.—First-day. I set out about half-past eight o'clock, and called upon Peter Bedford in Steward Street, to inquire if he would accompany me to Croydon meeting; he was quite willing to do so, and we accordingly proceeded there, stopping first at the Friends' school. We had a good meeting; I was led to testify to the appearing of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and had peace. We dined at the school; visited the dear children in their apartments, and truly they presented a gratifying sight. The whole family, both teachers and children, are a family of harmony and love, under the superintendence of Edward and Elizabeth Brady. The institution is in a very flourishing state. We had a precious religious opportunity, and were satisfied and comforted with our visit.

7*th*.—Walked up to Downing Street, calling by the way at Farnes's, about seeds for Lord Nugent at Corfu, and for Capt. Macphail, at Santa Maura. Sir George Shee was very kind.

15*th*.—Committee at Friends' girls' school; reading afterwards, Preface to Thomas Evans's work. Distributed Joseph J. Gurney's Scripture Texts, to the girls.

19*th*.—I attended Plaistow meeting this morning, where I was favoured with a sense of the presence of the Lord, and had to preach the gospel, under a feeling of His power. I desire always to sit down when that abates. My spirit was comforted and contrited.

31*st*.—British and Foreign School committee, Borough Road, on the subject of parliamentary grants, &c. I was engaged with foreign correspondence yesterday, and took my letters to Downing Street to-day, to be forwarded."

One of these letters was to the Baroness de Stäel, and William Allen writes—

"I have a pleasing recollection of the little time we spent in thy company, and that of the Duchess de Broglie. May our blessed Saviour keep you very near to himself in spirit, and may the spirit of God bear witness with your spirits, that you are His.

My dear Grellet and I were comforted at Toulouse, to find that the Lord was at work in the hearts of many in those parts, making them feel the preciousness of His love, and the sweetness of seeking to enjoy His presence. Ah! He will assuredly draw near unto those who are endeavouring to draw near unto Him. May'st thou, my dear Friend, with the dear Duchess, frequently retire to seek after Him in silence, and like Mary, sit at his feet, to receive His divine instruction and consolation. I send herewith some religious tracts which I hope will prove acceptable."

After mentioning some particulars respecting their proceedings in the South of France, W. A. says, in conclusion—

"Pray present my kind respects to the Duke and Duchess de Broglie, and give me some intelligence of those dear to us at Geneva.

I remain, in christian fellowship, sincerely thine,

WILLIAM ALLEN."

The other parcels contained some little packages of seeds and books for Lord Nugent and Capt. Macphail, and the diary thus continues—

"John Abel Smith, William Smith O'Brien and his wife, and Capt. Colquhoun from Mexico, dined with us; a very agreeable party, and much interesting conversation; Capt. Colquhoun says, that there is a great opening for usefulness now at Zacatecas, in Mexico, and that liberal institutions would be admitted; he is very anxious for the encouragement of schools, which had been put down there, but they are now rising up again, and he wishes to have some elementary books translated into Spanish.

Second Month 2nd.—First-day. At Peckham in the morning, where I had a good meeting, and spoke in ministry on the words, 'Except ye be converted, and become as little children,' &c. Attended Devonshire House meeting in the afternoon, and was again favoured with spiritual refreshment. I was engaged at some length in testimony.

4*th.*—The King opened the Session of Parliament to-day, with an excellent speech.

8*th.*—Adjourned Morning Meeting, on the new edition of J. J. Gurney's Book. The additions made by the author are very important at this juncture, and the chapter on Universal Light is particularly valuable.

13*th.*—J. T. Barry and I went up to Sydney Taylor's, Chancery Lane, to attend a Capital Punishment committee. Wrightson was there, also Peter Bedford; it was a very important and satisfactory meeting.

14*th.*—Committee at Croydon school, which was satisfactory.

16*th.*—Rose early to prepare to go to Staines, where the remains of Edward Beck's wife were to be interred. My mind was low, and I was exercised in fervent prayer for preservation from anything that might injure the precious cause of Truth; I was favoured with calmness, and a degree of humble confidence and peace. Lucy and I proceeded to Margaret Pope's, where we were very kindly received, and E. J. Fry, of whose company I was very glad, soon afterwards came in. The interment was before meeting; E. J. F. spoke in ministry, and Rachel Forster in supplication. Soon after the meeting was settled, I rose with these words, 'Jesus wept,' enlarging upon the condescension of the Saviour, in entering into the depths of the sorrows of poor man. Soon after I sat down, E. J. Fry had a sweet time in prayer, some other Friends spoke acceptably, and, to me, it was a very satisfactory and encouraging meeting.

19*th.*—Called upon two Friends under affliction from the loss of children, Elizabeth Beck and Benjamin Reed. Read Bennet and Tyerman's voyage among the Islands in the Pacific.

22*nd.*—Samuel Gurney, George Stacey, Josiah Forster, and I, waited, by appointment upon Earl Grey; I read Friends' statement

on the subject of church rates, and delivered him the list of cases. He received us very kindly, but did not give us encouragement to hope that they would be entirely removed. We endeavoured to impress upon him, that there was a powerful and increasing feeling in the public mind in favour of their abolition. He expressed himself as strongly attached to the establishment.

Second Month 24*th.*—A little comfort on rising, this text being inwardly applied, 'Be careful for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God.'

25*th.*—At Lindfield. The day being fine we visited the cottagers in their habitations. The Colony seems in a very satisfactory state, and is shewing out the good effects of the system. It is indeed a heart-cheering sight, and I am now beginning to reap some fruit of the many anxious days and nights that this concern has cost me.

26*th.*—Meeting. I spoke for a short time on the preciousness of that state which is sensible of the Divine Influence, and showed the danger of living in forgetfulness of God.

Third Month 8*th.*—(After returning home.) Lord Althorp having fixed to receive the deputation of Friends from the Meeting for Sufferings, on the bill for the commutation of tithes, at eleven o'clock to-day, we attended at Downing Street, and had a conference of nearly an hour. He was very cordial, and is quite disposed to do all he can for us. Recoveries, in future, are not to be in the Ecclesiastical Court, but as actions for debt.

10*th.*—Morning Meeting. Saw J. T. B. at Plough Court, he was very earnest with me to be at the House of Commons in the afternoon, to see as many members as possible, in order to interest them to stop the clause in Warburton's Anatomy Bill for Ireland, which goes to authorise gibbetting in that country. I was very unwell, and had engaged a man from Watkins's to help me in preparing for the lecture at Newington to-morrow; but as it was the third reading of the bill, and there would be no hope if it passed the Commons, I concluded first to go home and arrange for the preparations, and afterwards attend at the House. I accordingly did so, and saw several of the members, who were very

friendly. The Secretary for Ireland was alarmed, and the clause was withdrawn.

Third Month 13*th*.—Met J. T. B. about the hanging in chains clause, and we walked to Freemason's Hall to postpone a meeting which had been appointed. I then had a conference with Colonel Grey, at Downing Street, on the subject of appointing a time with Earl Grey, for receiving the deputation of the British and Foreign School Society.

17*th*.—To the Borough Road, and from thence with the deputation to wait upon Earl Grey with the memorial of the society, requesting that the grants might be based upon the principle of religious liberty. I read the memorial, explained the origin of the Scripture Lessons, and presented him with the two Manuals. We were very kindly received, and the Earl professed himself to be a warm friend of liberal principles. Thence I called at Lord Duncannon's office for Woods and Forests, and saw the person who has the management of the seven thousand acres of land in Ireland where the government experiment is carried on. I afterwards called upon Count Jenison de Walworth, the Bavarian Ambassador, who received me very kindly. We talked of Maxdorf, on the Donau Moos, and he will gladly undertake to send the seeds; he has a good opinion of the Mennonites, and says that the way is very open for them there."

The following extract from a letter from a Friend, written in the spring of this year, and addressed to his friends in this country, was sent to William Allen :—

"I must not forget to tell you, that at Catania, we found a school established on the Lancasterian system, at which I was surprised, as I was told, when at Malta, that the King of the Sicilies did not permit any thing of the kind to exist; Captain Reading and I visited it one morning, and found a Roman Catholic Priest engaged as the superintendent. There are one hundred and sixty boys, ninety of whom were present. We were told that William Allen was here some years ago, and made an unsuccessful attempt to establish such a school, but that his

exertions were the means of calling public attention to the subject, though not without considerable difficulty. The parties engaged in this work, are wishing to have one for girls on the same system."

"*Fourth Month* 3*rd.*—Lecture to the schools, No. 32, Astronomy, and concluded the course: satisfactory, but too much for one lecture.

5*th.*—Sir Stratford and Lady Canning, Count Jenison, the Bavarian Ambassador, Colonel Colebrooke, E. Mayer, of Florence, and William Crawford, dined and spent the afternoon with us. We had much very interesting conversation on several topics. Religious toleration, and the importance of our conduct being governed by principle without reference to expediency, were amongst the subjects brought forward. I showed the company Jupiter and Saturn through my large telescope. They all seemed much pleased. It was a very agreeable visit, and every thing answered well. Mayer may be useful as a correspondent for Rome, Leghorn, and Florence."

Soon after this visit, E. Mayer addressed a letter to William Allen, on the subject of forming an association, among individuals of different countries; the object of which should be, to transmit information respecting the state of society; the exertions made to promote the welfare of man, and the reports of philanthropic institutions; to publish, quarterly, extracts and notices of correspondence; to encourage travellers to direct their attention to the objects of the society, and to communicate their observations to its members; &c. He says—

"This idea first originated in my mind, during my visits to various institutions of this place, connected either with education, or with other charitable purposes. I had, as a guide, the work of a countryman of mine, Count Arrivabene, who has published an interesting statement, '*Di varie Societa de Beneficenza,*' in London, a book which has excited great and salutary attention in Italy, and, on my journey, I have met with many men belonging to different nations, whose principal object in travelling was to

examine into the moral state of society. Now it was only by chance that I met with such men as I did the other day at Newington; Mr. Crawford's return from the United States, was, till then, unknown to me, and I then mentioned to him, what I had said to others before, that I considered his mission, and the mission of many other philanthropic travellers, would be but imperfectly achieved, if the information they had obtained were to remain either confined to themselves, or to extend only to their own country; that we ought to consider it as universal property, and that we should collect, and deposit, and spread it in such a way as should benefit the cause of humanity, and cheer us in our exertions. I know that persons who have not entered deeply into similar researches, are not aware of the ignorance that generally prevails in every country respecting most of what is going on in other nations, but this is such an established truth with every man who has travelled, that in writing to William Allen, I certainly need not insist upon it for a moment.

Now such an ignorance could easily give place to the most useful information, if the individuals, who have put themselves in possession of it, were to enter into a regular correspondence with one another. Accounts of voyages and travels we have in abundance, but how few of the authors have made it their business to examine into the moral institutions of a nation, compared with those who think it necessary to describe the scenery, antiquities, &c."

After entering into detail respecting the proposed plans and operations of the association, the writer thus continues—

"How great is the number of travellers who only drag about with them their locomotive ennui, and who would soon be roused from that morbid state, if they were made to experience the delight which is derived from an interest taken in the progress of society.

This is only a rough sketch of my ideas—mine is not the voice which could do justice to the bright prospects which open upon my mind, and extend to the highest and final destiny of man; it is only a humble voice coming from a land which, though it has spread civilization in Europe, may yet be among the last to enjoy

the consequences of the proposed plan: but I call upon you, and upon all interested in the cause of humanity, to promote its fulfilment. Could not nations be made to reflect upon one another the beams of light, as they have but too often kindled against each other the flames of destruction?

No place can be better adapted for such an establishment than London, no place can afford the same means of communication with the whole civilized world, no place can become a safer depository for the mass of information obtained. In this country you have no obstacles to encounter, and I, returning to mine, shall carry with me the hope, that some friendly hand will, from time to time, convey to me the glad tidings of your prosperous proceedings.

Believe me ever, &c.

E. Mayer."

"*Fourth Month 7th.*—Stephen Grellet expresses a wish that I would meet him at Liverpool, if I am likely to attend the Dublin Yearly Meeting, and indeed it increasingly appears to be my duty.

9th.—Monthly Meeting. I requested to have a minute, in case way should open for my going to Ireland, which was granted me.

15th.—Ordered a case of seeds to-day, to be prepared for Governor Rendall, St. Mary's, Gambia, then proceeded to Lindfield, stopping in our way at Croydon; we visited the school and were much pleased with the order, cleanliness, and comfort that prevailed.

17th.—Delightful visit to the upper cottages to day. The aspect of the little farms, gardens, &c., is truly encouraging.

23rd.—Returned from Lindfield on seventh-day, and last evening Lucy and I left home in order to attend the Yearly Meeting in Dublin. We set out from Islington between seven and eight, breakfasted at Leicester, and had a fine ride through the peak country. We arrived at Manchester a little before five, and paid some calling visits in the evening.

24th.—Susanna Corder joined us, and we proceeded by the railway to Liverpool, dined at Edge Hill with our dear old friend Isaac Hadwen; here we met Stephen Grellet, and in the afternoon

embarked on board the *Dolphin* steamer for Dublin. A great number of Friends crossed with us, among whom were Thomas and Elizabeth Robson, and Daniel Pryor Hack. We had a favourable passage, and on landing at Kingstown, engaged places in a coach to Dublin, where Stephen and I were kindly welcomed by Joseph Bewley, with whom we are to lodge; Lucy is to be with her sisters in Great Brunswick Street; I called there after breakfast, and we walked together to meeting. Many dear Friends gave me a cordial greeting.

Fourth Month 25th.—Meeting of Ministers and Elders, morning and afternoon. There was a precious solemnity during part of the time. In the evening I attended the meeting of Friends' Tract Association, where there was a considerable number of men and women Friends. Reports were read from agents and auxiliaries in different parts of Ireland, and it appears that above twenty-four thousand tracts were circulated last year. I thought the statements very satisfactory."

In the course of the Yearly Meeting, William Allen was under much concern for the welfare of the church: he acknowledges with thankfulness, being helped by the power of the Holy Spirit, to proclaim the glad tidings of the gospel, and though brought low, he could say, "I am abundantly satisfied that it was right for me to come here;" on one occasion he remarks, that these words had been much in his thoughts during the day, "Truly God is good to Israel." His interest in young persons, often introduced him into feeling on their account, and this class were affectionately invited to take the yoke of Christ upon them, to seek to know his will, and to follow him. "The tender-spirited and the contrite in heart," he says, "were encouraged;" and in a meeting for worship, he addressed this language to all, "Behold the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world." He visited the women's meeting, in company with his beloved friend Stephen Grellet, and on seventh day, the 3rd of Fifth Month, writes—

"There was a quiet solemnity over the meeting at its close."

PICKERING COLLEGE,

He mentions going to the Infant School in Cole Alley, in which his niece, Maria Bradshaw, was much interested, and speaks in strong terms of approbation of the proficiency of the children, observing, that their answers to questions on subjects brought forward in the Rudiment box, were admirable.

Stephen Grellet left Dublin on second-day, but William Allen, being desirous of attending a meeting appointed to be held that evening, remained until the following day. The object of this meeting was, to consider respecting the best means of affording relief to a class of persons in the province of Ulster, who had either lost their membership in the Society of Friends, or were the offspring of such; and being thus separated from the body, without having united themselves to any other religious community, were much cut off from Christian care and oversight. In the year 1829, when Jonathan Backhouse, of Darlington, and his wife, were engaged in the service of the gospel in Ireland, their sympathy was called forth on behalf of these poor people, especially the children, whose education was greatly neglected. The attention of Friends was accordingly directed to the subject; measures were taken to ascertain the circumstances of the parties, and many interesting statements, the result of these inquiries, were brought forward this evening; a subscription was entered into on their behalf, but it was evident, that more was required than a little temporary aid. Among the suggestions brought forward, was the establishment of a school of industry, in which proposition several Friends united. The disposal of the funds was referred to the care of a committee, and a unanimous feeling prevailed in the meeting, that prompt measures must now be taken. W. A. was well satisfied in having waited for this occasion, and says, that the subject of the education of the poor children took strong hold of his mind.

Fifth Month 6th, he writes—"Dined at Sarah and Maria Bradshaw's with Lucy, and we had a comfortable, social family party. In the afternoon Joseph Bewley kindly sent his carriage,

and dear Charles, his brother, drove Lucy and me to Kingstown. We went on board the packet about five o'clock, and John and Sophia Pease embarked with us. The wind was favourable, but rather rough. On landing at Liverpool, we drove to our kind friend, Isaac Hadwen's, and here I found James Cropper. We had some interesting conversation about plans for making poor children contribute to their own support, in a school of industry, where agriculture might be introduced. He has a place near Warrington, and intends to appropriate twelve acres of land to this object. He gave me a little pamphlet which he is just publishing. We dined with our dear aged friend, and took tea at Thomas Thompson's, where we met a large, agreeable party of Friends. Returned to Edge Hill to lodge: Stephen Grellet is also here. I feel sweetly peaceful.

Fifth Month 8*th.*—Breakfasted at half-past six. Dear Isaac Hadwen, eighty-one years of age, would come down with us to the train, in which we proceeded to Manchester; attended meeting there, and afterwards set off in the Peveril coach, which starts at half-past twelve o'clock: we reached Newington between nine and ten the following evening, and were joyfully received by my dear wife, whose health seemed quite as good as when I left her.

10*th.*—To town in the morning—called to see Thomas Clarkson, who has had an operation performed on his eye. All going on favourably.

12*th.*—Anniversary of the British and Foreign School Society, Lord John Russell in the chair. The Earl of Chichester and Lords Morpeth and Mount Sandford were there; a most capital meeting.

17*th.*—Called on Tottie, the Swedish Consul, about the translation of Shiotz letter in Norsk; then upon Warwick Weston, respecting cotton from Africa; he has received a number of bags, and expects to receive about one hundred more. I have desired him to send two bags down to Lanark to be tried. This is a point I have been aiming at for upwards of thirty years. Warwick Weston sent out some seed, which the coloured settlers eagerly received, and a considerable quantity is now grown.

28*th.*—(During the Yearly Meeting). Meeting at Devonshire House, where I went with dear Stephen Grellet, as it is the last

he is likely to attend here; it was very full when we arrived, although the clock had not struck. Jacob Green spoke impressively on the words, 'Set thine house in order, for thou shalt die, and not live.'* Stephen had an opportunity fully to relieve his mind; his communication was very remarkable, rising brighter and brighter towards the close. Elizabeth J. Fry followed in supplication. There was a very solemn feeling over the meeting.

Fifth Month 30*th.*—Yearly Meeting at half-past five; the General Epistle was read, and a few remarks were made, expressive of approbation. According to my feelings, this was a very favoured sitting. When the business was over, Stephen rose and delivered a parting exhortaton, which was remarkably solemn and impressive; to some he addressed the language of warning, and he had sweet encouragement for the aged, and for tender visited minds. In the silence at the close there was a deep feeling of solemnity, and the meeting concluded soon after eight o'clock. The Great Head of the Church has granted us some precious seasons, and has been pleased to confirm our faith in Him.

31*st.*—Sorrowful.—Dear Stephen Grellet is with us for the last time.—Meeting of Ministers and Elders, where he spoke in a remarkable manner,—it was indeed a faithful communication. Several Friends were with us at our lodgings, and before we separated we felt the drawing of the Father's love, and after a time of silence Stephen knelt in supplication. It was a favoured opportunity. We afterwards walked to Bishopsgate Street, to John Hustler's lodgings, and there I took a final leave of him.

Sixth Month 3*rd.*—Examination of the boys at the Borough Road School; Lord Chichester was in the chair:—very satisfactory.

* W. A. afterwards learnt that this solemn language was applied with power, by the Holy Spirit, to an individual present, to whom it proved a great blessing. On the return of this Friend to his own home, he mentioned the circumstance to his wife, expressing a belief that it was designed as a warning to himself, and acknowledging, with deep thankfulness, his sense of the mercy thus extended to him; he obeyed the injunction without delay; in the course of a few weeks he was seized with fever, which very soon clouded his intellects, and after a short illness he was summoned—but it is humbly believed not unprepared—to meet his God.

Sixth Month 10*th.*—Received a parting letter from Stephen Grellet, very precious: he was to sail for Philadelphia on the 8th.

19*th.*—I finished reading Pringle's South African Sketches; a very interesting and useful work, showing how shamefully the aborigenes are treated, even by permission of the British Government. Dined with the Committee of the Useful Knowledge Society: * a large party, between fifty and sixty. I had much conversation with several; it was a very useful committee.

21*st.*—Called on J. Sydney Taylor, then had a conference with J. T. Barry, at Plough Court. Waited on Lord Howick, by appointment, and had a full and free conversation with him on the subject of the three bills,—Lennard's, Lloyd's, and Ewart's, on Capital Punishment. I find it is proposed to have a prison upon Dartmoor, and to employ the prisoners in building it. I expressed my approbation of this plan, but spoke very closely and honestly on the subject of the punishment of death, reminding him that in more than one instance of late, innocent persons have suffered. I mentioned to him our determination never to cease our exertions while the law remains as it is. He smiled cordially, and expressed himself kindly. I then proceeded to the Lord Chancellor's room, at the House of Lords, as he had appointed: he came out to me. I held in my hand the *Times* newspaper, and expressed my grief on seeing in it a speech made by him in the House last night, in which he put the matter of the remission of the punishment of death, on the subject of *expediency,* and justified its infliction. This called forth some strong invectives against the supporters of the bills, and he said there were not one hundred persons to be found in the kingdom who adopted my notions on the punishment of death. I coolly told him there were thousands, and that the number was constantly increasing. I was pained at his sentiments, and soon afterwards came away.

23*rd.*—To Devonshire House.—Committee on foreign visits. A letter was read from James Backhouse, from Flinder's Island,

* Being much interested in the general objects of this society, William Allen was diligent in his attendance of the committees, where he endeavoured to exercise the influence he might possess, in guarding against the introduction of objectionable matter into the publications of the society.

where the aborigines from Van Dieman's Land are now located,—states great improvement among them since his former visit last year. Five o'clock to the House of Commons; met the Duke of Wellington going to the House of Lords; the way is open to call upon him at Apsley House. Met many members in the lobby, and endeavoured to fix them to support Lloyd's Bill. I was universally well received, and about six o'clock came away.

Sixth Month 27th.—Committee of the Anti-slavery Society at one o'clock; he proposed that, on the 1st of Eighth Month next, the day on which the Slaves in our Colonies will be emancipated, there should be some public manifestation of gratitude to God, made by all the friends of this great measure. At the House of Commons in the afternoon, and was examined by the Educational Committee for about two hours, Lord John Russell in the chair. I think nearly twenty members were present.

29th.—Plough Court, then to Lord John Russell. I am to send the committee a set of the Reports of the British and Foreign School Society, and some copies of the Scripture Lessons. In the evening writing notes to Members of Parliament, about the punishment of death—finished twenty-three.

Seventh Month 3rd.—House of Commons, to meet J. T. B. Saw members in the lobby, then went into the gallery; Lennard's Bill: Lord Howick supported an amendment which would have nullified the bill, but sixty members were present, and a strong body of our friends, in consequence of our exertions; several nobly supported the bill, and Lord Howick said that, seeing what was the sense of the House, he gave up his opposition; this was met by cheers."

Several succeeding days record farther exertions on this subject. On the 9th he writes—

"There is great excitement at the House,—Ministers have resigned."

Shortly afterwards, however, he mentions that the affairs of the Cabinet were adjusted, and that all was going on again.

Seventh Month 11*th.*—I had long wished to see Capt. Brenton's Asylum for poor destitute children, and the day being fine, I went over with some of my friends to Hackney Wick this morning, and we had a very gratifying visit to the establishment. There were forty-seven boys, many of whom have been taken from the streets, and are now brought into orderly and industrious habits. Ten acres of land are attached to the institution, which the children cultivate under the care of a superintendent. Capt. Brenton says, their system is mildness, constant inspection, constant labour or amusement, constant innocent occupation. The boys seldom stay more than six months in the school; the funds not admitting of their remaining a year, which would be preferable. There is a committee of respectable persons at the Cape of Good Hope, and such as have no objection are sent there, or to the Swan River; many of them have got into profitable employment and are doing well. We were quite delighted with our visit.

14*th.*—At William Crawford's, Raymond's Buildings. Prison Discipline Society; Samuel Hoare, Dr. Julius, &c., there.

15*th.*—Wrote to Prince Alexander Galitzin, and to A. D'Junkovsky."

In his letter to Prince A. Galitzin, W. A. writes—

"The friendship of those who love the Saviour, and who desire above all things to serve Him acceptably, is of a more permanent nature than the friendship of the world; while absent from each other in body, they are at times brought near in the bonds of christian fellowship; they are also at seasons permitted to feel sweet unity of spirit with some who were inexpressibly dear to them, while in this probationary state, but who have now entered into the joy of their Lord. We have indeed a goodly company on the other side of Jordan, and O, that through redeeming love and mercy, we may, in the Lord's time, be permitted to join them, and unite in the eternal hallelujah!

In looking back upon the occurrences of past times, the late dear Emperor Alexander is often brought sweetly to my remembrance, particularly the interviews we had at Vienna and Verona. The parting opportunity at the latter place, when my prayers were

put up for him at the throne of grace, while he knelt by my side, was a time never to be forgotten.

Our British and Foreign School Society goes on prosperously; also the Bible Society, which has passed a vote that every liberated slave in our West India Islands who can read, shall receive a copy of the New Testament. The great day of emancipation is fixed for the 1st of the Eighth Month. I enclose a paper, published by our Anti-Slavery Society, on the occasion."

Seventh Month 16*th.*—In addressing Elias Eliason, one of the Friends of Stavanger, W. A. says—

"I feel comfort, as often as I recollect the sweet feeling of christian fellowship, with which we were favoured in our religious opportunities with you. Continue to keep near to the Holy Spirit of God, which brings into humility and contrition, yea, and into a sense of the divine presence and love; then will your meetings, though held in silence, be times of refreshing, and you will feel your spiritual strength renewed. Live in love, and the God of love and peace will be with you.

I remain, dear friends, your affectionate brother in the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ,

WILLIAM ALLEN."

W. A. was much concerned to find, that obstacles had been opposed to the introduction of Sierra Leone produce into this country, as well as that of the Gambia. He wrote several letters to influential persons upon this subject, and, in addressing Lord John Russell, says—

"It has long been an object with the friends of Africa, to encourage the natives to trade with us in the products of their country, instead of the *bodies* of each other, and particularly at our colonies of Sierra Leone and the Gambia, where wide fields for useful exertion are now opening. At Sierra Leone, the captured negroes at the different settlements have sown the cotton seed which has been sent to them from time to time, and they are now beginning to raise it in quantity. Several bales have been already sent over, and our manufacturers pronounce the staple

good. From the Gambia, two parcels of paddy have been imported into this country, and passed the customs, but the third has been stopped by the machinations of the agents of the slave-holders of North Carolina in this country, who wish to have the monopoly of the article. May I beg of thee to use thy influence with the Lords of the Treasury, in favour of the memorial of Forsters & Co. I am a perfect stranger to *them*, but *their case* appears to be that of the Anti-Slavery cause, and is therefore near my heart. I think it would be well to call the attention of Parliament to the state of our African Colonies, for I am sure much may be done if it be honestly set about." *

After introducing the subject to the notice of T. S. Rice, W. A. observes—

"Is it not *monstrous* that the slave-holders of North Carolina, and *their agents here,* should be patronized by our government, while the agents of our own Colonies, who are doing what Wilberforce, Clarkson, Buxton, and all of us had for years been anxiously longing for, should be *discouraged?* Was it not deemed by some of the most active members of the present government, an object of paramount importance, to encourage the Africans to trade in the innocent products of their country, instead of the persons of each other? I cannot bring myself to believe that the Lords of the Treasury will ever sanction such proceedings. I have not the smallest interest in any trade to Africa, but I am sure it would be a measure of sound policy in the government, to encourage such of our merchants as are employing their capital in importing the products

* Some time afterwards, W. A. received the following reply:—

"My dear Friend,

"I understand that directions have been given by the Treasury, to admit the cargo of paddy, on payment of the lower duty, and previously to any decision being made on the general question, the subject has been referred by the Treasury to the Board of Trade for their opinion; the Secretary for the Colonies will also be consulted.

Yours faithfully,
J. Russell."

of Africa, and opening new channels for the exportation of our manufactories."

"*Seventh Month* 28*th.*—Walked to Raymond's Buildings, to William Crawford's Chambers, to attend the Prison Discipline Committee. Dr. Julius, who is going to New York to examine the gaols there, was present. Crawford read to us the report which he has prepared for government, on the state of the American prisons.

Eighth Month 1*st.*—A day of Jubilee. Eight hundred thousand of our fellow creatures released from slavery this day, in our West India Islands! My spirit is clothed with thankfulness. A large meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, where the members of the Anti-Slavery Committee, and the friends of the Abolition of Slavery, dined together. I thought it right to attend the first part of the time. The Earl of Mulgrave, who presided, made an excellent speech, and gave us much information on the state of affairs in Jamaica. Several other persons also spoke well. I cannot describe my feelings, on beholding, on this occasion, the countenances of many with whom I had laboured for a great part of my life, but who were now met together at the consummation. Reverent thankfulness not only prevailed in my heart, but I believe in the hearts of many present, and we were ready to exclaim, 'What hath God wrought!' I had some conversation with several whom I much wished to see, and endeavoured to interest Lord Morpeth in favour of the introduction of the produce of Africa into this country, also T. F. Buxton and Dr. Lushington. After having for more than forty years abstained from the use of sugar, on account of its being the produce of the labour of slaves, now, that they are declared free by the government, I recommenced taking it this day at Peter Bedford's.*

* That this testimony against Slavery, small as it may appear to some, was not without an important influence, is evidenced by the following notice which the Editors have received:—

"When G. W. Alexander visited Holland, in 1844, to promote the Abolition of Slavery by the Dutch Government, P. Elout, a judge, and person of high consideration at the Hague, in conversation on the subject of Slavery, said, 'It is to William Allen I attribute all I have felt and done for the

Eighth Month 2nd.—C. Hughes, the American Secretary of Legation, who was so kind to us at Stockholm, and a friend of his, dined with us, also Alfred Cope of Philadelphia, and his friend. Hughes and I had much discussion on the subject of truth and principle. I afterwards reflected with peace on the sentiments that I had expressed respecting these important points, and trust the conversation would not be uninstructive to the young people.

3rd.—Some of the lads from the boy's school spent the afternoon with us. I took them to the summer-house in the garden, where I read to them the chapter in Gurney's Distinguishing Views, 'On the Perceptible Influence of the Holy Spirit.'

9th.—Disgraceful riots at New York, to put down the Anti-Slavery Society — houses demolished — bodily injury inflicted on people of colour. The riots lasted two or three days, a striking example of the demoralization consequent upon permitting Slavery."

After William Allen's return from Dublin, his mind was frequently occupied in revolving the subject of establishing a School of Industry, at Lindfield, where a select number of boys might be received as boarders, upon low terms, with a view to the labour of the children being made available to reduce the expenses of the institution. On examining his premises, he found that arrangements could be made for the accomplishment of this object, and that he could carry out his favourite scheme

cause of the slave. When he was at the Hague, many years since, I was invited, together with a number of serious individuals, to take tea with him. I was then quite a youth. He took no sugar with his tea, which surprised me. I was more surprised by the reason he gave for this. He told the company that he had long abstained from the use of it, because he could not, with peace of mind, partake of that as a gratification, for which thousands of innocent people were compelled to labour in cruel and hopeless bondage. I was struck with this example of self-denial, by so great a man as I thought him to be, in a thing so seemingly small in itself, and I was led to consider how great must be the evil of a system which could make so deep and so religious an impression upon his feelings. From that period my own sentiments have been engaged in the cause of the negro, and my efforts given to procure their emancipation in the colonies of Holland.' "

of each having a separate sleeping-room. He accordingly commenced the alterations, and, on the 14th of Eighth Month, addressed a letter to T. C. Wakefield, Jun., of Moyallen, in which he says—

"I recollect thy zeal at the last Yearly Meeting in Ireland, on the subject of the children of those who *once* belonged to our Religious Society, and who still wish to have them educated in its principles. I find that on my school premises at Lindfield, I have ample means for making an experiment with twelve boys, and am accordingly fitting up little chambers, and preparing to receive them. Enclosed is a sketch of the establishment; I could easily procure the number in England, but I will give Ireland the preference."

The prospectus alluded to, states that—

"The boys are to be brought up in habits of industry, and are to be employed in cultivating land, under a person well skilled in husbandry.

They are to be taught to do every thing for themselves, as far as practicable; they are to make their own beds and to keep their own apartments clean, and are to be instructed in the most effectual means of supplying the necessaries and comforts of life, by the cultivation of the land on the spade, or garden plan.

They are to be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, land measuring, and such other branches of useful knowledge as may be practicable; they will have the use of a select library.

Care is to be taken that they be well instructed in the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, in the evidences of the christian religion, and in the principles of the Society of Friends; and that their conduct and demeanour be consistent therewith.

It is proposed, that for the first year the number be limited to twelve. One of the objects of this undertaking is to ascertain *how far* such an establishment may be made to support itself by the labour of the children in connexion with a farm. Ten pounds are to be paid with every boy upon admission, for board, lodging, clothing, &c., for one year.

The whole concern will be under the superintendence of William Allen."

"*Eighth Month* 30*th.*—Received a precious letter from dear Stephen Grellet, dated Burlington, Seventh Month 29th. He found his wife and daughter as well as he could expect, but had a tedious voyage of forty-three days. I also received the following letter from Prince Alexander Galitzin:—

"*St. Petersburg, 1st August,* 1834.

"SIR,

"I had the pleasure of addressing to you, on the 23rd of April, 1833, a letter in which I mentioned that His Majesty the Emperor, had been pleased to order that your work called 'Colonies at Home,' should be translated into the Russian language, and that I had charged your well known friend, Alexander D'Junkovsky, to translate it. Now I take this early opportunity of informing you, that as soon as the translation was ready, I sent, by the Emperor's order, copies of it to His Majesty's ministers of finance, of the interior, and of the imperial domains, to be applied for the gradual improvement of the state of the peasants. In consequence of it, the minister of the interior has now communicated to me, that he found the work very useful, particularly for the German colonists established in the different parts of Russia, and therefore ordered that the work should be translated into German, and that printed copies of it be distributed in the several colonies in the interior of Russia.

Having thought that it might be agreeable to you to know this, inasmuch as you are the author of a work which has proved useful to a large country with many millions of inhabitants, I hasten to communicate the intelligence to you.

May our Lord Jesus be always with you.

Yours most sincerely,

PRINCE ALEXANDER GALITZIN."

Soon after this date, William Allen received a letter from Paris, mentioning the prosperity of the Schools at Palermo. The writer says—

"One of my friends has written to me that there are now six in that city, on the Lancasterian method; they contain fifteen hundred children, and are succeeding remarkably well."

"*Ninth Month* 6*th.*—Rose at six. I am hastening towards the close of all things here; the query arises, 'what lack I yet?' Answer, 'more of the meekness and gentleness of Christ.' I am too sensitive on opposition to my views; more true humility is wanted. O, Thou who art all-powerful, help! One mind really imbued with heavenly love, will shed a sweet influence upon all those with whom it is associated.

10*th.*—Meeting, and Monthly Meeting. I felt a little spiritual refreshment, and was engaged in ministry on the words, 'Be of good comfort, rise; he calleth thee.'

12*th.*—We had an important meeting this evening of Friends' Continental Association at Stoke Newington, when report was made of the distribution of some of the funds collected at the Yearly Meeting in 1833, and a circular was drawn up, which states that, 'During several years past most of the Continent of Europe has been visited, at different times, by members of our Religious Society; in the course of their travels they have met with pious persons, who are zealously endeavouring to promote the spread of the Gospel, and who would cheerfully receive and circulate Friends' tracts and other religious treatises. In some parts of France, particularly towards the line of the Pyrenees, a wide door is now opening, for such exertions. As the principles of infidelity are publicly and regularly taught in some places, this committee has had the smaller work of J. J. Gurney, on the Evidences of the Christian Religion, translated into French, and an edition of one thousand copies printed at Nismes, which are now in the course of circulation. In Spain the way seems preparing for the diffusion of gospel light. In Greece, translations of Friends' tracts are eagerly received and applications have been made for tracts in the Norwegian language. There are also openings in South Africa, and in Western Africa, in the neighbourhood of the River Gambia, and in Sierra Leone.'

Several very interesting letters were read, amongst which was one signed by Frank, Louis, and Armand Courtois, of Toulouse,

in which they write,—'We have received, on your part, and that of your committee, one hundred copies of a very interesting work of Mr. Gurney's. We are going to send it to several of our friends, that it may be rapidly circulated. The sale, by means of pedlars, is much slackened in the South of France; however, we think that the Scriptures are producing their effects. We have been in Spain, and have been able to distribute some Spanish Bibles. May God open to us the doors of that benighted country.

We have heard, with joy, that a Society is forming at Paris, among the Members of the Chamber of Deputies, for the Abolition of Slavery. We have written to our Paris friends, to say that we are ready to do all in our power to contribute to this truly christian and philanthropic undertaking.

We hope your health continues to be good, and that you are strengthened from above to prosecute the labours you have undertaken for the temporal and eternal welfare of man.

All our family, and Mr. Chabrand, desire to be particularly remembered to you. We shall never forget the edifying conversations we have had with you, and hope some day to meet you again here below, either in England or France. It is sweet for christians to know that there is a re-union of the children of God, more permanent than that on earth, even in that rest prepared for His people, where Christ himself will be their portion for ever. There, dear friend, we trust we shall meet again, delivered from this body of sin, and become partakers of that heavenly inheritance, which has been purchased through the sufferings and death of our blessed Redeemer.

It will always be a very great pleasure to hear from you.' "

In his answer to this letter, W. A. says—

" Very many times since we parted from each other at Toulouse, have you been brought to the view of my mind in affectionate remembrance; though far separated in body we may meet in spirit, when under the fresh influence of the Saviour's love, we think of each other as united in *Him*. I have had a sweet letter from dear Grellet since he reached home; he is in the full enjoyment of his divine Master's peace, and his heart is filled with love to all those among whom he has laboured.

Please to give my love to our friend Chabrand, and to your dear parents and family, and let me know how the Lord's work prospers in your hands: you serve a good master. I hear there is a great awakening about Osnaburg."

A letter from Captain Macphail, the resident at Santa Maura, contained a grateful acknowledgment of the box of seeds sent to him; he says—

"I have tried several patches of Indian corn for forage: the experiment has been successful, and it seems generally approved. Nothing is so much wanted here as forage; many animals die of want every winter, and the summer is scarcely better. I mentioned before that I have successfully cultivated potatoes, turnips, and clover, all novelties here. Mr. Yeardley sowed some lucern and mangle-wurzel, both of which have produced fine crops already, though on a small scale.

You ask if we have any Greek copies of the Scripture Lessons, and of the Bible in modern Greek. We have about forty copies of the Lessons, and there are several in the girls' school. We have a translation of Genesis in modern Greek; a few copies were kindly left here by Mr. Yeardley."

"*Ninth Month* 15*th*.—Called on Dr. Farre, Queen's Row, Pentonville, and was highly gratified to find that he had been engaged for years in making experiments upon Indian corn, and that he has now succeeded in obtaining a kind that will grow in a northern climate. Very much depends upon the time of sowing. Count Jenison de Walworth called, and brought me letters from Maxweiler. It appears that the colony is in great distress, on account of the frosts late in the spring, and the great drought, there having been no rain for three months."

During William Allen's stay at Lindfield in this month, he went over to Dale Park, accompanied by one of his nieces, to spend a night with his valued friend John Smith, and his amiable family; he enjoyed this social intercourse with persons for whom he felt a strong regard, and in whose society he was always interested, and he speaks of it as a very agreeable visit, affording

him much satisfaction. On his way, he stopped at Ashington to rest the horses, and says—

"Lucy and I took a walk of nearly two miles to the pretty village of Worminghurst, which is situated on an eminence; and having made inquiry respecting the ancient residence of that devoted servant of the Great Master, William Penn, a farmer very kindly took us to the spot where his house formerly stood; several workmen were employed in digging up the old foundations, which are very massive, and show that the building must have been large. The view from hence, is beautiful and extensive."

On returning to Gravely, he writes—

"Read Samuel Scott's Diary in the evening, to our mutual edification.

Ninth Month 27th.—Comforted in the night, and was favoured with openness in prayer. Left Gravely at seven. Conference at the schools, and then proceeded to Newington, which we reached between six and seven o'clock; enjoyed being all together again.

Tenth Month 3rd.—Friends' Continental Association; a very satisfactory meeting. In reference to the admission of paddy from the Gambia, at the lower duty, I have received written assurances from Lord Brougham and T. S. Rice, (as well as Lord John Russell), that they will attend closely to the subject.

4th.—'Offences will come.' I have been considering how important it is to endeavour to keep the mind in such a state of watchfulness as never, unnecessarily, to hurt the feelings of any one; to be kind and affectionate towards all by whom we are surrounded, and *to live in love;* this can only be attained by keeping under the influence of the Spirit of our dear Redeemer.

6th.—Inspector's Committee at the Borough Road; we are getting on rapidly, and find it difficult to keep pace with the applications for masters. These committees are becoming more and more interesting. Those who knew what this institution was at its commencement, must be struck with admiration at its present position, and evidently extending influence.

Tenth Month 11*th.*—Dr. Farre, Lieut. Col. Colebrooke, Col. Beckwith, Count Jenison de Walworth, and T. B. Wrightson, dined with us. Col. Beckwith sets out for the Valleys of Piedmont very shortly, and Wrightson is about to travel on the continent to collect information on the subject of the punishment of death. Count Jenison encourages me to keep open a communication with the people of Maxweiler.

17*th.*—On going up stairs last night, I observed a large fire at the back of the house, and it proves to have been the Houses of Lords and Commons, which were burnt down.

18*th.*—I find that four boys are likely to come from Ireland to my new school at Lindfield.

21*st.*—My mind comfortably stayed upon the Lord; it is, however, trying to me to be obliged to leave my dear wife when I visit Lindfield, she being too feeble to encounter the fatigue of the journey. Eliza came with me this time, and we set off a little after seven; we stopped at the schools, where I met John Glaisyer, and attended the anniversary of our Branch Bible Association, held in the Reading Room. G. Brown, the secretary of the Parent Society, made an excellent speech; it was a satisfactory meeting. He and his wife lodged with us, and we spent an interesting evening.

22*nd.*—Rode over to Brighton this morning to attend a meeting convened on behalf of the British and Foreign School Society; the Earl of Chichester was in the chair; there was a very respectable company, and good Dr. Steinkopff advocated our cause: an auxiliary was formed, and every thing succeeded admirably. Proceeded afterwards to Cuckfield, in time for the Bible Meeting there, and as president was obliged to take the chair. Brown described the operation, progress, and present state of the Parent Society, in a capital speech. This has been a satisfactory day.

29*th.*—I leave Lindfield this time, with a pleasing conviction that all the tenants are in a way to pay their rents."

In a letter written soon after this date, William Allen observes, in reference to Lindfield—

"It is very possible that I am too sanguine. I remember what Charles James Fox said in the House of Commons, when the friends of the slave-merchants within those walls, charged the abolitionists with enthusiasm; turning to the speaker, he exclaimed, "Enthusiasm, Sir! why there never was any good done in the world *without* enthusiasm.' We must feel warm upon our projects, otherwise, from the discouragements we are sure to meet with here, they will drop through."

"*Eleventh Month 2nd.*—Attended Southwark meeting this morning, and was glad that I was there. It was a favoured time, and I walked home in comfort.

3*rd.*—Passing along Paradise Row to-day, these words of Paul, in reference to his Divine Master, were sweetly revived in my mind, with an earnest wish that I might be able to say so likewise, 'Whose I am, and whom I serve.'

7*th.*—Friends' Continental Association met here this evening; an interesting time. A number of tracts are to be sent to the Courtoises of Toulouse, and fifty copies of Gurney's Evidences, in French, to Professor Tholuck of Halle. A letter from the former conveys the following interesting information:—

"Notwithstanding the prevalence of infidelity, much is doing in France; the gospel is preached, not only in protestant temples, but by numerous pedlars and evangelists; the reading of the scriptures has rendered many more serious, the moral misery which is felt, is generally attributed to the want of religious convictions. Under many circumstances, favourable opportunities occur for announcing the gospel: we lately travelled with some officers, who felt painfully anxious on the subject of their conversion; their consciences reproached them strongly for their sins, and especially for the cruelties they had been guilty of during the Spanish war, so that again and again they renewed the subject. They received with thankfulness a New Testament each, and said they should never forget that night.

We have been admitted to preach in the women's prison, and many have appeared touched, and shed tears. If we had more time and zeal, much might be done, for God has opened here a wide door."

In reply to this communication, William Allen writes—

"I was gratified by receiving your letter, dated 'Oct. 27.' I see by it, as well as by your former letter, that if our Divine Master favours us with health and strength, we may pretty constantly find something to do in His great cause; and truly '*His* work is honourable and glorious.'

With regard to the sale of the little treatise of Gurney's, we wish you to fix such a price as shall be an encouragement to the colporteurs to dispose of it; circulation is our object. We beg you to keep all the money you may receive for this publication, or any other that we may send you, as a fund for translating and printing such things as we may direct. In the parcel lately forwarded, you will find two copies of the Scripture Lessons of our British and Foreign School Society: we wish to know what would be the expense of printing them in *Spanish*, at Toulouse, from the text of the Bishop Torres Amat's Bible, or do you think I had better propose to him to print it himself in Spain? O, what a field is here, should our dear Lord open the way into it, but the clouds hang heavily over that land at present."

"*Eleventh Month* 13*th*.—Charls Fox and his wife, who are lately returned from the continent, were at Plough Court to-day. They bring an account of the death of Mary Ann Calame, of Locle, near Neufchatel,—this is affecting intelligence. She had a school for two hundred and forty poor children, and was a pious and excellent Christian.* Dined with the Useful Knowledge Committee: Lord John Russell in the chair. He made some inquiries about Lindfield, and wishes to see it.

* A letter from John Yeardley, written from Neufchatel, shortly afterwards, says,—"We are glad to find that Caroline Zimmerlin, who has been M. A. C.'s most intimate friend and right-hand assistant from the first, remains at Locle, and has concluded to take the direction of the institution. She is a precious character, and *decidedly* of the same sentiments in religion as her dear departed friend. C. Z. has already given proof of her firmness in resenting the slightest attempt to turn the establishment from the groundwork of faith on which it was founded, and in which, through the divine blessing, it has been so eminently prosperous M. A. C. has nominated those persons on the committee whose views, on religious subjects, are very much in unison with those held by herself."

Eleventh Month 21*st.*—Committee of the British and Foreign School Society. A sub-committee appointed about education in the West Indies.

25*th.*—This afternoon, I read Silvio Pellico's account of his ten years' imprisonment; a horrible description of Austrian tyranny.

27*th.*—On waking, in the night, my mind was turned to the Lord, and affected with a sense of His goodness; under this feeling, my prayers were put up for preservation, and that God would indeed make me His servant; which I consider would be the greatest honour that could possibly be granted me. It is sweet to meditate upon Him in the night-watches. On rising, my strength seemed renewed, and I was less anxious than is often the case. I ought to rely with more confidence on my dear Lord, and to *trust* more in Him, and not be afraid.

30*th.*—Meeting at 11, (at Lindfield.) I sat down in deep spiritual poverty, but was soon sensible of the calming influence of divine good, so that my mind was stayed upon the Lord, who, I trust, condescended to regard this little company. I was engaged in ministry, and believe that some present, as well as myself, felt comforted.

Twelfth Month 5*th.*—Friends' Continental Association. A good meeting,—much business."

At this meeting, a letter was read from Frank, Louis, and Armand Courtois, in which they say—

"We have received, with much pleasure, your letter of the 16th instant. May the Lord Himself bless our endeavours, and render our correspondence an occasion of blessing to many souls, and a source of encouragement to our own. It is our earnest desire to consecrate ourselves entirely to the service of our Master, and we trust He will, mercifully, not despise our great weakness, but give us a measure of His spirit, proportioned to our need. May He, very dear friend, give you and the other friends who meet at your house, an abundant supply of His grace, so that the committee you have been forming, may become a new means of spreading the Gospel, and the happy consequences it must ever produce on the hearts and condition of men."

They then proceed to state, that a door for usefulness was opened at Algiers; that the protestants in the French colony there, were without the means of religious instruction, and that some persons at Geneva knew of a very desirable school-master, who was willing to enter upon this field of labour.

"We felt ourselves called upon to attempt something," they observe, "having in particular been occupied in giving religious instruction to a great number of soldiers, who, after having remained some time in our prisons, were incorporated in the regiments in Africa. A greater number still have, occasionally, been under our notice on their way thither, from Bourdeaux, Bayonne, &c. and all expressed an ardent desire to continue to receive instruction, after their arrival. All these considerations made us feel it a duty to promote this undertaking.

Our Infant Schools are going on well. We have, every Sunday, the happiness of announcing the love of God manifested through Christ, to from three to four hundred soldiers in the hospital, and a good many in the prisons; they listen with eagerness and respect."

It was agreed by the committee, to encourage the work of instruction at Algiers.

A letter from John Rendall, of Bathurst, St. Mary's, stated that the cotton seed which had been collected at New Lanark, was highly prized by the natives, and he says—

"I have much pleasure in acquainting you that I have seen the good effects it has produced. Numerous applications have been made to my brother, to secure a supply of seed for next year. It is his intention to send you a sample of it by the next vessel."

From Corfu, also, there were accounts of the successful cultivation of cotton, and likewise of the castor oil plant.

"*Twelfth Month 6th.*—Captain Smyth, of Bedford, sent me an interesting extract of a letter which he had received from Sir John Herschell, now at the Cape of Good Hope, stating that the

southern heavens are very rich, and full of extraordinary objects; some of the globular clusters are of such magnificence as of themselves to repay the trouble of bringing a large telescope to view them. The Magellanic clouds, however, are the most wonderful and mysterious phenomena which these heavens present. He complains much of the atmosphere, and almost regrets bringing his seven feet achromatic.

Twelfth Month 19*th.*—British and Foreign School Committee. Don Angel Villalabos attended; he is sent by the Spanish Government to obtain information respecting this system, in order that it may be introduced into Spain; thus may we hope that the memorial, which S. Grellet and I presented to the King and Queen, when we were in Madrid, was not without its effect."

A letter from Alexander D'Junkovsky, received about this time, says—

"I have not words to express to you my gratitude for the kindness with which you have written to me; it proves that neither the six years which have elapsed since leaving your hospitable roof, nor the two thousand miles which separate us, have altered your friendship and your christian love towards me. Your letter is full of that christian peace, and that warm belief in our Lord and Saviour, which you have always professed; it has really comforted me, and in reading it, I felt as if I were near you, and heard your precepts of virtue and of faith; please to receive my sincere thanks for it.

I was pleased to hear that you continue to give lectures at the schools established under your care at Stoke Newington. Here, with us, some young men, who have studied chemistry in foreign countries, give public lectures on that science, and they are very well attended. Our Imperial Economical Society, of which I am a member, encourages such lectures; they are given gratuitously."

Prince Alexander Galitzin writes—

"It is a peculiar satisfaction for me to receive your letters, now and then, and to know what you are doing, as the tendency of

your mind, grounded upon the solid foundation of christian charity, leads you always to the common welfare.

Accept my best wishes for your prosperity and health, and be assured of my most sincere regard and constant friendship."

On the 24th, William Allen went to Hitchin to attend the Quarterly Meeting of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire: he says—

"I met a loving reception from my dear brother Samuel and his Phebe, and spent a comfortable evening with them at their fire-side."

He mentions the meetings the following day as times of favour, and adds, "I was glad I was there." He also speaks, with comfort, of the sweet feelings which prevailed in his visits to some Friends, with whom he and his brother had an opportunity for religious retirement, and says the evening was spent agreeably.

After his return home he had a severe attack of illness, which prevented him from attending his own Quarterly Meeting. When recovering, he writes—

"I have had dear —— read to me in John Churchman's Journal, a book from which I have often derived much spiritual comfort; it is a precious confirmation of our belief in divine guidance and superintendence.

I have seen, during this illness, that my dependence upon, and faith in, my dear Lord and Master have not been so perfect as they should be; hence much of that anxiety which has been injurious to my health. I am well aware of the effect that the mind has upon the body, and earnestly desire to be enabled, fully and unreservedly, to trust in the name of the Lord, and stay upon my God."

CHAPTER XXVI.

1835—1836.—Letter from Rome—Disposes of his share of New Lanark—Visit from Professor Tholuck, &c.—Yearly Meeting—Visit to Lancashire—Letters from Munich and Halle—Death of his Wife—Again visits Lancashire—Correspondence—Religious Engagements in Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire—Yearly Meeting—Foreign Letters—Notice of Thomas Shillitoe—Of Sophia Vansittart—Journey to Ireland—Lancashire.

"*First Month 9th,* 1835.—Two boys from Ireland, sent by Mary James Leckey to our new school at Lindfield, arrived at Plough Court this morning.

10*th.*—Dear Eliza went to Lindfield to-day; also the two boys.

11*th.*—To Westminster meeting in the morning; Stoke Newington in the afternoon. In the latter, I had a short communication upon these words, 'Demas hath forsaken me, having loved this present world.'

16*th.*—Storm of wind and rain in the night; my mind peacefully stayed on the Lord. British and Foreign School Committee, satisfactory; Robert Forster and I afterwards called on the Portuguese Consul about schools; he is to bring the Ambassador to the Borough Road."

W. A. mentions the receipt of an interesting letter from Rome, dated December 15th, 1834, in which the writer says—

"The kind readiness with which you complied with my request, relative to Prison Discipline Tracts for my friend, encourages me now to be still farther troublesome to you. On my passage through Florence, some weeks since, I missed seeing B., who was at that time at Venice, but I hear from a mutual friend, that he is as earnest as ever in his desire to improve the condition of the Tuscan criminals. The books you were good enough to procure

for him, cannot fail to be eminently serviceable. I have, since I entered Italy, formed an acquaintance with a person whose rank gives him great influence, and, under his auspices, it is hoped that an experiment may be made of introducing school education in the north of Italy. There is amongst the educated class, a great demand for the Scriptures. Through the free port of Leghorn, facilities are now afforded for their introduction. Some dozen copies granted by the Bible Society, have been already distributed, and the supply is by means equal to the demand. But to return to the object of my letter, I am sure that another parcel of books, similar to those you were so good as to procure for B. would be very acceptable in this quarter, and might lead to much good. I should esteem it no small favour if you would bestow a few lines upon me, and would beg you to give me your opinion as to the expediency of infant schools, and as to the best plan of instruction for the education of the poor. There is a spirit of inquiry now abroad amongst the people of this country, which cannot be subdued. The great difficulty, at first, will be to find teachers, but under all circumstances, it is certainly desirable to make an experiment, and the effect of the schools established by the Austrian government in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdoms, clearly proves that the Italians are not so utterly benighted as to be insensible to the advantages of early instruction."

A liberal supply of the works requested was sent, according to directions, together with some copies of the Scripture Lessons and other publications, and, in answering the letter, W. A. writes—

"If there is one thing more than another that ought to claim the attention of the christian philanthropist, it is the establishment of schools in which children should be instructed in their duty to God and man."

"*First Month* 21*st.*—Attended the Anti-Slavery Committee at Aldermanbury. It was proposed to address the public on the subject of the state of things in Jamaica. The planters are behaving very badly, and imprisoning the Baptist Missionaries.

First Month 22nd.—Meeting, to comfort, when these words were revived, 'God is our refuge and strength; a very present help in trouble,' &c. Called at Cowper Street, and heard that my nephew Joseph Allen, of Dover, died last evening of confluent small pox, after a few days illness; he was a fine young man of twenty-two years of age, universally respected and beloved. This is a keen affliction to my dear brother Samuel and his wife. What shall we say? 'As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts, saith the Lord.'

24th.—To W. Crawford's, Raymond's Buildings, to meet John T. Barry and a French gentleman, who interests himself very much on the subject of Capital Punishment. We went together to Cold Bath Fields Prison, where every thing appeared perfectly clean and in good order. There were eight hundred and ninety six prisoners, about one-third women; the men were at work on the tread-mill.

28th.—The Bavarian Ambassador called, and brought C. F. Kleinschrod, the secretary to Prince Oettingen Wallerstein, at Munich; he is to go with me to Lindfield to-morrow."

He accordingly fulfilled his intention, and was much interested and delighted with the colony. During William Allen's stay at Lindfield, several more boys arrived from Ireland, and he says—

"I had a very important conversation with William Watkins, the master, respecting the new arrangements for the boarding school.

Second Month 7th.—Rose between five and six; my mind comforted in the Lord, and strengthened to commend this undertaking to his kind notice and care; petitions were also put up for those dearest to me, under contrite and peaceful feelings. Eliza and I set off for Newington; learned that Cuckfield parish had taken in one hundred acres of waste land, to employ the able-bodied poor. Joyfully received at home; a pleasant evening.

15th.—If the love of God, and his Christ, rule in the heart, it will keep down pride and selfishness, and make us gentle and kind

to all around us: when this is *not* the case, ought we not to be alarmed, and to search diligently for the cause? How great and imperative is the duty of frequently turning the mind to the Lord.

Second Month 21*st.*—Adolphus Bach and the Portuguese Consul General, Van Zeller, dined with us; he spoke encouragingly with regard to the establishment of schools in Portugal, and is to come with the Ambassador to see the Borough Road. A satisfactory visit.

26*th.*—Met the Portuguese Ambassador and Adolphus Bach at the Borough Road School, together with Van Zeller and his son. Crossly showed the school capitally; the Ambassador was delighted, and said he would write to his Prince. They were struck with seeing the persons sent from Spain, a second having arrived, and feel that they must not be left behind. I then spent some time with Farnes, the seedsman, ordering seeds for Kleinschrod who is acting in the neighbourhood of Munich upon the plans recommended in my little agricultural work; he informs me that the King has had it translated and printed in German, and widely circulated in his dominions.

Third Month 4*th.*—Dined with the Useful Knowledge Committee. I protested publicly against the remarks on war in the volume of Entertaining Knowledge, Article Hindoo, and also made some observations on the Penny Cyclopædia; I had much satisfaction in doing so.

5*th.*—Called upon Antonio Bergnese, the intelligent printer whom Stephen Grellet and I saw at Barcelona, and appointed him to meet me at the British and Foreign School. I then went up to Lord Brougham, and took him to the Borough Road, where we found Joseph Woods. Brougham had never seen the present building; his last visit to the institution was fourteen years ago, and he seemed much interested and pleased.

7*th.*—Lord Brougham and Antonio Bergnese dined with us to-day; a satisfactory visit; the former was particularly interesting.

14*th.*—Rose before six; my mind low and poor, and panting after more of the feeling of the divine presence and love. Lord, I believe, help thou mine unbelief! 'Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me.'"

William Allen had, for some time been, desirous of disposing of his share in the Cotton Mills at New Lanark, whenever he thought that there was a suitable opening for him to withdraw. At the beginning of this year he had some negociations on the subject, and in the Fourth Month, mentions having signed a deed of transfer to one of the partners in the concern. All the vacancies in his school at Lindfield, were filled up during this month, three more boys having arrived from Ireland, and one from the North of England.

Fourth Month 9th.—He writes—

"Attended the examination of the boys at the Borough Road school; Lord Morpeth in the chair. The Duchess of Sutherland was there, also the Duke of Richmond, Sturges Bourne, &c. The examination went off exceedingly well.

10*th.*—Wrote twelve notes to Members of Parliament, to entreat them to promote the removal of Smithfield cattle market to Islington."

Several foreign letters also occupied a considerable portion of W. A.'s time; his correspondents at Toulouse reported favourably of the success of their efforts to promote the evangelisation of the north of Africa, where they observed, that duelling and vice were making awful progress, and led them to desire, more and more, that the Lord would permit them to be the humble instruments of bringing a speedy remedy, to the horrible consequences resulting from the want of religious feeling. After mentioning the encouragement they had received from hearing of the establishment of an Evangelical Society at Geneva, willing to co-operate in this labour, they proceed to relate some of the difficulties which they had to encounter, from opposition to the progress of Gospel truth in their own neighbourhood; but this did not prevent their persevering in their attempts to afford religious instruction, wherever it was admissible. "In fact," they observe—

"We could not hope that darkness would suffer light to be spread, without *a struggle*. We every day feel, more and more, how awful is the present moment, and how urgent the call to work with redoubled energy. We beg you to give us your advice on these points; your christian experience will be most precious to us."

In replying to this letter, after referring to the subject of books and tracts, and to their christian undertaking at Algiers, W. A. informs the writers of the exertions made at Jamaica, in the cause of education, and says—

"School-rooms are already built at Spanish Town for two hundred boys, two hundred girls, and two hundred infants, and teachers are sent out by the British and Foreign School Society. The different missionary societies are extremely active in the West India Islands; never was there before the prospect of such a harvest. Thanksgiving and praises be for ever rendered to the great Lord of the harvest! and may you, my beloved friends, be comforted in these blessed words, 'He that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal.' We sympathize with you under your present discouragements, but remember, 'Greater is He that is in you, than he that is in the world.' How sweet is a little feeling of the good presence of our Divine Master; David said, 'My meditation of Him shall be sweet.' Let us recommend to you to wait upon the Lord for a renewal of your spiritual strength; trust in Him with all your heart, and lean not unto your own understanding; thus may you, beloved brethren, adopt the language, 'God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea; though the waves thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof.'"

Fourth Month 13*th*.—William Allen left home for Lindfield, accompanied by S. Corder and one of his nieces; they afterwards attended the Quarterly Meeting at Brighton, and also the Monthly Meeting. On his return to Lindfield he writes—

"We spent great part of the morning at the school with William Watkins, and were well satisfied with the progress of the boys." And again, "We went to see them at work on the land,—it was a fine sight. They all came to us to tea, and I let them play at cricket in my field."

Soon after his return to Newington W. A. found that Professor Tholuck, of Halle, was in London, and mentions having a very satisfactory visit from him and his young friend Ernest Mühler, and from Augustus Beyerhaus, of Berlin. They gave him much interesting information respecting his continental friends, and the exertions of individuals in different parts, in the cause of religion and humanity. Professor Tholuck and Mühler afterwards spent some time with him at Stoke Newington. He says—

"Beyerhaus told us of a small committee, or society of pious soldiers, subordinate officers, who distributed bibles and tracts, and also of a worthy miller, who is similarly engaged.

Fifth Month 9th.—Called on Lord John Russell, to know if we might depend upon his taking the chair at our annual school meeting on second-day; he is quite willing if circumstances do not occur to prevent; he introduced me to his wife; there was something very agreeable in her appearance, indicating much simplicity and good sense.

11*th.*—Anniversary of the British and Foreign School Society, Exeter Hall; Lord John Russell was prevented from being present, but Lord Brougham took the chair, and was rapturously received by the people. The hall was crowded, there was much interest excited, and the spirit was kept up till the last; Williams, the missionary from the south seas, related some striking anecdotes. Tholuck, who lodges with us, went to dine with the Archbishop of Canterbury, but Mühler returned to Newington.

15*th.*—Anti-Slavery Meeting, at Exeter Hall—met with Jeremy and Dr. Morison in the committee room, T. F. Buxton, George Stephen, &c. The great room appeared full, Lord Brougham was in the chair, and made an eloquent and powerful speech, embracing

the principal points of our subject, and it was gratifying to see how those parts conveying liberal sentiments, were received by the audience. Buxton next made an excellent speech, and some other persons spoke well; the meeting was not over till past five o'clock."

In looking forward to the approaching Yearly Meeting with some degree of solicitude, W. A. writes—

"We have comfort in reflecting that our great Master is all-powerful—that the cause we wish to advocate is His, and we desire to keep our eye steadily fixed upon Him."

He afterwards says, that the answers to the queries from Lancashire, contained great exception with regard to unity, and that this arose from several persons, holding important and responsible stations within the Quarterly meeting, having publicly advocated sentiments not in accordance with the acknowledged views of Friends. The subject was under the care of the Quarterly Meeting, but the Yearly Meeting also appointed a committee, consisting of thirteen Friends, to assist in endeavouring to restore unity. W. A. was one of the number, and writes—

"It was a trial to me, to let my name stand, but I was not easy to withdraw."

In a letter to Stephen Grellet, referring to the Yearly Meeting, he says—

"William Forster brought forward a concern to address the governments of Spain and Portugal, in the name of the Society, imploring them to prevent their flags from covering the Slave Trade. The accounts from Daniel Wheeler are very interesting and confirming. J. and M. Yeardley returned the certificate granted them two years ago, with an acknowledgment that help had been mercifully afforded them, in the course of their labours in Greece, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, &c. The allusion in thy last letter to the help with which we have been favoured in our travels together, affected and contrited my spirit."

In the letter to which William Allen refers, Stephen Grellet mentioned returning his certificate to his own Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders, where he says, "much solemnity prevailed," and then adds—

"This very feelingly brought me to review the divers parts of my religious engagements whilst in your nation, and on the continent, when I had thy dear company. Often is my heart lifted up with gratitude to my blessed Master, who condescended, when sending His poor servant to such peculiar service, to prepare and send also with him for the same work, *thy own self*. We cannot forget the precious seasons we have had together, and the consoling evidence often given to us, of our blessed Lord's guidance and protection."

"*Fifth Month* 30*th*.—Dear Isaac Hadwen dined with us to-day, and afterwards went up stairs to see my dear wife, who has been very feeble lately, and was not well enough to be with us; it was an interesting and agreeable interview; he is now in his eighty-second year, and speaking cheerfully of the help from above, which had been graciously vouchsafed to him from time to time, he said, '*One* lift more, and *that to Heaven!*' I was quite affected.

Sixth Month 6*th*.—Called upon Lord Brougham; interesting conference; he engages to bring in a bill to the House of Lords, on the subject of Capital Punishments. Then to Downing Street with Forster and Co.'s Memorial; Lord Glenelg was engaged, so I applied to Sir George Grey, who was very kind, and said he would follow it up. From thence, Josiah Forster, George Stacey, and I, proceeded to call upon Lord Palmerston, in order to speak to him about Friends' Address to the governments of Spain and Portugal, on the subject of the Slave Trade, but he did not come to his office; we, however, saw the under secretary, who seemed pleased that the attention of the Society had been turned to this point, and said he would lay the Address before the Foreign Secretary.

11*th*.—At Lindfield. A letter received this morning, announces the decease of my dear and long-loved friend, Joseph Foster, of Bromley. The event took place quite suddenly, when he was

taking a ride near Dorking, on the 9th instant. He will be a great loss, especially to the British and Foreign School Society."

On his return home, W. A. writes—

"I was much concerned at finding my dear wife so low and poorly.—Engaged in writing letters to America."

In one of these letters, which was addressed to an old correspondent, with whom intercourse had latterly been much suspended, he says—

"I avail myself of the opportunity of the return of our friend H. H. to bring myself once more to thy remembrance. It would rejoice my heart, if I could hear that now, in thy declining years, thou hadst been favoured to feel the sweet influences of a Saviour's love, and hadst been brought to rely upon Him as thy only hope of salvation. May I beg of thee to read with attention, the little publications which I send thee."

"*Sixth Month* 14*th*.—The remains of my dear friend, Joseph Foster, of Bromley, were interred at our burying ground, at Stoke Newington, before meeting; a great feeling of solemnity during the time of silence; I was very low, and brought even to tears. There was a very large attendance, and the meeting-house was crowded. In the afternoon I was again very low, and under much depression of spirit, in the prospect of leaving my beloved wife in so languid a state. Nothing but a sense of duty would separate us; I believe, however, that I am called to the service of my Heavenly Master, to whom I owe her and all my blessings, so that I dare not draw back. After our family reading, I took a solitary walk in the garden, and poured out my supplications to Him who sees in secret, committing my all unto Him, and I was favoured with a peaceful calm."

On the following day, William Allen left home for Liverpool, in order to attend the Quarterly Meeting for Lancashire, and unite with the other members of the Yearly Meeting's Committee in the prosecution of the business entrusted to them. He says, that the service was particularly trying to his feelings, from the

affection which he felt for the individuals, yet he considered that the cause of Truth must be supported, and he dared not flinch from engaging in it. On one occasion, he writes—

"Being low and distressed I opened the Bible, and was comforted in reading the 111th and 112th Psalms."

From Liverpool, the committee proceeded to Manchester, and were closely engaged for about ten days; during this time, they had interviews with the parties concerned, and prepared a document, which was left with one of them for consideration; the committee proposing to meet again in the Eighth Month.

Whilst in Lancashire, W. A. visited James Cropper's School of Industry, at Fern Head, near Warrington, with which he was much interested; he also went to see Penketh School, and says, "I regretted that the master was absent."

He reached home in time to attend his own Quarterly Meeting, where, though low, he appeared to be refreshed by the ministry of several Friends.

After the return of C. F. Kleinschrod to Munich, he forwarded to W. A. a copy of his translation of the "Colonies at Home," and in the letter accompanying the work he says—

"The few precious moments of your society last winter, your very kind reception, and the view of your most important philanthropic institutions, are kept in my thankful memory. Your life and working is a continued blessing to your countrymen, and the best example for every one who has in purpose to exercise true christianity and benevolence to his fellow creatures. But it is long since I was convinced of this opinion. Two years ago I translated your manuscript on 'Colonies at Home,' into the German language, and spread it through a great part of my own country. I sent also some copies to the Austrian Government, to Vienna, and to the most renowned Archbishop Pyrker, in Hungary, a particular friend of mine, who wrote me recently, that he considered this method of colonization of the poor, as the most successful, and that it will be introduced into the above-mentioned country. I now send the book for your acceptance."

C. F. Kleinschrod is "Counsellor of the Bavarian Ministry."

When Professor Tholuck was about to return to Halle, after having spent some time under William Allen's roof, W. A. says, in a letter to S. Grellet—

"There being a large company, I took Tholuck and Thomas Shillitoe into another room, and we sat down together in silence, and had a sweet religious opportunity. I addressed our friend, who was greatly contrited; and T. S. afterwards said a few words to him. It was a season ever to be remembered.

In a short note which he sent me when on the point of departure, he says, 'My dearest fatherly friend, I thank you once more for all, I thank you more especially for the last holy quarter of an hour; we shall find it again, with its fruits, in eternity.' "

In writing to W. A. from Halle, under date of June 25th, Tholuck says—

"Once more I address you from my study, to which the grace of the Lord has safely led me back, and in which, in the midst of the trials and numberless engagements of my station, I feel often refreshed and comforted, by the recollection of all the good I have experienced in your blessed country, and more especially under your own roof. My dear paternal friend, I have no one here to whom I can look up for consolation, for exhortation and reproof; I am surrounded by hundreds who want continually to receive from *me*. Under such circumstances you will easily perceive how precious such a recreation as I have enjoyed, must be to me. Oh! my heart pants for more communion with aged brethren from whom I can learn, by whom I can be edified. The Lord, however, knows best why He desires me to take my only refreshment from the fountain, instead of the brooks and channels. I have resumed my public functions; I have before me a class of one hundred students, to whom I explain the Gospel of St. Matthew, a little band of from forty to fifty, with whom I meet for private conversation on holy subjects, and an audience of four hundred students, to whom I am allowed to preach the Gospel of Christ. I am happy to say that I am returned to this extensive field of labour,

with new spiritual and bodily energy. My dear Ernestus Mühler has none in England, for whom he sends up warmer prayers, than you and your family."

Several times after William Allen's return from Manchester, he alludes, with feelings of acute distress, to the evidently declining health of his beloved wife. Seventh Month 11th, he writes—

"Dr. Farre called to see my dear wife; we think there is cause for anxiety, but not for immediate alarm.

Seventh Month 12*th.*—First day. At Stoke Newington meeting in the morning, but being poorly with a cold, I did not go out in the afternoon; I sat with my dear wife in the work room, and we enjoyed each other's society. Read to her in the Psalms."

That night she became very ill, and soon appeared to lose all conciousness of what was passing around her. Her affectionate husband says—

"I was exceedingly distressed, and was engaged in fervent vocal prayer for her, and for us all. Dear Eliza and Lucy were present. I sent for Dr. Farre, but I have no hopes; I am favoured, however, I trust, to feel best help near to sustain and keep us.

14*th.*—A day of distress and sore anguish, attending continually on my precious wife. The last portion of Scripture I ever read to her was the 31st Psalm, and the last verse I have gratefully to acknowledge was soon after verified in my own experience, 'Be of good courage, and he shall strengthen your heart, all ye that hope in the Lord.'

15*th.*—My beloved seemed much in the same state, but rather more sinking towards morning. My secret prayers were fervent and constant that our gracious Lord and Master would look down upon my inexpressibly precious companion, and in mercy favour her with an easy dismissal, and also that he would favour us with a sense of His good presence and love; this, I humbly trust, was granted. About half-past nine o'clock she was gently released, and I reverently believe that her blessed and purified spirit, through

the merits and sacrifice of our adorable Redeemer, was received into His everlasting rest.

We sat some time in silence; I then knelt down by the bed side, and was enabled to give thanks for the support graciously vouchsafed, and for the consoling trust that the spirit of the dear departed had been received into the mansions of rest and peace. I supplicated for those dear unto her, and that we, for the future, might serve our Great Master *still more* faithfully. It was indeed a memorable time; but O, how keenly *nature* feels! how she was made *a blessing* to me in every way! Her judgment was sound, her integrity great; much as she loved me, she always gave me up cheerfully for the service of the church; she was very diffident in speaking on religious subjects, and I believe refrained from adverting much to the future, for fear of wounding my feelings, as she well knew the depth of my affection for her. I little thought that first-day evening would be the last time we should be able to converse together, but precious is the remembrance of that day. O, how I shall miss her society and love! Her mind was in a sweet tranquil state.

Seventh Month 16*th.*—Private retirement and prayer in my study; read the 103rd Psalm, and was comforted in the renewed trust, that my beloved is at rest in Jesus. I was much tendered in the belief, that we who are left are under his compassionate notice. My desires are strong that the Lord would make me more thoroughly his servant, and that the residue of my days, whatever that may be, may be more faithfully devoted to my dear Saviour.

I looked back into my private journals, at the records of my past trials and afflictions, and also of the mercies of which I have been made a partaker. In the evening I felt faint, and walked with dear L. in the garden, when I became a little better. Ah! my anguish is great, yet I am strengthened to say with poor Job, 'The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord!'

17*th.*—A sweet time of retirement, when access was granted in prayer.

18*th.*—Opened my Bible upon the 46th Psalm, which I read to much comfort, and was afterwards engaged in prayer. It is a

blessed privilege to pour out the soul to our compassionate Saviour, to come to him with our sorrows and our wants. He is a friend with whom the devoted heart can commune continually, and of whom we can never be deprived, unless we forsake him.

Some acceptable visits of sympathy.

Seventh Month 19*th*—First-day. Retirement, sweet. 'Draw me, I will run after thee,' is the language of my soul. I proposed that we should have a time of religious worship in my study, which was readily acceded to, and E., L., M. and I sat down together, and remained in silence for nearly an hour. Our spirits were refreshed in the Lord, and we had a comforting sense of His good presence.

20*th*.—Retirement and prayer, under very precious feelings. Received a letter from dear Stephen Grellet, dated Burlington, (N. J.) 6th of Sixth Month. I was affected most tenderly by this passage, addressed to my beloved wife and me: 'But my dear friends, yet a little while, and your portion will be in that rest that remaineth to the people of God, of which class you are.' My sister Hoare and Sarah paid a kind visit. Very low in the evening.

22*nd*.—My mind dwells on the dear object of my affections, but I have been sweetly supported with a sense of the Saviour's love. I have seen clearly that faith is the gift of God; O, how I have prayed for more of it. 'It is good for me to draw near to God,' and verily my blessed Saviour has manifested himself as the Comforter. Dear E. and L. came to me in my study, and we sat together in silence and sweet unity of spirit; I had the word of encouragement for them, expressing the belief that if we endeavoured to cleave unto the Lord, He would manifest Himself still more unto us, and indeed I thought that we might each adopt the language, '*My* heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord.' About nine o'clock, we proceeded to Winchmore Hill, where the remains of my beloved wife were to be deposited. Though under great depression, my mind was preserved in calmness. There was a covering of solemnity in the meeting, and at the ground my dear daughter-in-law, Elizabeth Hanbury, spoke sweetly. I have nothing more now to desire, but to be enabled to fill up the measure of my

duties and sufferings, and that through infinite mercy, and the merits of my dear Redeemer, I also may receive a peaceful dismissal, and rejoin her blessed spirit, together with the spirits of other beloved ones gone before, to unite in praising, blessing, and magnifying Him that sitteth upon the Throne, and the Lamb for ever and ever.—Amen, Lord Jesus.

In a religious opportunity in the evening, I had to bear testimony to the blessedness of being engaged in the Lord's service, encouraging some present to enter more decidedly into it, and quoting the language, 'His work is honourable and glorious!' "

Whilst deeply feeling his bereavement, William Allen was not insensible to the affectionate sympathy of his friends, or to their tributes of regard to the memory of his beloved wife, and the following letter from Thomas Clarkson, as well as that from J. J. Gurney, were perused with interest as well as comfort.

"*Playford, July* 22, 1835.

"My dear friend, William Allen,

"A letter arrived here this morning, conveying to me the painful intelligence that your dear wife had quitted her mortal existence. I was then suffering under the mournful thought that more of my beloved friends had left their earthly habitation in the last three months, than in as many years before; among them were friends whom you esteemed also. I allude, among others, to William Smith, the late Member for Norwich, and dear Joseph Foster, of Bromley, whose loss I shall never cease to deplore, at least as often as his name is brought to my recollection. You may imagine then what my feelings were, when the intelligence of this morning was communicated to me, for it brought up, additionally, the recollection of early and interesting circumstances in my life, which it will always be dear to me to remember. The very first house in the country, about London, in which I was received and encouraged, in my early pursuits in the cause of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, was that in which you now live, and in which she, my deceased friend,

died. She and her brother Samuel Hoare* and I, dined there together forty-nine years ago; it was then her father's, and I think he was present. I have always remembered that visit with gratitude, and I have never entered the house since, but a pleasurable feeling has come over me, which it is out of my power to describe; besides she was always particularly kind to me, even to my last visit about seven weeks ago; she seems to have possessed a sweet serenity and complacency of mind to the last.

I have just time to add my wife's sympathy and condolence to my own.

I remain, dear William Allen,
Yours ever, affectionately,
THOMAS CLARKSON."

J. J. Gurney's letter was written from Coalbrookdale, a few days afterwards: he says—

"Truly affected were we, my beloved friend, on arriving here last evening, to hear of the decease of our late dear cousin. I can truly say, that the intelligence gave me an unfeigned touch of *sorrow*. So are the tender ties which bind us to this passing world, broken one after another! So is the lesson read to us, from day to day, that life is but a vapour, and soon vanisheth away! I well know that the event must have been deeply touching to thee, but the eye of faith can pierce through the cloud, and embrace the flight of her purified spirit to an infinitely happier region. We cannot doubt that the end of her mortal career was perfect peace, and that through the infinite merits and mercies of the Saviour, whom she loved and served, she is now joined to the countless company of saints and angels, who for ever sing His praise.

I take it for granted, from the circular letter which I found here, that our meeting again at Manchester is put off until the 12th proximo. O! that when we *do* meet, the blessing of the Almighty, *in its fulness*, may rest upon our labours!

We have, I think, abundant cause to trust the Great Head of the church; although we are surrounded by everything calculated

* One of the earliest members of the Abolition Committee, see vol. I, p. 20.

to bring us low, and to *keep* us in the valley of humiliation. I have been more than a little affected by the death of my dear friend Lord Suffield; and also by the accounts of the aggravated sufferings of our black brethren in the West Indies. Thus the good are taken, one by one, from the earth, while the cry is raised, 'Why do all they prosper who deal very treacherously?'

Yet I know that we ought to be ashamed of the want of faith with which we are at times beset; we know that the cause of justice, religion, and virtue, is infinitely dearer to our Holy Head than it can be to us, and in His own good time, He will assuredly arise and vindicate His own cause."

"*Seventh Month 24th.*—I was affected in reading the 116th Psalm; it seemed strikingly applicable to my condition.

25*th.*—Rose before six. Much contrited before the Lord. To town in the morning, and on my return, found my sister Hoare and Sarah; their kind sympathy was consoling.

26*th.*—First-day. Stoke Newington meeting, morning and afternoon; but I was much broken down. I told L., I thought I could not meet the servants at the family reading, and had pretty much concluded to remain in my study whilst she read to them; but as the time drew near, I was not easy without making the effort, and a little strength was afforded. We had a solemn pause afterwards, when I addressed them, and was much revived and comforted."

A few days afterwards, William Allen went down to Lindfield, and during his stay, attended the Monthly Meeting at Brighton, where, though his spirits were depressed, he says he received some comfort.

Eighth Month 2nd, First-day, he writes—

"Meeting in the morning. I was very low in walking to the reading meeting in the evening; but on entering, felt a little sustaining help. The room was nearly full, there was a great solemnity over us, and my poor mind was strengthened and comforted. I read I. Cor., chap. xv, and the last chapter of the Gospel of Luke, and was led to address the company. It was a memorable opportunity.

Eighth Month 3rd.—Spent a considerable time in examining the boys, some of whom make good progress. A poor woman, whose husband was very ill, called to say he was worse. Though very tired, I went to visit them in their cottage on Walsted Common; lent them a Bible.

4th.—Returned to Stoke Newington to-day; but, O, what a difference from former arrivals, when the beloved of my heart was ready to receive me! But her blessed spirit is now, I trust, with her dear Saviour. I found a sweet sympathizing letter from Edward Pease.

9th.—Finished writing to nineteen members of Parliament, urging them to support Buxton, Burrell and Lushington, in the House of Commons, on the 13th, on the subject of the Mauritius.

10th.—Morning Meeting; it was a solemn time, in which my poor mind was tendered and comforted. Set off for Manchester in the evening, as one of the Yearly Meeting's Committee. Peter Bedford and I again lodged at the Albion Hotel."

From this date until the 26th, W. A. was occupied with the other members of the Committee, in a series of engagements connected with the discipline of the Society of Friends; but as the business which claimed their attention was not brought to an issue, they adjourned their proceedings until the Twelfth Month. He several times mentions low seasons in the recollection of his great loss, but on one occasion, after speaking of his precious wife, he says—

"I cannot entertain a doubt that it is everlastingly well with her. May these lines apply to me:—

'Soon shall close thy earthly mission,
Soon shall pass thy pilgrim days;
Hope shall change to glad fruition,
Faith to sight, and prayer to praise!'

He afterwards writes—

"These words were sweetly impressed on my mind, in my private retirement this morning,—'Thy loving-kindness, O God, is better than life.'

Eighth Month 26*th.*—Benjamin C. Fisher, from Ireland, called. He says that twenty-three English acres of land are about to be taken for a school of industry for the descendants of Friends in the Province of Ulster. The farm is situated near Ballinderry, and not far from Jacob Green's residence.

At half-past twelve, Peter Bedford and I took our departure from Manchester, in the Peveril coach; we had agreeable fellow-passengers all the way. I was pleased to see the carriage waiting for me at Islington, and was gladly received by my dear nieces.

30*th.*—First-day. Stoke Newington meeting. In the afternoon, some subjects opened upon my mind, and I spoke in ministry on the words, 'Let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith;' showing the privilege of 'looking unto Jesus.'

Ninth Month 29*th.*—Quarterly Meeting. I have not often known one more satisfactory. The first was a solemn meeting, and revived my poor heart, and the second was very comfortably conducted.

Tenth Month 2*nd.*—Count De Livradio, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Portugal, called at Plough Court, to see me on the subject of education; he has an open hearty manner, and is very animated: he promotes schools for the poor, and is opposed to the punishment of death.

In the evening I was in the chair at a public meeting held at Stoke Newington, when an auxiliary to the British and Foreign School Society was formed. It was a good meeting.

3*rd.*—Rose before six: my mind calmed and comforted, a peaceful feeling and humble trust. It is a blessed practice to retire morning by morning to wait upon the Lord.

9*th.*—Friends' Continental Association: several interesting letters were read. Augustus Beyerhaus states, that there is a great desire for tracts in Silesia, and that there is a religious revival at Lauban, on the frontiers of Bohemia."

In a letter from Frank, Louis, and Armand Courtois, they deeply deplore the dreadful state of Spain, and observe—

"It is very lamentable that in this age, a war of destruction

should be allowed to take place. The doings of Mina are really not in harmony with the present time. Oh! when will war and violence be for ever banished! may christians feel it more and more their duty to spread that gospel which is a law of peace and love! The details in your last letter interested us very much indeed. We have been labouring here under many difficulties, the efforts of the Romish clergy are very great, and the work of the colporteurs is almost stopped. Other doors are however opened, the Bible Associations, in particular, have been very much blessed, and offer means for the extensive circulation of the Scriptures.

Our minds have been much occupied lately in considering what could be done to ameliorate the penitentiary system in France; we are grieved to see so many unfortunate beings sent to prison and to the galleys, where they become so totally corrupted; could you give us some good hint on this most important question? We hope the Lord will allow us to do something, or to urge others, more qualified than ourselves, to act."

"*Tenth Month* 13*th*.—Retirement.—Much contrited before the Lord, with fervent prayer for more faith. It seemed as though the spirit of supplication was upon me, and that Divine Goodness was near. R. Maxwell Macbrair, who is going out to the Gambia, called. I am to speak to Sir George Grey about the captured slaves sent from Sierra Leone. They suffer in consequence of no provision being made for them."

The next day William Allen went to Lindfield, where he was encouraged with the general aspect of his various objects of interest. In reference to the boarding school, he says—

"The boys work with great alacrity and cheerfulness, and we are pleased and comforted with the prospect of a successful issue to our enterprize; indeed I am consoled in the belief, that He who knows the purity of my motives in entering upon this undertaking, will condescend to bless the work. I am bound to render unto Him thanksgiving for the calm, and the degree of peace, with which He has been mercifully pleased to favour His poor unworthy servant."

On another occasion, when speaking of his whole concern at Lindfield, he writes—

"I am sure that if I had only consulted my own *bodily* comfort, I should gladly have relinquished such a care and responsibility, but *there is a service in this work,* and I have found this to be the case at seasons to my *spiritual* comfort.

Tenth Month 18*th.*—Received a precious consolatory letter from S. Grellet, in which he writes—

'By a letter from our dear friend John Kitching, I have just received the very affecting information of the heavy affliction which thy dear Lord and Master has seen meet to permit thou shouldst have to endure. It is a close trial indeed to nature, your ties were so strong; but I do not doubt that thou also witnessest the efficacy of divine grace, to strengthen and comfort thee under thy sore bereavement. 'My grace is sufficient for thee,' has been a word of promise from the Divine Master, that I have felt sweetly springing up in my heart towards thee, whilst contemplating thy great loss, and feeling very tenderly with and for thee in thy affliction. As thy earthly ties are breaking up, thy heavenly are becoming stronger. I hope that the Lord's presence and sustaining power, which has repeatedly supported thee amidst great and sore troubles, will again be near thee. My confidence is, that He will be with thee to the end of thy tribulated earthly race.

I was nearly attached to thy dear departed wife, from the first that I became acquainted with her. She embraced the truth in the love of it; in the same love she has maintained it, and has also died in it. Thus she has a portion, as I believe, among those thus described, 'Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.'

Eleventh Month 10*th.*—Wrote a long letter to James Cropper in reply to his, about schools of industry."

In this letter, W. A. says—

"Thy letter on the subject of thy school of industry at Fernhead, was uncommonly interesting to me; the facts are particularly valuable, they are precisely the things that we want. We are both engaged in a most important work, one that has occupied my mind

for years, and I rejoice, and am exceedingly comforted in the success that has attended thy exertions, and in having such a fellow-labourer. If our experiment succeeds, similar schools will be multiplied, and the good resulting from them will be incalculable."

"*Eleventh Month* 11*th.*—Woodbridge, of Boston, North America, who has published much on the subject of education, called upon me; he accompanied me to the committee of the Useful Knowledge Society; Brougham was in the chair; it was a satisfactory meeting."

The attention of William Allen having been afresh directed towards the affairs of Africa, particularly with reference to the Gambia, he addressed a letter to Lord Glenelg on the subject, and after mentioning the interest he felt in everything calculated to better the condition of the natives, and, above all, to spread the light of the gospel among them, he says—

"If this country were to avail itself, as it might, of the opportunity of doing good, which is afforded by its possession on the Gambia, much might be effected, not only for Africa, but for the commerce of England. It is greatly to be regretted, that the French should be permitted to retain Albreda, to which they have not the smallest right, either by treaty or otherwise, and which has always been a great annoyance to us, as affording a shelter to dealers in slaves.

The good effects of inducing the natives to traffic in the productions of their country, has been strikingly shewn in the timber trade. I have for years past endeavoured, by correspondence and otherwise, to promote their innocent commerce, and I receive from time to time, specimens of their merchandise, but none of them are of equal importance with the cotton. I have collected from our manufacturers in Manchester and Scotland, the seeds that have come over of some of the best kinds, and sent them to the Gambia, where I am much gratified to find they have succeeded, and I send herewith some of the cotton produced from them. Our manufacturers highly approve of it, and would purchase any

quantity at a good price. If the colonial office would encourage Governor Rendall at St. Mary's, to promote the growth of cotton, our manufacturers might be supplied from our own colonies, instead of depending so much upon the slave-holding States of North America. I want words to express my conviction of the importance of such a step, when *I know* that the abominable system of slavery in that blood-guilty land, could not be supported or exist, if the merchants had no vent for their cotton. I am quite sure that sound policy, as well as humanity, call upon us to do all in our power to procure the raw material through our own colonies.

There is also another subject which urgently claims attention, and calls for a remedy, and that is the deplorable condition of the captured slaves, who are continually sent from Sierra Leone to Macarthy's Island, where I am informed, through the Wesleyan Missionaries, they are left without shelter or medical attendance, and that there is consequently a shocking mortality among them. It is, indeed, a great mistake to suppose that nothing more is necessary than to land these poor people there, where they are as much strangers as the natives of New Zealand would be under the same circumstances.

I am in no way connected with the Wesleyan Missionary Society, but the enclosed paper will show that they are using laudable exertions for bettering the condition of the captured slaves."

In continuing the diary, he writes—

"I walked over to Dalston to pay a visit to my cousin Martha Wallis; she is very feeble, but seems in a sweet state of mind; she says she has *loved* the cause of truth and righteousness, though unable to do anything for its advancement; that her whole dependence is on the merits of her Redeemer, and in Him she can trust. She says the enemy was very busy with her the other night, but after a season of conflict, she was favoured with such a calm and such a feeling of peace, as she had never experienced before; my tears flowed in hearing her; I believe, indeed, that she is not far from the kingdom of God. I was much comforted in this visit."

During the latter end of the month, William Allen had a severe attack of indisposition, and after mentioning lying awake for some hours, and endeavouring to stay his mind upon the Lord, he says—

"Though low I was preserved calm, and towards morning had some good rest, but I have symptoms or warnings that the earthly house of this tabernacle is beginning to give way. In my retirement I was favoured with inward comfort and support.

Twelfth Month 4th.—Meeting for Sufferings; a very important minute was made on the subject of Friends being Justices of the Peace. The inconsistency of their holding such offices was pointed out, and copies of the minute were ordered to be sent all over the kingdom. Attended the Quarterly Meeting's Committee in the afternoon, on the visit to the Monthly Meetings.

Finished reading Inglis's Ireland, a valuable and interesting work."

W. A., having found that some of the publications of the Useful Knowledge Society, contained objectionable matter, and being unable to attend the approaching committee, where he wished to state his views, wrote to the President expressing his uneasiness, and urgently requesting him to bring the subject forward: he adds—

"I should be sorry to be obliged to quit the Society, and especially *on such* grounds."

"*9th.*—Rose between five and six; my mind calm and peaceful, though the prospect of leaving home for Manchester is very trying on divers accounts. The state of my health makes the journey appear formidable, and I look forward to a season of trials and conflicts; we must not, however, flinch from our duty. I took an affectionate leave of E. and L., and proceeded with Peter Bedford to Leicester, where we lodged. The next morning we were taken up by the Bruce coach, and arrived at Manchester in the afternoon. My dear Master comforted his poor afflicted servant.

Twelfth Month 12*th.*—I felt reverently thankful for the sense of sustaining help, with which I was favoured this morning; fervent prayer for more of the perceptible guiding influence of the Holy Spirit."

The trials which William Allen anticipated in the prosecution of his labours, as a member of the Yearly Meeting's Committee, were fully realised; his health also was in a very debilitated state, but on one occasion, after a time of great suffering, he writes—

"My Gracious Master comforted my soul, and permitted me to taste of *His peace,* which quite revived me."

He speaks of the gospel labours of a minister, then engaged in religious service in that quarter, as having been very strengthening to him, and particularly mentions a communication in which this Friend showed the necessity of *that Power* which made able ministers of the gospel, of fishermen and tent-makers. Seasons of depression, under a sense of his great loss, are at times noticed, but again and again does he commemorate the mercy and condescending goodness of his God.

Twelfth Month 19*th.*—When at Isaac Hadwen's, Liverpool, he writes—

"Comforted in the feeling of divine support. I was contrited on reading this verse in the 147th Psalm, 'He healeth the broken in heart, and bindeth up their wounds.' My spirit was cheered, and my faith increased."

Towards the conclusion of this trying engagement, in an interview with some of the parties, with whom the committee had conferred, W. A writes—

"I remarked that in all I had done, I had been endeavouring to act *upon principle,* that I had nothing whatever against them as individuals, and felt love for them."

He was very ill during the journey home, and was much confined to the house for some time, by an affection of the liver, which he says—

"I believe was brought on by grief and *deep* exercise of mind.

Twelfth Month 29th.—My brother Samuel and his wife came to tea; it was an acceptable visit; my dear brother is a sweet-spirited man, and I have no doubt is steadily advancing towards one of the mansions in our Heavenly Father's house.

31*st.*—Thus ends the year 1835, marked by one of my sorest outward trials, in the loss of my most tenderly beloved wife. Our attachment was deep and strong, and mainly founded on that which will last for ever. A vigorous understanding, with kind and generous feelings, made her an excellent counsellor; the solidity of her judgment was much relied upon, and her steady piety was a great help to me.

I look forward with humble hope, that through the merits of our blessed Saviour, and His great propitiatory sacrifice, I may ere long be permitted to follow those beloved ones so inexpressibly dear to me, to the mansions of eternal rest and peace, where we may for ever behold the face of our Redeemer, in the full fruition of His love.

First Month 1st, 1836.—'Take thee another roll.' Ah! that which has been filled up bore strong characters of tribulation and woe. What may be inscribed on the present is hidden from me, but bonds and afflictions are anticipated. O, that they may have the effect, under the sanctifying power of divine grace, of preparing the immortal spirit for a union with the saints in light! If so, it will be solely the effect of Emmanuel's love. I have no merit to bring forward, nor any thing wherewith to recommend myself, but my utter poverty and want. I long to recline my weary head upon His dear bosom, and to sleep in Him for ever.

Though weak and poorly, I ventured to the Meeting for Sufferings, where we had an interesting account of a religious visit paid by Sarah Squire, to the Shetland and Orkney Islands. There seemed much openness among the people, and a letter was read from David Priestman, in which he speaks very satisfactorily of the visit.

First Month 5th.—Much contrited, with fervent prayer for preservation and direction. I appealed to the Searcher of hearts, 'Lord, thou knowest that I love thee: thou knowest that I love

thy cause, and all those who love *it*. O, remove all my doubts and fears! bring me into sweetness and tenderness of spirit, and endue me with more of the meekness and gentleness of Christ. Look down in mercy upon thy poor church,—yet raise up from the simple-hearted amongst us, those who shall come forth in *thy power*, to maintain the testimonies given to this people to bear, and exalt the standard of truth in the sight of the nations!' I renewedly felt this morning, the great importance of encouraging good desires in all, and of holding up the hands of the faithful.

Mary Fell, of Uxbridge, has been engaged in paying religious visits to the families of Friends in Gracechurch Street Monthly Meeting; Susanna Corder accompanies her, and this afternoon, Lucy, Eliza, and I, received our visit. M. F. addressed us very encouragingly, and was sweetly engaged in supplication. It was a memorable time.

Second Month 4th.—Dr. Naudi and Peter Bedford came to tea. Dr. N. gave me some interesting particulars relative to a place in Africa, by the Gulf of Sidra, belonging to Tripoli, where it seems desirable to settle a colony of the poor Maltese, who are starving."

Shortly after this period, William Allen addressed a letter to T. F. Buxton, in which he says—

"Inclosed is a note from Dr. Naudi, soliciting attention to the 'History of the British Colonies,' by Montgomery Martin, and particularly to pages 274 and 275 of the fifth volume, relating to the character of the natives of Malta.

I shall also copy part of a letter, which I have just received from my friend, Captain W. H. Smyth, now Secretary to the Royal Astronomical Society. I became acquainted with him, when in the Mediterranean, and while he was surveying the coasts there, by order of our Government, in the *Aid*. He says—'I am glad to hear of Dr. Naudi's benevolent scheme, for there are many excellent qualities in the character of the poor Maltese. I strongly advocated their cause with his Majesty, at Windsor, about three years ago. There are hundreds of square miles along the North Coast of Barbary, of the finest soil on earth, lying neglected, whose capability, if drawn forth, would be a means of property and

wealth to thousands, as well as of spreading religion and morality among a grossly benighted population. The space between Algiers and Bona, is a singularly fine country, and capable of increasing its produce twenty-fold, but it has hitherto been less in the pale of civilization than even the territory of Algiers. It is somewhat strange that its savage natives, the Kabils, or Zowans, have, immemorially had the custom of having a cross tatooed on their right arms; they know not why, but it strikes me as a relic of the influence of the once powerful African bishops.'

I see that thou and dear Lushington were out-voted on the subject of the Mauritius. Never mind,—persevere, be steadfast, unmoveable, in the cause of our Divine Master, for I trust thy labour will not be in vain in *Him*.

I remain,

Thine affectionately,

W. Allen."

"*Second Month* 10*th*.—Monthly Meeting at Gracechurch Street. I stated to Friends that I had felt some drawings in what I ventured to consider the love of the gospel, towards paying a religious visit to some meetings in the Quarterly Meeting of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, and also in Buckinghamshire, and if it should appear right, I requested leave to appoint public meetings for worship. A certificate was ordered; my mind felt peaceful, though I was under bodily weakness and suffering.

14*th*.—My spirit was contrited this morning, in reading the Memoirs of Elizabeth Mortimer, a pious Wesleyan, and an aged widow. The following passage in one of John Wesley's letters to her, is very consonant with what has always been my opinion:—

'It is doubtless the will of our Lord that we should be guided by our reason as far as it can go, but in *many* cases it gives us very little light, and in *others* none at all. It cannot, in *all* cases, guide us right, but is subordinate to the unction of the Holy One: so that in all our ways we are to acknowledge Him, and He will direct our paths.'

In the evening I read, with much satisfaction, the Life of William Dewsbury, by John Barclay.

Second Month 15*th.*—The remains of our dear ancient friend, John Lister, were interred this morning in Stoke Newington burying ground. I regretted that, in consequence of indisposition, I could not attend.

22*nd.*—Correspondence: wrote to Frank, Louis, and Armand Courtois."

W. A. says in his letter—

"If my *Lindfield Reporter* reach you safely, you will see that we have noticed the exertions now making for the spread of the Gospel, in those parts of France nearest to Switzerland. No wonder that the enemy rages, but may all the Lord's servants *stand firm,* each one at his post; the Lamb and his followers *shall have the victory.*

I sympathize with you, my beloved friends, under the obstacles thrown in your way by the servants of anti-christ. But 'marvel not if the world hate you,'—what said our divine Master? 'Ye know that it hated me, before it hated you. If ye were of the world, the world would love his own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you.'

I am glad of what you tell me about Algiers. Dr. Naudi, who interests himself much on behalf of the poor natives of Malta, is very anxious to form a society for planting a colony of them in Africa. If any thing of the sort should take place, we shall be most anxious to conciliate the aborigines by all christian means, for by these only can we hope to prepare the way for their receiving the Gospel. If your government had adopted this plan, they would have found it work more effectually than the sword. Could our British and Foreign School Society afford you any assistance by a grant of school materials for Algiers? If you think it can, please to make a request to the committee through me."

A letter from C. Kleinschrod, of Munich, dated "February 3rd, 1836," refers with much interest to his visit to Lindfield just a year before. He says—

"You will highly oblige me by farther communications on the progress of your institution there, for the relief and occupation of

the poor; your excellent plans will be kept in memory, and I am anxious to give an account as complete as possible to my countrymen.

I had yesterday an interview with the Inspector of the Donaumoos, Mr. Hautle, who desires to be recalled to your kind remembrance, and requests his best thanks for your benevolent care in the relief of the Donaumoos colony. The seeds which you sent last year have been very acceptable, and some of them have prospered wonderfully, but in general we want still in Bavaria, and in the whole of Germany, a perfect *model* of your plan."

Professor Tholuck, of Halle, writes—

"My dear father in Christ,

"Your letter arrived when my dear Mühler and I were sitting together, recounting the blessings which the Lord had bestowed upon us during our journey. What delight it gave us, and how did we again implore God's blessing upon that house, where Christian friendship had done us so much good.

Your letter was, however, fraught with mournful intelligence; you have lost the partner of your life; yet is it not a mercy, that as we advance towards eternity, God takes from us, more and more, whatever could endear to us our abode upon earth, and transports it to those regions towards which we are hastening? O, that the Lord would spare you, my dear fatherly friend, to let me see you once more! I particularly remember those quiet hours passed at your fireside, and shall never forget the last moments spent with you and Shillitoe; their effect on our minds will be lasting.

When I was at Berlin I found that the memory of you and Grellet was still very fresh; you ought to make another little excursion to Prussia. Oh! that you could make it convenient to come over to us once more!"

In one of his letters written about this time, William Allen remarks—

"How strong and how sweet is the bond which unites those who love the Saviour!"

"*Second Month* 23*rd.*—Retirement; some comfort; reading Scriptures; contrited at that part which relates the encouragement given by the prophet Haggai to Zerubbabel, to begin building the second Temple, 'I am with you, saith the Lord."

Third Month 2*nd.*—Met John Kitching at Plough Court; he kindly consented to accompany me to Wycombe, where we arrived in the evening, and were cordially received by our friends Samuel and Grizell Edmonds. J. K. brought down some letters from Daniel Wheeler, who, with his son, were well at Eimeo in the Tenth Month. Dear Daniel finished his visit to Tahiti much to his comfort; he has had extraordinary service in those parts. The last meeting he had was very large and satisfactory; the Queen was present, she wrote a short note to him, stating that as his visit was not one of trade, but a visit of love, she should not take the usual anchorage fees for his vessel. He and his son have been greatly favoured in having a very suitable interpreter, the son of the missionary Wilson."

The next day, William Allen attended the Monthly Meeting at Wycombe, and returned home in the evening, "thankful," he says, "in having been preserved through this day."

"Rode to Tottenham to attend the interment of the remains of my dear old friend, Mary Stacey. There was a calm and quiet solemnity, both at the ground, and in the meeting-house. I did not expect to have any thing to say, but at length had some openings, and rose with the words, 'I am the resurrection and the life,' &c., adding, 'Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection,' &c. William Forster followed, and Elizabeth Dudley concluded in supplication.

9*th.*—Retirement; strong breathings to the Lord for support in my impending religious engagements. Monthly Meeting; my mind was sweetly calm, and stayed upon my Divine Master, who I trust will not forsake me; I prefer His service to all the riches, honours, or friendships of the world. The wages which He gives are eternal life.

In the afternoon I went down by the coach to Leighton Buzzard, and arrived at my nephew William Allen's, between seven and

eight. Called upon dear aged John Grant and his wife; a comfortable visit. J. G. has a circulating library of more than eight hundred volumes, which he lends to the poor, and they are almost all out.

Third Month 10*th*.—My nephew drove me over to the Monthly Meeting at Hogsty-end, where the little meeting-house is situated in a rural spot, with a small burying ground adjoining. My dear brother Samuel came from Hitchin to meet me. I had satisfaction in being there, and was very kindly received by Friends. Returned home in the evening."

A few days afterwards, W. A. received a letter from his interesting correspondents at Toulouse, and after gratefully acknowledging his last acceptable communication, they thus write, in reference to his loss—

"Much and deeply have we sympathised with you in your sorrows; but thanks be to our Almighty Father, the christian weeps not as those who have no hope, even in accompanying to their long home, those who are fallen asleep in Jesus; he knows that they are happy, that they have entered into the rest that remaineth for the people of God, where they shall behold the King in his beauty; where they shall no longer be called to bear the heat and burden of the day, but where they shall with joy draw water directly from the wells of salvation. Blessed, yea blessed are they that die in the Lord, from henceforth, for they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them. May the Lord Himself support you under this heavy trial, and pour into your heart the sweet assurance of His love, so that in all things you may be more than conqueror, through Him who hath loved you. Much do we wish that we might be allowed to see you once more in this world, and to renew the expression of the warm affection we feel for you. Often do we speak of the pleasing and edifying hours we have spent with you; your name, and that of your friend Mr. Grellet, are ever mentioned in our family with feelings of respect and attachment. But soon will the changing scenes of time give way to that glorious and unchangeable state, where God Himself will for ever be the portion of His people whom

he hath chosen, whom Jesus hath redeemed, and whom the Spirit hath sanctified. We feel, though far separated in body, united to you in spirit, in that sweet communion of heart which begins here below among christians, and which is to last for ever.

Inclosed you will find a letter, which we beg you to deliver to the British and Foreign School Society; we request their fraternal co-operation for our *Algerine Society*. We are still in the day of small beginnings; something, however, has been done. The school contains forty-eight children of *all* religious tenets. We are going to set up an infant school, and perhaps a school for the Jews, when Albino, the schoolmaster, shall be sufficiently conversant in Arabic; as you well remark, such means are much more sure to produce civilization, than war. We deplore the cruelties which the French have committed in this colony. The enmity of the Arabs springs in great part from this cause, and it will be difficult to conciliate men whom you have accustomed to yield only to brute force. We feel, more and more, the truth and the importance of the pacific and christian principles of the Friends respecting war, which is the greatest of all evils, and brings on the most ruinous and the most demoralising consequences to all those who are engaged in it, since the moral conduct in war, is such as would expose men, who should do the same under other circumstances, to transportation, or the scaffold."

In accordance with his prospect of religious duty, William Allen attended the Quarterly Meeting held at Hertford: he mentions being inwardly comforted at the Meeting of Ministers and Elders, and, on the following day, says—

"I was low, but sensible that best help was near. The meeting was pretty large; a blessed sense of the Lord's power was to be felt; my mind was sweetly relieved, and faith and hope were renewed. I proceeded to Hitchin in the evening, with peaceful feelings, and felt quite in my place. Lodged at my brother Samuel's.

Third Month 24th.—Attended the week-day meeting at Hitchin, and was mercifully helped to speak in ministry; some refreshing

visits afterwards. A satisfactory religious opportunity at Isaac Brown's school; thirty-six boys."

The following day, W. A. was at the Monthly Meeting at Ampthill, which proved a time of encouragement to himself, and after returning home on Seventh-day, he writes—

"I have great cause for thankfulness in having been able to proceed so far in this religious engagement. May I, more and more cheerfully, apply myself to what may be called the Great Master's work, for *His* sake.

In my bereaved state, what a mercy it is to have two such kind care-takers as my dear E. and L. Let me remember my blessings, as well as my tribulations, which have not been few or slight in the course of my pilgrimage."

On the 31st of Third Month, W. A. again set out to pursue the religious engagements which he had in prospect. He and John Kitching attended the Quarterly Meeting at Wycombe, where he mentions the acceptable labours of some Friends in the ministry, and that he was "favoured to preach the everlasting gospel:" at the conclusion of the day he writes—

"Thus have I been mercifully enabled to take another step safely."

He lodged at Leighton, and from thence, accompanied by his brother Samuel, proceeded to Newport Pagnel. Believing it to be his path of duty to have persons not in religious profession with Friends, invited to attend a meeting for worship on first-day evening, arrangements were accordingly made for its being held in the Independent Chapel, the use of which was freely offered to him, as well as that belonging to the Methodist congregation. First-day morning, he says—

"My brother drove me over to Olney meeting, where I was helped to minister, and had peace. We dined with A. H. Smith. I had many recollections of the amiable poet, Cowper, whose house

in the market place, is now in a state of dilapidation; and was particularly reminded of him in passing over the bridge,

> 'That with its wearisome, but needful length,
> Bestrides the wintry flood;'

'the wintry flood' was then indeed there.

We returned in the afternoon to Newport Pagnel. My mind was much bowed down under the weight of the impending meeting, which I felt to be an awful engagement. When we arrived, we found hundreds of people assembled; all parts of the large chapel were crowded. I took my seat in the reading desk, with strong breathings to the Lord for support, and to my exceeding comfort, He was graciously pleased to afford it. I first said a few words as to the solemnity with which we should approach the Divine Presence in the act of worship, and requested a solemn pause, which took place, and after a little time thus spent, I was favoured with ability to address this large congregation; suitable matter being presented to my mind. The audience were remarkably attentive: in conclusion, I was engaged in supplication for a blessing, and was made reverently thankful for the assistance which had been granted to me. I feel relieved of a great burden.

Fourth Month 4th.—Breakfasted at Thomas Bull's, with James Miller, &c. T. B. is the Independent Minister here, and is the son of the person who was so intimate with the poet, Cowper."

After attending meetings held at Buckingham and Berkhampstead, and visiting several Friends at these places, William Allen returned home in humble thankfulness for the mercy vouchsafed to him, which he says, "is an encouragement to trust."

He continued to pay frequent visits to Lindfield, and in a letter to a Friend, written from thence, he says—

"Our boarding school here prospers, and is a source of real comfort to us. There are now thirteen lads; they all appear very happy, and are obviously improving in every respect. We frequently have them and their superintendent to take tea with us,

when we enter into free and familiar conversation with them. They all keep diaries of the employment of their time. I generally give them some lectures on Chemistry or Natural Philosophy, when I am down."

In writing to S. Grellet, W. A. says—

"We hear that the Malakans have sent a deputation to Petersburg, to solicit protection from persecution. They speak with affection and grateful remembrance of the visit we paid them."

"*Fifth Month* 1*st.*—Reading Scriptures: finished both the Old and New Testament this morning: I began the first chapter of Genesis, in Seventh Month last, and have, with very few exceptions, read a quarter of an hour every day. It appeared to me, as I lay awake, that through fear of interference or obtrusion, we are too backward in speaking to others on subjects touching their everlasting interests.

12*th.*—I set off this morning with my brother Samuel, in his chaise, for Hemel Hempstead, where a meeting for worship was appointed to be held in the evening. The weather was beautiful; we went by Hornsey, and called to see Catherine Bradshaw and the children, with whom we had an agreeable visit. We proceeded through a fine country, and arrived about four o'clock. The meeting-house was nearly filled, the company quiet and respectful, and we had a good time. I have reason to believe that the testimony to the truth as it is in Jesus, sunk deep into some hearts, and I felt reverently thankful. Called upon some Friends, and addressed a few words of comfort to a person under trial.

13*th.*—My brother drove me to Luton, where we attended the Monthly Meeting. The life felt to me low for some time, but at length, dear Ann Lucas rose and made a lively communication, which seemed to open the way for me, and I was enabled to speak in ministry; Richard Foster, from Scarborough, followed in an acceptable testimony. In the afternoon I met a London coach, at Market Street, and arrived at home between six and seven o'clock, very peaceful and comfortable in mind, notwithstanding a feeling of bodily weakness."

In referring to the transactions of the Yearly Meeting, W. A. writes—

"The report from the Friends appointed to visit Lancashire, was very short, and the committee was continued. An Epistle, on the subject of Slavery, was issued to all the Yearly Meetings of America. Samuel Tuke made an excellent concluding minute, and on the whole, I have been comforted. A precious degree of solemnity has prevailed in some of the sittings of our Meeting of Ministers and Elders, when the blessed power of the Lord was eminently to be felt over all; I was thankful for the spiritual help with which we were at times favoured."

Soon after the Yearly Meeting, Peter Bedford accompanied William Allen to the Meetings in Hertfordshire, which he had not previously visited; and he mentions being enabled to get through his remaining religious engagements, to his own relief and comfort. Public meetings, for divine worship, were appointed at his request, both at Ware and Baldock: in both of them he acknowledges that ability was mercifully granted to perform the service which he believed to be required of him, and he was led to address the audience for a considerable time, as well as to supplicate for a blessing. The 7th of Sixth Month, when at his brother Samuel's, at Hitchin, he writes—

"I feel reverently thankful for the help which my Divine Master has graciously afforded to his poor, feeble, afflicted servant, in this religious engagement. I have had to pass through many baptisms and low seasons, but have never, on any occasion, been deserted, and have always been strengthened for every service, so that to the question, 'Lacked ye any thing?' I could humbly reply, 'Nothing, Lord.'

Sixth Month 8th.—Monthly Meeting, Gracechurch Street. I returned my certificate, with a grateful acknowledgment of the Lord's mercies, and of His never-failing goodness. H. C. Backhouse expressed comfort and satisfaction, and her husband also.

10th.—At Somerset House, to attend the meeting of the Astronomical Society, which was very satisfactory. I was introduced to Professor Airey, the Astronomer Royal.

Sixth Month 16*th.*—(At Lindfield). Took a walk to the Upper Colony. I was delighted to see all the cottagers' gardens in a flourishing state; some are extending them into the field. Read 'Scott's Diary' in the evening.

24*th.*—At the schools in the morning. Lord Wallscourt, of Galway, in Ireland, came to dine with us. He had an introduction from Woodbridge, and Professor Fellenberg, of Hofwyl: he has land which he wishes to appropriate to the poor upon our plans.

25*th.*—Returned to Stoke Newington.

28*th.*—Quarterly Meeting. Anna Thorne, from America, was most acceptable in ministry; her communication was delivered in simplicity and power; it was very cordial to my feelings. Second meeting satisfactory.

29*th.*—Attended Gracechurch Street Meeting. I had much real peace in sitting with the small company there. Lord Wallscourt dined with us; also Emilie Mallet, of Paris, and two of her daughters; Edward and Isabella Harris; Dr. Hodgkin and a friend of his from Paris, and Ebenezer Pike. We had much useful and interesting conversation on various topics. We settled with Lord W. to meet him next month at Galway, and Ebenezer Pike is to meet us at Cork.

30*th.*—To town, and then to the examination of the boys at the Borough Road; it was highly satisfactory. Sir John Harvey, who is going out Governor to Prince Edward's Island, was there, and says he will introduce the system in his governments abroad. I received a letter from Isaac Lowndes, enclosing one from Sir Howard Douglas, at Corfu—very satisfactory."

Sir H. Douglas says—

"I am aware of the interest you take in that country. I find Mr. Ramsay a very zealous promoter of my plans for the improvement of agriculture and horticulture, and, in Mr. Lowndes, I have an invaluable coadjutor in what I am doing for promoting the general condition of the people, and for encouraging learning. I receive your communications with respect, and Mr. Lowndes will acquaint you with the progress which these very important

matters are making, under the wise and liberal patronage of this government, and the legislature of the states."

Isaac Lowndes expresses great pleasure in Sir H. Douglas's interest in the cause of education, and says—

"Since he came, much has been done, and in consequence of the plans that have been brought forward, I feel very much in hopes that we shall realize exceedingly interesting results. Sir H. D. was just the person we needed.

I am leaving Corfu this morning, to proceed to Cerigo, to organize schools there. I hope I shall be able to transmit to the British and Foreign School Society, an interesting statement before their annual meeting in 1837."

From the Bahamas, William Allen also mentions receiving very satisfactory accounts. Colonel Colebrooke says, that the publications which had been sent to him afforded him much pleasure, particularly the *Lindfield Reporter*, which he begged might be sent to his wife, who was then in England. He remarks—

"You have noticed, more than they merited, our humble exertions in this interesting locality. I am rejoiced to say, we are going on as well as can be. We have a fine race of black people,—'A bold peasantry, their country's pride,' and I must do all classes the justice to say, that there is the utmost disposition to harmony amongst them.

I think you will be pleased with the liberality of our school arrangements, which include all denominations of christians. This is the most promising colony of the West. I do not call it the West Indies, but one of the North American colonies."

After some further remarks upon the state of the Islands, and the plans likely to benefit the people, Col. Colebroke observes—

"Christianity is the great bond of society, and the source of all the blessings which flow from it; the greatest wisdom will be found in cherishing it in the hearts of the people, and engrafting it into their habits."

After spending some time at Lindfield, W. A. says, in a letter to Stephen Grellet,—

"In the enclosed number of the *Lindfield Reporter*, thou wilt see a notice of the decease of our dear friend Thomas Shillitoe, taken from the *Patriot* newspaper, of 'June 27th.'"

The following is the paragraph alluded to:—

"Died, on the 12th instant, at his residence at Tottenham, in the eighty-third year of his age, Thomas Shillitoe, a member of the Society of Friends, and many years a minister in that religious community. He was very extensively known, and beloved both in and out of his own Society, for his Christian simplicity of character, his integrity, and his unwearied efforts to relieve the wants of his fellow-men. In the character of a minister of the Gospel, he had travelled very extensively, not only throughout Great Britain and Ireland, but in America, and on the Continent of Europe; and in foreign countries, as well as at home, had often pleaded the cause of the oppressed, the ignorant and the afflicted, before those in authority. The suppression of vice, and the advancement of religion and virtue, were objects for which he diligently laboured. After a long life conspicuously devoted to the service of his Creator and his fellow-creatures, this humble servant of the Lord was favoured with a peaceful close, testifying that he had no dependence upon any works of righteousness which he had done, but that his only hope of salvation was in the mercies of God in Christ Jesus, through whose merits alone he looked with confidence for acceptance. 'Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.'"

In the same number of the *Reporter* is the following "Notice of the late Sophia Vansittart," which William Allen wrote on hearing of some of her very liberal bequests:—

"——— Mark how that little candle sheds its light,
So shines a good deed in an evil world."

"The possession of wealth and leisure are talents, for the due application of which, those to whom they have been entrusted by

Divine Providence will be found deeply responsible, when time, to them here, shall be no longer. How very generally do we see occasion to deplore the misapplication or non-application of these talents; but England has still bright exceptions—many are found employing the power thus given them, to the glory of God, and the good of their fellow-creatures. We have a striking example of this in the late Sophia Vansittart, the excellent sister of Lord Bexley; in her we saw a strong and vigorous mind and great benevolence of character, united with uncommon prudence, which was calculated to give the most beneficial direction to her ample means of charity. The distresses of the poor in Ireland claimed a large share of her commiseration; and her name will long be remembered in that country, in connexion with the extensive and important labours of the British and Irish Ladies' Society, to the interests of which, she devoted a large proportion of her time during several years of her life, directing its concerns with that remarkable judgment and good sense for which she was so distinguished. She regularly inspected a large correspondence carried on with ladies in different parts of Ireland, and those who were associated with her in this work, as well as in other benevolent undertakings, regarded her with feelings of marked respect, mingled with sincere affection.

Her desire to promote the cause of religion was manifested by her munificent bequests. To the Missions of the United Brethren was secured, by deed of trust, a benefaction of ten thousand pounds, three per cents; to the British and Foreign Bible Society, was also secured a similar sum."

"*Eighth Month* 1*st*.—Inspector's Committee at the Borough Road; met Lord Morpeth, Lady Dover, &c., at the boys' school, and had a most satisfactory examination of the children.

2*nd*.—Friends' Continental Association—an interesting meeting, but not near time enough. A letter from Augustus Beyerhaus, of Berlin, gives a very favourable account of Kopf's Institution for Juvenile Offenders. He says,—'I went there yesterday, and was highly pleased at the management of the whole, and especially with the religious instruction.' "

In this letter, Beyerhaus mentions satisfactory instances of the progress of efforts, to promote the cause of christianity in Hungary and Austria, as well as in Prussia. He also writes, in reference to the cost of printing some tracts,—

"Many years ago, when I was quite a youth, I received from my dear friend Shillitoe, a tract on the 'Importance of Religion;' I read it with the greatest interest, and translated it for the little circle of my young friends. At that time I did not know the author, nor did I expect ever to become personally acquainted with him. Some years afterwards, I saw a translation of this same tract, printed at Berlin."

William Allen had long been desirous of paying a visit to some parts of Ireland, particularly towards the South West, in order to obtain an insight into the moral and social condition of the peasantry, and the agricultural resources of the country. He also wished to see the experiments in progress, under the sanction of government, on the lands of Pobble O'Keefe, in the county of Cork, and to promote some objects connected with education, and with his plan of home colonization. This month was the time arranged for the accomplishment of his object. John Harford of Chew Magna proposed to join him in his tour of investigation; he was likewise accompanied by his nieces, Eliza and Lucy Bradshaw, and after a fine passage, of about twenty-five hours, from Bristol to Cork, they arrived on the 7th of Eighth Month. He says—

"The approach to the harbour, is by a beautiful river between wooded banks, studded with villas. Our kind host, Ebenezer Pike, and several other Friends, were waiting to meet us. We attended the evening meeting, which is much larger than I expected; I was engaged in ministry, and felt solid peace. Many dear Friends seemed glad to see us. The meeting-house is a remarkably neat building, and very consistent; it was erected in 1834, and is quite a model. E. P. drove us out to his beautiful seat at Besborough, about four miles distant; we enjoyed a walk

round the large garden and premises, which are delightfully situated, with a view of the river and rising ground beyond.

Eighth Month 8*th.*—Rose at six; comfortable retrospect of yesterday's engagement, and a sweet feeling of peace. We took a ride to Cork; paid some calling visits, &c., and in the afternoon went to see some of the neighbouring cottages. Elizabeth Pike, who dined here, accompanied us.

9*th.*—After an early breakfast, Ebenezer Pike, who had kindly arranged to go with us to Killarney, took us to Cork. I called upon William Harvey, who lives near the pleasant promenade called the Dyke, and between eight and nine we set out in the Tralee mail, which arrived at Killarney a little after four. Some parts of the country are very rocky, and as we approach this place it becomes more wild; there is a great deal of bog, and the people are cutting large quantities of turf. E. P. introduced me to a friend of his, John Leahey, who is the agent of the commissioners at Pobble O'Keefe, and from him we received much useful information. In the evening we took a walk through Lord Kenmare's grounds, to see the Lower Lake; the views are very fine, but my spirits were low. There were many noisy people in the streets, and their appearance strongly indicated the dark state of their minds.

10*th.*—Rose before five. Retirement and Scripture reading as usual. Posted up my journal. After an early breakfast, we set off, in a two-horse car, to King William's Town, on the lands of Pobble O'Keefe. We passed through a wild boggy country, bare of trees, and saw many miserable cabins; a considerable number of which have neither window nor chimney; the children are uniformly in rags; it seems to be the practice to wear their garments as long as one piece will hang to another. I was employed in reading the parliamentary report of the experimental improvements on the crown lands here. King William's Town, which is about sixteen miles from Killarney, consists at present of a few houses; the inn and the school-house are finished, and the girls' school has been opened six days. The mistress was trained at Kildare Street, and she already has sixty-nine children in attendance. We were sorry to find, that instead of providing

allotments for a number of poor people, who might easily support themselves upon the land by their labour, the plan seems to be, to form farms of sixty or a hundred acres and upwards. There are five thousand acres of crown land, and the result of experiments made upon three hundred acres of the bog, are delightful. Land, that two years ago was wholly unproductive, is now producing beautiful crops of corn, turnips, carrots, and potatoes. This is the effect of draining, lime and manure. James Weale and Richard Griffith are the agents or surveyors. I was very much gratified with my visit, though rather tired of our jolting ride. After our return to Killarney, we met with Samuel Fox of Nottingham, and Lucy Woods and her sister, who are on an excursion to the lakes.

Eighth Month 11*th.*—Eliza and Lucy, with John Harford, took a ride by the Lake, while my kind friend Ebenezer Pike accompanied me to the fair at Killorgan, where his steward had preceded us, and made some purchases of Kerry cows for me. We called and had an interview with Lord Headley, who has done much for the poor of Ireland, and is still pursuing his benevolent career in improving the condition of his peasantry.

12*th.*—This day was spent in an excursion on the Lakes; the weather was delightful, the mountain scenery grand, and some parts most beautiful, but my heart was sorrowful. The loss of those whom I have ardently loved, and can never more behold on this side of the grave, weighed heavily on me, as well as the state of the poor in this land. I was, however, at times contrited with a feeling of the Master's peace. Ebenezer was steersman, and acquitted himself in the first style; he has been most kind, and essentially useful to us. We landed on several of the islands, and had some salmon-trout roasted before a fire, upon sticks of arbutus; it was exceedingly well done. There was a cannon fired opposite the Eagle's Nest, where the echoes are very fine. It is thirteen miles to the end of the Lake, which is eight miles broad. The water is beautifully clear, though it has rather a darkish hue, from the peat. We went round Turk Lake, the scenery of which is also delightful, but with all I did not feel in my element, and seemed to be doing no good; I had, indeed, a little serious conversation with the boatmen, and read them a paper on Temperance,

giving them also some copies of it to distribute. In the evening John Leahey and his son, and James Weale, the superintendent of Pobble O'Keefe, called, and we had some very interesting conversation.

Eighth Month 13*th.*—We took leave of our kind friend this morning, and proceeded by Castle Island, Abbeyfeale, Rathkeel and Adair, to Limerick. The first part of our ride lay through the property of Lord Kenmare, a good landlord. A new road has been made over the mountain from Castle Island, the consequences of which are very apparent in the improvement of the country. The bogs are being reclaimed, and fine crops produced; this is all Lord Headley's property, and bears ample testimony to his wise and liberal policy. A striking change takes place, when we enter upon the estates of Earl Courtenay, an absentee landlord. As we approached Limerick, we noticed, in many places, a failure in the potato crop. We had good accommodation at the Mail Coach Hotel.

14*th.*—First-day; meeting at ten; many of the elderly Friends who resided here, have been removed by death, but there is a large body of young people, some I trust hopeful. I had to bear public testimony to the truth, both in the morning and afternoon meeting; the latter was held at three o'clock; we were kindly noticed by Friends, and paid several visits.

15*th.*—We heard an excellent account of Matthew Barrington, a barrister of this place, who is a remarkably benevolent man, and has built an hospital, called the Barrington Hospital, which is about to be enlarged. John Abel took us to see the prison, which continues to exhibit an excellent system of discipline. The prisoners exercise their different trades in the prison, and have one-third of their earnings. Almost all the crimes, particularly manslaughter and murder, are said to originate in drunkenness, and increase in proportion to the consumption of ardent spirits. It appears that two years ago the duty was reduced from four shillings and six-pence to three shillings and six-pence per gallon, and subsequently to two shillings and sixpence, and yet, from the increased consumption, the revenue has exceeded its former amount by six thousand pounds in one quarter. Ought it not to be considered as one of the first duties of a government to put down every thing

which tends to the demoralization of the people, instead of permitting it to go on upon the plea of *expediency*, because the state is in need of money. Can any amount of revenue compensate for the moral mischief, the multiplied crimes, the horrible murders, which have been traced to the use of this poison?"

W. A. says, in a letter to a friend, written some months afterwards,—

"I have laid the subject of the abuse of ardent spirits in Ireland closely upon T. S. Rice; he seems to deplore it deeply; but says, we are not to suppose that the consumption has increased with the lowering of the duty upon this article, for it was procured cheap enough before, through illicit distillation, and that the government could not stop it."

"We next visited the Lunatic Asylum, which is superintended by John and Elizabeth Jackson, who are admirably fitted for their office: the latter is descended from the celebrated Archbishop Ussher. I never saw anything equal to the beauty and cleanliness of all parts of the establishment. The York Retreat system is in full perfection here. We were exceedingly gratified with this visit. In the afternoon, we went to see some of the cottages on the Marquis of Lansdowne's property. I called to see dear Edward Alexander, and was comforted in sitting by him; he has been very ill, but is recovering. Visited several kind Friends to-day.

Eighth Month 16*th*.—Attended meeting and Monthly Meeting; both satisfactory; I was glad that I was there."

William Allen had learnt much of the benevolent and christian exertions of Lady O'Brien, on behalf of the poor around her, from the transactions of the British and Irish Ladies' Society. They were mutually known to each other by character—and on hearing of his being at Limerick, she sent a pressing invitation to him, to visit Drumoland. He accordingly arranged to call there in the afternoon, purposing to lodge at Newmarket. He says—

"We hired a car, and set off about half-past two. Fine views of the Shannon, and the road good. On our arrival, we engaged a boy to show us the way to Sir Edward O'Brien's, where we were very kindly received by himself and his wife, and they insisted on our staying the night; this we at length agreed to do, and they sent to Newmarket for our things. Sir Edward is a strait-forward, sensible man; we spent an agreeable evening, and had much interesting conversation in the family circle. I stated my opinion of the mischief arising from the union of church and state, and did not then know that their son Henry, who was of the party, was preparing for the church. Lady O'Brien seemed dejected at the ascendancy of papal influence.

Eighth Month 17*th.*—Drumoland castle is indeed a fine structure; an addition has been built, which is not yet finished. Sir Edward purchased the mahogany for the furniture, and has had it made on the premises; it is very beautiful. We left our kind friends after breakfast, and proceeded by Clare, Ennis, Crusheen, Gort, and Ardrahan, to Oranmore. The country, in some parts, is wild, but very populous, miserable cabins and ragged inhabitants. We entered Connaught between Crusheen and Gort; and here we immediately perceive a change in the costume of the country, by the women universally wearing a sort of red petticoat. We met with good accommodation at Ryan's Inn, Oranmore, *called an hotel.*

18*th.*—Lord Wallscourt came over for us this morning, and took us in his carriage to Ardfry. We visited some of the neighbouring cottages, but the darkness, dirt, filth and rags, are indescribable. Many of the proprietors, dirty and ragged as they are, have from six to ten acres of land, and their crops look well; but whisky and the priests are their bane, and it seems almost impossible to raise them out of their present state. My spirits sunk at the apparent hopelessness of doing much for them, except in the way of schools. Lord W. takes much pains to make them keep the manure away from their doors; he has built a very nice cottage, and would let it with six or more acres of land, but none of the tenants will take it, because, 'His Lordship would expect them to keep it *clane.*' We dined at Ardfry, and met Lord

Miltown, who is staying there. Lady Wallscourt received us very kindly.

Eighth Month 19*th.*—Lord Wallscourt again came for us, and we spent the day at and about his castle. In one of his cottages, dwells a Scripture reader, who is appointed by the Irish Reading Society, of Dublin; he, of course, meets with opposition, but continues his labours as opportunities offer. Lord W. is to send over two boys for a year's instruction at Lindfield.

20*th.*—This is a very excellent inn to sleep at,—far beyond what might be expected from its outward appearance. Lord Wallscourt joined us after breakfast, and took us to Galway, about five miles distant: we stopped at Kilroy's Hotel, in a large open space; it is the head inn, but is filthy dirty. This was market day, and the crowds of people rendered it very disagreeable. Beggars swarmed, and annoyed us very much. We visited some of the schools, and also the county jail, which, for neatness and order, rivals the prison of Limerick. Here there are women turnkeys for the female prisoners, and no men are admitted, except in their presence. Not one third of the prisoners can read or write, but there are schools in the prison. I was particularly pleased with the register book, which seems to be very systematically kept, and improvement in conduct, or the contrary, is regularly noticed. Almost all the prisoners come in, in consequence of the effects of drunkenness.

We went to see the magnificent dock, now making; it will cover many acres of land: it is built of beautiful cut blocks of limestone. Excavations are made by blowing up rocks, some of them fine serpentine. We now took leave of Lord W. who is to meet us in a day or two. He has provided a carriage to convey our luggage through Connemara, and sends a man with us: he has been remarkably kind. We hired a car to take us to Oughterard, and were heartily glad to get out of Galway. The road was constantly undulating. Lough Corrib, with its transparent waters of a deep blue, lay on our right; on the other side a quantity of rocks were scattered over the fields, as far as the eye could reach, yet close by these rocks, were excellent crops of potatoes and oats in the intervals. We arrived about sun-set, and

were glad to find quarters at O'Flagherty's Hotel, situated just on the outside of the town; nearly opposite to it runs a mountain torrent, carrying the foam of the rapids over which it has just passed.

Eighth Month 21*st.*—First-day. We all enjoyed the quiet of this place: sat down about eleven for religious worship. The people do not seem so miserable here as at Oranmore.

22*nd.*—We engaged a boat to take us up Lough Corrib to Ma'am. The islands on the Lake are very fine, and the views grand,—indeed as we approach the upper end they are even sublime; it is pleasant to see cultivation creeping up the mountains. We expected to have reached Ma'am in about four hours, but our rowers took seven, having to stop several times to bale the water out of our leaky boat; the weather however favoured us. The inn stands alone, and was built by the engineer, Nimmo, who has done so much for Ireland; it is beautifully situated, but is too small for the company who resort there. Lord Wallscourt met us at dinner, and in the afternoon we were joined by Lady Elizabeth Alexander and a friend of her's. Much interesting conversation.

23*rd.*—We set off this morning for the Killeries, Jack Joyce's country. We passed vast tracts of bog land which might easily be reclaimed, but I was glad to see cultivation increasing. We met Jack, with whom we had some conversation; he has a very peculiar expression of countenance, and I thought *looked unutterable things*. We drove to his house, by the side of an arm of the sea, called the Killeries, which extends about eight miles, and is so deep and free from rocks, that it is said the navy of England might securely ride in it. The surrounding mountains are very grand. We went some miles in a boat, and landed at a village on the other side called Bundanah, belonging to the Marquis of Sligo; it is decidedly the most miserable place we have yet seen, children from eleven to twelve years of age, almost naked, one looked like a walking skeleton, with a few rags hanging about it. The huts are filthy, dark and smoky, the people are a great deal worse off than many of the Russian peasantry; we took an opportunity of distributing a little money amongst them. After a walk of nearly two miles, through some fine scenery, we came to a beautiful place

by a lake amongst trees, where the Marquis of Sligo has built himself a shooting lodge; it is called Delphi, and is at present occupied by Stepney St. George and his wife, who were exceedingly kind to us, and insisted on our taking some provisions with us for the future, and it is well we did, as we should otherwise have been really badly off. Returning to Jack Joyce's house, we took our car, and proceeded to Westport; still fine views of the mountains; one, named Croagh Patrick, is like a sugar-loaf; there are many traditions attached to this place. The entrance into Westport is down a fearfully steep hill; on arriving at the hotel there appeared to be a great bustle, and we heard that a public entertainment was given to Lord Altamont, son of the Marquis of Sligo, and that the place was very full of company. Eliza, Lucy, and I called at the house of W. M. Patton, whose wife is first cousin to Catherine Bradshaw; through her kindness in providing for us, we were nicely accommodated, and the landlord of the hotel made way for Lord Wallscourt and John Harford.

Eighth Month 24th.—Took leave of Lord W. who, with his man, returns home to-day. Our kind friends Patton, accompanied us to see the schools. The protestants have erected, by subscription, a handsome building, in which are schools for boys, girls, and infants; the children look clean and comfortable. There is a large Roman Catholic school, conducted on the national plan, to which government allows twenty-two pounds per annum: here all the children appeared very dirty. Our friends then sent us in their carriage to Croagh Patrick. The weather was most propitious, and the views of the mountains over Clew Bay were grand indeed. We visited a manufactory belonging to J. Thompson, where there are twenty-four power looms at work. Women's wages two shillings and six-pence per week, men's eight shillings. The agricultural labourers here receive eight-pence per day in summer, and six-pence in winter.

We dined at W. Patton's, met George Clendinning, agent to the Marquis of Sligo, and one of his sons, W. Livington and his wife, and a young person whom I did not know. I received some useful information, and also the names of several persons whom G. C. recommended me to inquire after, in different places. Some of

the company seemed desirous to hear about my foreign journeys, so I gave some details of them, endeavouring to intersperse important truths with the narration.

Eighth Month 25th.—Some humble trust in the Lord experienced in my religious retirement. We left Westport by the mail for Ballina; dined at Castlebar, a large gloomy place, where the beggars crowded round the carriage in a manner more than usually trying. Here is an Hibernian school for boys and girls, about sixty in each. We arrived at Ballina between five and six o'clock, and commenced a walk of discovery; we found a depôt for Religious Tracts; ninety pounds worth sold last year. There are about one thousand Protestants here; the monks have a large school, where there are said to be three hundred children. A great deal of building seems going forward, and there are some good shops in the town, but we saw wretched hovels in the suburbs; the slavery the people are evidently under to the priests is heart-sickening. O, that some benevolent persons would take land—employ people in reclaiming it, and locate some of the most respectable poor upon my plan!

Great quantities of corn and salmon, are annually exported from Ballina.

26th.—We set out about noon for Sligo, thirty-seven English miles; the first part of the road is very wild, an extensive flat of bog, and rocks and mountains in the distance. The want of profitable employment for the wretchedly poor population of Ireland, must be a matter of astonishment to any scientific agriculturist, in passing through this country. Thousands of acres of easily reclaimable bog are frequently meeting the eye of the traveller, particularly in the southern and western districts. Limestone occurs in profusion; nothing is wanting but to convert it into lime, and apply it to the surface after the land has been thoroughly drained.

In our ride to-day we have been struck with the grandeur of the great breakers of the Atlantic. After reaching Sligo, we walked about to see the environs, and met with a nice Hibernian school-room for girls; one hundred on the list, and seventy in attendance.

Eighth Month 27th.—Left Sligo about five o'clock, in the Londonderry mail; fine views of the wide Atlantic on our left, and mountain scenery on our right. We are much favoured by the weather. We passed through Ballyshannon, a large place where there are many lodging-houses, and it is noted for its salmon fishery, for which a rent is paid of about four thousand pounds per annum. We have again seen wretched hovels, and vast tracts of reclaimable land. One person has lately purchased two thousand five hundred acres, for five hundred pounds, and it is said he is likely to make a good use of it. We breakfasted at Donegal, where we were not far from Lough Derg, the scene of the Papists' purgatory.* After leaving this place, and passing through the county of Tyrone, the face of the country greatly improves; there is more cultivation, and the cabins are better, but the roads are not so good. We crossed a river by a large wooden bridge, and entered the city of Londonderry between five and six o'clock.

This place is remarkable for the siege it sustained against James the Second, in 1689. We walked round the fine old walls, and saw some of the cannon about twelve feet long. It is seated on the river Foyle, and though thirty miles from the sea, the water is so deep that vessels of one thousand tons burden can come close enough to the quay for a person to step on board. We took up our quarters at Floyd's Hotel.

One of William Allen's objects in visiting this part of Ireland was to see an agricultural school at Templemoyle, near Londonderry, "with which," he says, "we were much pleased," and thus describes the approach to it:—

"Proceeding on the road to Colerain, about five or six miles, we turn short upon the right, and in about half a mile, come to Muff Town, consisting of a number of well-built brick houses, erected by the Grocers' Company, who hold a great quantity of land in these parts; there is also a long line of very neat almshouses. The school-house, a substantial building, is still further,

* It is calculated that about twenty thousand pilgrims annually visit an island in this lake, called "St. Patrick's Purgatory."

and stands on an eminence commanding a fine prospect of Lough Foyle, the surrounding country, with the coast of Inishowen, and the mountains in the distance. The school is managed by a committee, and is supported by private subscriptions, and by contributions from some of the London companies; there are at present fifty-six pupils in the house, they have an agricultural and literary master, and besides receiving instruction in the cultivation of land and the management of cattle, they are taught many of the higher branches of learning, but the Scriptures are not read in the school, excepting on first-days. There is a beautiful garden, with beds for different kinds of grasses. Seven lads, paid for by government, have been sent here from King William's Town. We had a delightful ride to Templemoyle and back.

It appears that the Fishmongers' Company had an extensive grant of lands under King James the First, but they can only employ the proceeds in improvements.

Eighth Month 29th.—At Floyd's Hotel; retirement—calm; Scripture reading in Matthew.

Londonderry seems one of the cleanest and most respectable towns in Ireland, we wish that some Friends were settled here. We took our seats this morning, in a car, for Belfast; we had three horses to go across the mountains. The contrast in point of cultivation, between the North and South of Ireland, is most striking, but here the weeds frequently interfere wofully with the corn and potatoes. I never saw such crops of ragweeed, or Senecio Jacobæa, as in this country. At Randal's Bridge we had fine views of Lough Neagh. On arriving at Belfast, we found Robert Bradshaw, who took us to Milecross to lodge.

30*th.*—Walked round the garden and premises; the situation of the house is delightful. R. B. brought us to Belfast in the afternoon; we paid some visits, and then drove to James N. Richardson's, at Lambeg, where we were kindly received.

31*st.*—T. C. Wakefield, Jun. accompanied us to the meeting at Ballinderry; Jacob Green and I were both engaged in ministry. We called at J. G.'s house, partook of some refreshment, and then walked on to the land for the new establishment called Brookfield, designed for the children of the descendants of Friends in this

province. William Shannon and his wife occupy the house, and here we met John Richardson, Joshua Lamb, and Jacob Douglas. The farm consists of about twenty-four acres of land of good quality. The evening was spent agreeably; my mind collected and stayed.

Ninth Month 1*st.*—Meeting at Lisburn. I was rather largely engaged in ministry, and felt peace. We visited the Ulster provincial school, and found the house beautifully clean; the children appeared to be making good progress in their learning, and we had much satisfaction in this institution. Closely occupied in the afternoon, preparing hints and suggestions for the committee of the new school near Ballinderry. Much interesting conversation in the evening.

2*nd.*—We took leave of our dear friends in much affection, and proceeded by the Belfast coach to Dublin. The number of shops licensed to sell spirits, in the towns through which we have passed, is prodigious—often four or five of them next door to each other. This was the case at the Marquis of Downshire's gate, at Hillsborough. We arrived in Dublin before eight o'clock; left J. H. at Gresham's, and E., L., and I, went on to Sarah and Maria Bradshaw's, at Great Brunswick Street, where we were most cordially received by my nieces. I was renewedly thankful in having been preserved through this journey, with nothing to regret on looking back, and having very fully accomplished every object that I had in view. The lamentable effects of ignorance, idleness and vice, consequent upon a demoralizing system, have been long deplored by every humane traveller; but it is cheering to observe a spirit of improvement manifesting itself in various directions. Thus, roads are being formed through districts, which, for want of access, were placed beyond the protection of the laws; bogs are being drained; cultivated fields are creeping up the sides of the mountains, which were before almost unproductive of food for man; benevolent individuals and societies are actively engaged in promoting instruction and encouraging industry; commerce is rapidly increasing; light and knowledge are spreading; and, in proportion as they prevail, we may confidently expect, that superstition and ignorance will cease to exist. While, however, the

large proprietors of the soil are adding to their revenues, through the improvement of their estates, the persons and cabins of the great mass of the people, still exhibit a specimen of dirt, rags, and wretchedness, not to be equalled in any other country in Europe; but we are consoled in observing, that public attention is powerfully excited in the consideration of what can be done to ameliorate the condition of the peasantry of Ireland.

Inglis's book * has been our companion in this journey; it is a most interesting work, and as far as our opportunities of observation went, we can bear full testimony to the faithfulness of the author's representation of important facts.

The causes of the miseries of Ireland are complicated. They may, with justice, be, in some degree, referred to the want of suitable education, and consequent gross ignorance—to the want of a fair opportunity for the exercise of honest industry—to ecclesiastical oppression of one sort or other—to a blind subserviency to the priests, and, above all,—to the immoderate use of whiskey. This occasions the jails to be filled, and is the most requent cause of the murders and catalogue of crimes, which have so long disgraced many parts of that unhappy land.

Ninth Month 3rd.—We went by the railroad to Kingstown, and from thence to Rockville, where we took tea with Samuel Bewley, and were much gratified with the society of this interesting family.

4th.—First-day. Meeting at ten and two o'clock. I spoke for a short time in ministry, and experienced the truth of that portion of Scripture,—'He that watereth, shall be watered also himself.' The subject alluded to, was,—'I will leave in the midst of thee, an afflicted and poor people, and they shall trust in the name of the Lord.'

6th.—Some calls with my nieces. At the Dublin Society's Rooms, I met with Edmund Davy, Sir H. Davy's cousin, who showed us the place. He has discovered a new carburetted hydrogen gas, which takes fire when put to chlorine. We went to the Kildare Street schools, where teachers continue to be

* Ireland in 1834, by Henry David Inglis.

trained. I am always gratified in visiting this establishment. I afterwards called on T. Drummond, at the castle, and was most kindly received. We dined at H. White's; an agreeable visit, in which we had a time of religious retirement, waiting upon the Lord."

The following day, William Allen attended meeting in Dublin, where he says—

"My mind was calmed and comforted."

In the afternoon, he embarked at Kingstown for Liverpool, and on his arrival, the next morning, proceeded to Manchester, to meet the members of the Yearly Meeting's Committee. Engagements, connected with the subjects under consideration, closely occupied their attention until the 16th instant. The morning previous to his leaving Manchester, he writes —

"I was sweetly refreshed with a feeling of that peace, which I prize above all things."

On his return home, when taking a retrospect of their transactions in Lancashire, he thankfully acknowledges the help with which the committee had been favoured.

He continued, from time to time, to receive satisfactory intelligence both of, and from, his young friend Alexander D'Junkovsky. In a letter from him, dated "St. Petersburg, the $\frac{5}{17}$ September, 1836," he says—

"You may recollect that when I was on the point of leaving England, you gave me, as a token of remembrance, that copy of the Scriptures in which you used to read every morning to the family; now, whenever I take that Bible, it reminds me of the peaceful life which I led in your house, and the kind way in which you instructed those around you in the precepts of christianity, and in morals; your words and your actions have left such an impression upon my mind, that whenever I think of them I feel a peculiar pleasure, and sympathy towards the members of your society. Do please to assure those of them who remember me, of my christian love, and that I do not forget their kindness towards me.

I have now been married two years, and have got a little boy; I wish that he may one day find an opportunity of going to England, as I did, and my father also, but will my son be so happy as to find as kind a reception as I found in your house, and amongst your friends? Of that I very much doubt.

It will be interesting to you to know, that our dear friend, Prince Alexander Galitzin, is well. Not long ago, the Prince asked me why he had not this year, as formerly, received the Yearly Meeting's Epistle of the Society of Friends; accordingly I requested William Wheeler to give me a copy, and, although he had but one, he readily consented to lend it to me, and joined to it 'The Epistle of Counsel;' both these papers I have translated into the Russian language, as I have been used to do every year since my return from England, and presented the translation to the Prince, to his great satisfaction. He is truly interested in you.

I send you herewith a Russian silver coin, which was made in remembrance of your late friend, the Emperor Alexander the 1st. On one side is his likeness, very well executed, and on the other, the granite column erected to his memory in a public part of St. Petersburg; I thought you would like to have it for his sake.

May the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ be with you always.

Your very affectionate and respectful friend,

ALEXANDER D'JUNKOVSKY."

An old friend of William Allen's, whom he had not seen for a considerable time, says—

"It is very long since we met, but I have been glad to hear good accounts of you, from time time, from our common friends; and especially that you go on unremittingly in the good cause of education, and are still Treasurer of the Borough Road School. Would that poor Joseph Lancaster had been as faithful to his duties!"

Joseph Sturge being about to visit the West India Islands, W. A. addressed a letter to him, in which he thus manifests the affectionate interest which he felt in his proceedings:—

"I feel much sympathy with thee in thy prospect of a visit to our West India Islands, undertaken, as it is, most disinterestedly, in order to be instrumental in completing that glorious measure of justice, which the act for the Abolition of Slavery began. Keep near, my dear friend, to that Guide and Teacher described by the Apostle as 'the anointing,' then wilt thou be led safely, and carried through all trials and difficulties. 'Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not to thine own understanding;' He will then be thy refuge and strength, yea, a very present help in trouble."

"*Tenth Month* 21*st.*—Read in the manuscript of Thomas Shillitoe's Journal to comfort; it is a valuable document, shewing the safety and certainty of dependence upon the leadings of the Spirit of Christ. The Lord is with the simple-hearted in His Israel,—those who are truly dedicated to Him."

23*rd.*—At Lindfield, he writes—

"Retirement—low, but the tendency of my soul was upward to the never-failing Source of help.

I went with one of the cottagers, at his request, to see his aged mother; she seems near her end; read to her in the Gospel of John, and was engaged in vocal prayer; I had comfort in this visit."

On the 25th, William Allen again set out, in company with Peter Bedford, to join the Yearly Meeting's Committee at Manchester. The next day he writes—

"Notwithstanding it was a great trial to me to come here, the calm I experienced in the night was so precious that I could not wish to be in any other place."

After being closely occupied for about a week, he says, on his arrival at home—

"I am returned from Manchester with very peaceful feelings, respecting the arduous business with which we have been almost overwhelmed. I believe many prayers have been put up by the

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friends of the blessed Truth, for its feeble advocates, and that these prayers have been heard.

Eleventh Month 29*th.*—The prospect of public affairs makes me low; corn rising; scarcity in America; bread ten pence half-penny the quartern; potatoes dear; money scarce; banks in Ireland failing; Carlists prevailing in Spain; public funds falling; our Religious Society shaken with a tempest—all conspire to depress my spirits, but I still perseveringly look up night and day to my Almighty Saviour and Protector, with prayer for His sustaining support during the remaining days of my pilgrimage.

Committee at Devonshire House at three o'clock; thence to Kensington Palace to dine with the Duke of Sussex, with a select party of the Royal Society; the Duke very kind; sat by my old friend Pepys.

Twelfth Month 7*th.*—The money panic a little abated.

21*st.*—At Lindfield; rose at a quarter-past five; retirement to comfort; thanksgivings arose; reading Exodus; contrited at the Lord's condescension to Moses. Walked to meeting; satisfactory. I addressed the children on the fear of God, and had peace.

24*th.*—Returned to Stoke Newington. A very heavy fall of snow.

25*th.*—Meeting; I had the word of encouragement to those who were assembled, and spoke of the preciousness of silent worship, and of praying 'according to the will of God,' shewing from Scripture that that prayer would certainly be answered.

30*th.*—An avalanche at Lewes has crushed five houses, and buried fourteen persons."

CHAPTER XXVII.

1837—1838.—Visit to Hitchin—Decease of R. Christy—Religious Retirement and Prayer — Yearly Meeting — Death of the King—Letter to J. J. Gurney—Friends' Address to the Queen—Exertions in the Anti-Slavery and School cause—Yearly Meeting—Interview with Marshal Soult—Letter from the Duke of Sussex—Death of Joseph Lancaster—Aborigines Committee—Committee of the Quarterly Meeting—Case of a young man in the Army at Chatham.

The health of Samuel Allen, having been in so feeble a state as to awaken the solicitude of his friends, his brother proposed paying him a visit, and accordingly, the 1st of Fourth Month, he went to Hitchin for a day or two. He attended the week-day meeting there, which he says was satisfactory, and a time of refreshing to his spirit, and writes:—

"I spent the day with my dear brother and sister, and had much peace and satisfaction in this visit. In the evening I read to them my notes on our journey to Ireland, with which they seemed much interested.

First Month 13*th*.—Col. Colebrooke and Capt. Macphail dined with us. The former gave a very interesting account of the Bahamas; he is appointed to the government of Antigua.

14*th*.—Dear Rebecca Christy was taken suddenly ill on fourth-day afternoon, and after a very short illness, has, I doubt not, entered into the joy of her Lord. On *that* morning we both attended Gracechurch Street meeting; it was held in silence, and was a solemn time. We had some free conversation afterwards on serious subjects; she spoke of longing to sing one of the songs of Zion, and said to me rather earnestly, but sweetly, 'We are both drawing towards the close.' She was then looking very well, but departed this life on seventh-day evening; she has been

one of my most intimate friends, for a period of more than forty years. No one sympathised more deeply with me in all my afflictions and tribulations, and they have not been few. I have felt low of late, but I look earnestly and very often towards that good land on the other side of Jordan. When I endeavour, as I do more often than the returning morning, to draw near to Him in whom are all my fresh springs; I can truly say, O Lord, I have nothing to recommend myself to thee, but my utter want and poverty. My prayers are often put up both for myself and those dear to me, that we may be kept as in the hollow of His hand, and stand in our lot at the end of the day."

There is no subject so frequently mentioned in William Allen's Diary, as the strength and comfort derived from his private daily devotion. Scarcely any circumstance was ever permitted to interfere with his practice of giving the first part of the morning to God. He spent about a quarter of an hour in religious retirement, when it appears, that prayer and praise usually formed a part of his engagement. Soon after this date, he writes—

"The breathing of my soul was, 'Forsake me not, O Lord!'" And again,—"Thanksgiving raised to the Author of all good; whilst on my knees, this text was remembered,—'Trust in the Lord and do good, so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed.'"

After a time of retirement, he devoted about a quarter of an hour to reading and meditating upon the Scriptures, and on one occasion, after mentioning being thus occupied, he says—

"This practice has been blessed to me, often bringing me into tenderness of spirit, and contriting me to tears.

First Month 20th.—To Wandsworth, to attend the funeral of dear R. C. We had a remarkably solemn time, and I thought we were eminently favoured with a sense of the divine presence; it was a heart-tendering opportunity to be long remembered.

First Month 25*th*.—It is an awful time from the prevalence of influenza. Many persons quite confined with it, and working men obliged to give up.

Second Month 17*th*.—(At Lindfield.) Attended the Monthly Meeting at Brighton. The second meeting was a time of comfort and refreshment; Grover Kemp, in a very suitable manner, stated his concern to pay a religious visit to Ireland. There was a sweet calm feeling over the meeting. After a solemn pause, much unity and sympathy were expressed, and I had a word of encouragement for him, reviving the expression of our blessed Lord, 'Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest? behold, I say unto you, lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest.' I also reminded him, that 'He that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal: that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together,' and said, the prayer of my heart was, that the divine blessing might go with him who went, and rest upon him who tarried by the stuff."

W. A. returned home a few days afterwards, and, Third Month 28th, writes—

"Rose a quarter past five; retirement. Prayer put up for preservation from doing anything that might, in the least, injure the great and good cause of my Divine Master, in the impending Quarterly Meeting, and that He would look down in mercy and compassion upon His poor church. Walked to town to meeting; E. J. Fry was powerfully engaged in supplication. I had some openings on the words, 'Blow the trumpet in Zion,' &c., and rose with this text, dwelling upon 'gathering the children.' The second meeting was comfortable—adjourned, and finished in the evening."

About this time William Allen attended several meetings for divine worship, appointed by the request of Elizabeth Dudley, and he says—

"I had peace in showing sympathy with the Lord's servant."

In writing to S. Grellet, he says—

"I do not remember whether I told thee, that our Quarterly Meeting has revived the meeting for worship for young people, which used to follow the meeting for business. It was held on the 29th instant, at Devonshire House, at six o'clock in the evening, and was considered to be a very favoured meeting. The voice of supplication arose, with thanksgiving for the precious evidence we were then favoured with, that the Lord had not forsaken the remnant of His people.

My mind often dwells upon our journeyings together, and sometimes I seem to long for a little intercourse with some of those whom we have visited, to see how they do."

"*Fourth Month* 8*th.*—Lord Brougham came to dine with us; much useful conversation.

22*nd.*—Read T. Shillitoe's interesting manuscript to comfort; the following excellent sentiment contained in it, impressed us much:—

'O, may I ever remain willing that my luxuries in life may be given up, in order to supply others' want of comforts, and my comforts at times given up to supply others' want of necessaries, and that even my necessaries may also at times be given up, to relieve the extreme distress of others! This is what I crave, from the assurance that such conduct is consistent with the true Christian character.'

26*th.*—Retirement; reading Proverbs. Every young man ought to *study* this book.

Fifth Month 2*nd.*—Some passages of Scripture, respecting pleasing God, have been brought before the view of my mind within this day or two. See I Thess., chap. IV, 1; Psalm XIX, 14; Prov. XVI, 7; Isaiah LVI, 4; I Thess., II, 15; but above all, the language of the dear Saviour, John VIII, 29, when speaking of the Father, 'I do *always* those things that please him.' Our great and sole object ought to be to please God; this should be the endeavour, the bent and tendency of our minds; hence the necessity of a constant state of watchfulness on that point.

It was said by a wordly-minded man, Lord Chesterfield, with respect to the policy of this world, '*Endeavour* to please, and you

will always succeed to a certain degree.' Of how infinitely greater importance is this maxim, in relation to the things of God. 'But without faith it is impossible to please Him.'

Fifth Month 8*th.*—To Exeter Hall, to attend the anniversary of the British and Foreign School Society; it was crowded; Lord John Russell was in the chair, and Sir George Grey by him. Excellent speech by the Bishop of Norwich; he made happy allusions to Ireland, which were rapturously received in the room. A fine spirit was manifested from beginning to end; I think we never had a more satisfactory meeting, and we got through most comfortably, for which I was reverently thankful.

20*th.*—Read last night's debates in the House of Commons, on the Capital Punishment question. Ewart moved an amendment of Lord John Russell's motion, viz., 'That the punishment of death be abolished in all cases except murder.' A debate of six hours took place, several spoke out nobly, but the amendment was lost, though only by one. For the amendment, seventy-two; against it, seventy-three. This is a triumph as it is, and we may perhaps succeed yet, on a future division.

24*th.*—Yearly Meeting at ten; a precious solemnity was over us; William Gundry said a few words and J. J. Gurney was engaged in supplication. American Epistles read—very acceptable, and much to the purpose.

25*th.*—Yearly Meeting in the morning, afterwards to the west end. Interview with Lord John Russell and T. S. Rice, at the Home Office. I began by saying that they knew my feelings with respect to them, and how much I was attached to them personally, and to that liberal government of which they were members, and that they also knew my sentiments with regard to the punishment of death, but seeing what took place in the House of Commons the other night, upon that subject, I could not refrain from endeavouring to obtain this last opportunity, in order to entreat the minister to give way. He seemed to think that the public were not prepared for the measure; that even if it passed the Commons, it would not go through the Lords, and if it did, and became law, that it would be repealed in a twelvemonth. I stated briefly my objections, quoting the words of Ewart, that

an irrevocable punishment required an infallible judge. He allowed that there was a great deal in this. I said it was an awful consideration, that persons who had suffered this punishment had, in several instances, been discovered to be innocent of the crime; that it did *not* act in the way intended in the prevention of crime; that it held out a temptation to murder, in order to get rid of, perhaps, the only witness. That we were, in this respect, reproachfully behind the nations of the continent. That although the proposed law was a great amelioration, yet, as it did not go the whole length, I had rather see the matter suspended for another year. They received what I had to say very respectfully, and I left them, relieved from the burden which had been upon my mind. I reached the meeting-house, after the hour of adjournment; the queries were finished, and the meeting broke up between seven and eight o'clock.

Fifth Month 29*th*.—Large meeting of men and women Friends, to hear Joseph Sturge's report of his visit to the West Indies. J. S. procured much valuable information as to the mischievous effects of the apprenticeship system; horrid instances of oppression, excellent behaviour of the coloured people, &c.

30*th*.—The minute respecting Lancashire was read, also the report of the committee."

Throughout all the circumstances connected with this trying engagement, William Allen unflinchingly pursued what he regarded as *his* path of duty: unmoved either by evil report or good report, he endeavoured faithfully to uphold the spiritual views of the christian religion as held by the Society of Friends; and to advocate the principles of that body by whom he, in conjunction with the other members of the committee, was deputed. In conclusion, he says—

"The report was received and the committee discharged. A great weight was taken off my mind, and I felt humbly and reverently thankful to the great Head of the Church."

In his notice of the last day of the Yearly Meeting, W. A. writes—

"The General Epistle was read, and brought a great solemnity over us. I thought it particularly excellent. J. J. Gurney was acceptably engaged in ministry and prayer. We were favoured at the close with a precious feeling of, what I humbly consider, the presence of our God, and we may reverently acknowledge that this Yearly Meeting has been, at various trying seasons, eminently favoured. I do think we have *much to hope* for. Samuel Tuke, our clerk, has evidently been assisted from above, and we have been refreshed and comforted together in the Lord. O, the goodness and mercy of our Heavenly Father to His poor afflicted people!"

Soon after the Yearly Meeting, he went down to Lindfield, and in a letter to a friend, says—

"Our boys' school is in a flourishing state, and we have great comfort and satisfaction in this third year of the experiment, so that we can now safely recommend it. We find that the habits of industry, in which they are brought up, has an excellent moral effect, and is also conducive to health and vigour."

"*Sixth Month* 21*st.*—We had heard rumours of the decease of the King, and this morning received certain intelligence that he died on second-day morning; violent political struggles will now take place, in consequence of the dissolution of Parliament.

John Smith came down to-day, and was quite delighted with the appearance of the whole place. I also was much gratified with seeing the crops and gardens of the upper cottages so flourishing.

24*th.*—Returning to Stoke Newington. A very agreeable visit to Peter Bedford on our way.

27*th.*—Quarterly Meeting; I thought we were favoured with a little of the feeling of that loving-kindness which is better than life, and I, among others, was encouraged to bear public testimony to this effect.

29*th.*—Anti-Slavery Committee at Aldermanbury; much at a loss for a chairman for the great meeting at Exeter Hall, being

disappointed in several; at length I agreed to try the Duke of Sussex, and we went up to Kensington Palace. I was soon admitted, and had a most gratifying conference. The first subject entered upon was the King's death; the Duke said that he was quite sensible till within the last hour, and passed quietly away. I then introduced the object of my visit; he objected at first, but I endeavoured to remove the obstacles, and he most kindly consented, for which I was very thankful.

Sixth Month 30*th.*—Met Thomas Clarkson at Plough Court; he is very infirm and is now about seventy-seven years of age, just ten years older than I: we were mutually comforted in each other's company.

Seventh Month 3*rd.*—Inspector's Committee at the Borough Road, very satisfactory—forty-three minutes upon the books—much business. Then to W. Crawford's, Raymond's Buildings; heard from him the good news that government are about to establish a penitentary for boys, in the Isle of Wight.

4*th.*—With J. T. B. to Apsley House to wait upon the Duke of Wellington; he was much engaged, but very kind; I made the best use I could of the little time I had, to impress him with the importance of abolishing the punishment of death, gave him Wrightson's book, &c. I was sorry I could not introduce J. T. B. this time, but the door is left open. Received a note from Brougham to meet him at the House of Lords; he wishes me to have something printed for him immediately, on the subject of normal schools. J. T. B. and I went into the gallery and heard debates; the important subject of the criminal code came on. Denman opened it, and Lord Wynford opposed, then Lord Lyndhurst, but I came away whilst he was speaking. Very tired, but this has been an important day.

7*th.*—Meeting for Sufferings to comfort. Address to the Queen agreed upon, and a committee appointed. Continental Committee afterwards; and it was settled to propose to the Meeting for Sufferings that a sub-committee should visit Pyrmont and Minden."

In addressing a Friend in the United States, and conveying to him some particulars of the Yearly Meeting, W. A. writes —

"Dear Joseph John Gurney laid before us his concern to pay a religious visit to North America; the sense of the meeting was clearly for his liberation, and my judgment went with its decision."

In a letter to Nathan Hunt, he further says—

"I earnestly hope that you who are capable of feeling, will exercise a kind and fatherly care over this dear talented brother."

The following letter was addressed to Joseph John Gurney, a day or two before his departure for America:—

"6*th of Seventh Month*, 1837.

"My dear friend,

"The love and sympathy I feel for and with thee, would have brought me to Liverpool instead of this letter, if circumstances had not been too adverse to the undertaking. May the sacrifice of *all*, which I believe thou hast made, be accepted by our Divine Master! and may He condescend to hear and to answer the ardent prayers, which thy fellow-servants are pouring out before Him, for thy preservation, and for a blessing upon thy labours in His cause! May He preserve thee humble, and ever depending upon Himself, in all thy movements and undertakings; and then, whatever may be the permission of His providence, in life or in death, thou wilt be sweetly and eternally *His own*, and He will give thee to feel that *it is so*. Remember those precious words, '*I know* my sheep, and *am known* of mine.'

I wished to have said something to thee about encouraging the prosecution of our agricultural plans for the benefit of the people of colour, but this may become the subject of future correspondence. My feelings are too solemn, at present, to admit of more, than farewell in the Lord, my beloved brother, and may He be with thee in every extremity. So prays thy affectionate

William Allen."

It appeared that this letter was peculiarly acceptable to J. J. G., who felt the strength and encouragement which so

paternal a communication was calculated to afford, under circumstances of trial and depression.

"*Seventh Month 9th.*—Stoke Newington meeting in the morning; walked to Tottenham in the afternoon, with my nieces. We took tea with Hannah Pim, and before we parted had a quiet pause, when I revived some passages of Scripture to the dear old Friend, who seems in a very tranquil, peaceful frame of mind.

10th.—Anti-Slavery Committee, then to the Palace at Kensington, where I found several persons before me, and I had to wait some time; however, when my turn came, I was very cordially received by the Duke; gave him the papers relative to the meeting to-morrow, and explained the course of proceedings; he entered heartily into the subject. I also gave him the petition of Friends of Ireland, on the subject of the punishment of death, to present to the House of Lords, and read it to him whilst he was smoking his pipe; he was much pleased with it, and promised to let me know when it was brought forward.

11th.—Walked to the Anti-Slavery meeting at Exeter Hall,—the great room crowded. The Duke arrived about half-past twelve; he was very cordially received, and opened the meeting well. Burnet made a capital speech, bringing out the great points beautifully. Joseph Sturge followed, and, I thought, was enabled to plead the cause of the oppressed; he closed admirably. The Duke afterwards, in a very suitable speech, took leave, and Sir Culling Eardley Smith was put in to the chair. All the resolutions passed unanimously; there were some very spirited speeches, and it was a most satisfactory meeting. The Anti-Slavery Committees throughout the country, are to be revived.

12th.—Adjourned Meeting for Sufferings—Address to the Queen brought in, commented upon, and agreed to.

16th.—At Plaistow meeting in the morning. Dined at Samuel Gurney's; T. F. Buxton and his son were there. S. G. took me to see his delightful allotments of land for the poor, fifty-four of them in high cultivation; the plan answers admirably. Stoke Newington in the afternoon; a good meeting.

17th.—Parliament dissolved this day. The Queen went in state to the House. The Duke of Sussex read the Petition of Friends

of Ireland against Capital Punishment. Met some Friends at Devonshire House, and informed them that, in an interview with Lord John Russell, on seventh-day, he said that the deputation to the Queen must not exceed twenty-four, but dissatisfaction being expressed at this limitation, Josiah Forster, George Stacey, and I, were directed to see him again on the subject."

The minister could not be seen at the time appointed, in consequence of his being engaged at the levee, and having to attend a Privy Council afterwards, but W. A. writes, that he had a gratifying interview with the Duke of Sussex, who said that the limitation of numbers in carrying up addresses, was established in Charles the Second's time, but does not apply to bodies, who were to have their addresses received on the throne.

"*Seventh Month* 21*st.* — To Westminster meeting-house at twelve o'clock; about fifty Friends of the Meeting for Sufferings met, and afterwards proceeded to James's Palace to present the address to the Queen Victoria. We were first shown into the anti-room, the doors of which were thrown open, and the young Queen appeared sitting on the throne, at the further end of the presence chamber, a row of gentlemen at arms, right and left. The Duke of Sussex was there, Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Glenelg, &c.; several ladies were also present. We advanced to within a few paces of the foot of the throne, when I read the Address. There was a solemn feeling over us. The Queen listened with serious attention, and seemed as though the contents made an impression; she read her answer in a very clear and audible manner, and we then withdrew. The whole proceeding was highly satisfactory."

The following is a copy of the Address:—

"To Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

"May it please the Queen,

"We, thy dutiful and loyal subjects, members of the Religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, and representing

that body in Great Britain and Ireland, are anxious to take the earliest opportunity of thus expressing our cordial and faithful attachment to our Queen.

We sensibly feel the loss of our late beloved monarch, King William the Fourth; we look back upon his reign as a period of no common importance in the history of our country, marked as it has been by the extension of civil and religious liberty, by mercy and compassion to the guilty, and by recognition of the rights of our enslaved fellow-subjects; we rejoice in these features of his government, as evidences of the increasing sway of christian principles in the legislation of our country.

Under feelings of thankfulness to Almighty God, we offer to thee, our Queen, on thy accession to the throne of these realms, our sincere congratulations on the prevalence of peace abroad and tranquillity at home. May nothing be permitted to interrupt these blessings, and may the conviction more and more prevail, that war is alike anti-christian and impolitic.

Convinced, as we are, that the religion of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Redeemer, is the only foundation for the true happiness of man, and the prosperity of a people, and that it is the surest bulwark to any government, our prayer to God is, that it may be the stability of thy throne, and influence all the deliberations of thy council.

Be pleased, O Queen, to accept our earnest and heartfelt desire that thou mayest seek for heavenly wisdom, to enable thee to fulfil the arduous duties which, in the ordering of Divine Providence, thou art thus early called to perform. Mayest thou live in the fear of God; and may He incline thy heart to keep His law, and richly endow thee with the graces of His holy spirit; and at length, when the days of thy delegated trust on earth are ended, mayest thou, through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, enter upon an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away."

The Queen returned the following answer to the Address:—

"I thank you for your condolence upon the death of his late Majesty, for the justice which you render to his character, and to

the measures of his reign, and for your warm congratulations upon my accession to the throne.

I join in your prayers for the prosperity of my reign, the best security for which is to be found in reverence for our holy religion, and in the observance of its duties."

"*Eighth Month* 5*th.*—(At Lindfield). Samuel Gurney and his daughter Sarah, with E. J. Fry, and her daughter Catherine, spent some hours with us very agreeably; they seemed much pleased with what they had seen, and before they left us, E. J. F. was engaged in prayer for us and for the establishment."

During his stay in Sussex, William Allen took an excursion with E. and L. B., and their young nieces Catherine and Sarah Bradshaw, to Brighton, Worthing, Arundel, Dale Park, and Chichester. He attended the Monthly Meeting at Chichester, where he says, "Divine goodness was near, to our comfort and help," and in speaking of his intercourse with his kind friend John Smith, and his family, he observes, "We were cordially received, and had some useful and important conversation." He admired the beauty of the country about Dale and Houghton Bridge, the weather was fine, his mind, as he says, was "peaceful," and the whole excursion appeared to have afforded him real enjoyment.

Business having called him to London for a day or two, he thus writes—

"23*rd.*—To Kensington Palace: an important interview with the Duke of Sussex; most kindly received. We had much conversation about educational plans, and upon employing the poor on the waste lands in Ireland. He is to see me again after my return on the 31st.

27*th.*—E. J. Fry and Samuel Gurney came over from Crawley, to attend a public meeting for worship, appointed, on her request, to be held in the girls' school-room. It was a very satisfactory meeting. Peter Bedford and his nephew have been with us for a day or two. E J. F. came to lodge with us.

28*th.*—Peaceful review of yesterday. Elizabeth Fry and Peter Bedford left us this morning.

Ninth Month 3rd.—First-day. Meeting at Stoke Newington; tea at the girls' school, and reading afterwards. There was a solemn pause, and I thought I felt that divine goodness was near; I encouraged the dear children to keep up an exercise of mind in our silent meetings, reminding them that though the disciples had toiled all night and caught nothing, yet, when the Master came, and they followed his directions by casting the net at the right side of the ship, they enclosed a great multitude of fishes. My spirit was revived and comforted.

4th.—Inspector's Committee, Borough Road; met Robert Forster, who is just returned from Ireland, and informs me, that a friend of the name of Pike has laid down twenty farms upon my plan, and that the experiment answers well.

5th.—To Kensington Palace; took J. T. B.'s present of two volumes on the subject of Capital Punishment, extracted from the *Morning Herald,* to the Duke of Sussex. Engaged him to give a copy also to the Queen, and one to the Duchess of Kent. I committed to his care the address to the Queen, on the subject of Negro Apprenticeship, signed by three hundred thousand females; he is to take it to Windsor with him this afternoon.

Tenth Month 4th.—Monthly Meeting; I informed Friends of the drawings I felt towards attending some meetings in Sussex, and also, if way should open, to have some public meetings for worship appointed. There was a solemn pause; many Friends expressed their unity, and a minute was accordingly made.

6th.—Meeting for Sufferings; report of the visit paid by Friends to Pyrmont and Minden; very satisfactory."

On the 12th instant, William Allen set out for Sussex. It was a great help and encouragement to him, in the prosecution of his religious engagements there, to have the company of his dear friend Elizabeth Fry, who was liberated by her Monthly Meeting for gospel service in that and a neighbouring county.

"We were favoured," he says, "to labour together in much harmony. On the 13th, we attended the Quarterly Meeting held at Horsham, and a public meeting for divine worship on the evening of the same day; it was large and very satisfactory, the

people behaved remarkably well, and a deep solemnity prevailed; this was a time to be remembered with gratitude, and faith and hope were strengthened. Peter Bedford was with us. The meeting concluded with prayer, and before we separated, I requested that we might have a few moments' quiet pause, silently to crave a blessing."

The following day he proceeded to Brighton, accompanied by his nieces, and says—

"We met E. J. F. and P. B. at the house of our kind friends, Isaac and Sarah Bass.

Tenth Month 15*th.*—First-day. Meeting at ten; E. J. Fry had good service, and I was enabled to speak in ministry. In the evening, we attended a meeting appointed to be held at Shoreham; it was a precious time, and the next day we had one at Newhaven, where the covering of divine love was over us; the place was crowded; many very respectable persons were present, and the Truth was declared with boldness; it was a favoured meeting, and we returned to our kind friends in peace. A number of tracts were distributed."

In the course of the week, W. A., in company with his friends, attended meetings at Lewes, Ifield, and Reigate, and at the latter place those not in profession with Friends were invited to be present; they are mentioned as times of divine favour, wherein the help of the great Head of the Church was sensibly felt, and on returning to Lindfield, he says—

"Looked back with comfort and solid peace on my late religious engagements.

21*st.*—Visit from Lord John Russell, who was on his way to Brighton to dine with the Queen. I showed him the upper colony, the farms, &c., and explained my plans for agricultural schools; gave him the bound copy of the British and Foreign School Society's Report, to present to the Queen, and engaged him to solicit her patronage and the continuance of the Royal subscription. Spoke freely on the subject of the Punishment of Death, and told him how much the execution of Perry at Glasgow

had injured the cause of ministers. I took him to the schools and printing office; he was very kind and cordial, and left us about three o'clock.

Eleventh Month 2nd.—Returned to Stoke Newington; found several letters, among which, was an important one from Jonathan Pike, of Beech Grove, near Dungannon, showing the good effects of our Lindfield plans, tried upon an experiment of one hundred acres."

W. A. mentions receiving a sweet letter from Marianne Vernet; in forwarding to him the likeness of her dear father, Professor Pictet, she observes, that it was not his children's desire to have this engraving.

"I prefer," she says, "the remembrance which is engraved upon the heart, to that which strikes the eye.

We sometimes hear of you, and always with unabated interest; it would give me great pleasure to hear from you—of your labours, of your family. My husband charges me to recall him to your kind remembrance. We are both growing old; everything reminds us to look towards the end of our pilgrimage, and to keep our eyes steadily fixed above. We pray for help; we intercede on behalf of our friends, and you will permit me to include amongst the number you, whose christian sympathy I have so deeply felt.

Do not forget us, and above all, my very dear friend, remember us when you pour out your soul before God. May He preserve you, and shed His choicest blessings upon your labours, especially those for the advancement of His kingdom. Adieu! if we never meet again upon this earth, may we rejoin each other in those celestial abodes where Jesus is gone to prepare a place for us! Receive the assurance of my unalterable christian affection.

M. Vernet née Pictet."

"*4th.*—Called on Lord Brougham, and had a long conference about his bill for education. Lord Clanricarde, who has large estates in Galway, called; I read them parts of Jonathan Pike's letter, detailing his interesting experiment near Dungannon; I also introduced the subject of Capital Punishment. Then walked

to Seymour Street, to see F. Trembicka (recommended by the Baroness Drechsel); she implored me to take her interesting little son Leo to educate. I was affected at the interview; the poor boy took hold of my hand, and entreated me to stay longer. I must see what can be done.

Eleventh Month 10*th.*—Heard of the sudden decease of Samuel Bewley of Dublin, an elder in our Religious Society; his death will long be felt, both in public and private life; he was one of the most valuable and active members of the Kildare Street School Society. William Hargrave also died this morning; a worthy member of our meeting. Thus my friends are dropping off around me; 'Be ye also ready.' My thoughts are almost continually directed to the solemn close of all things here.

11*th.*—To Lord Brougham's; met Dunn and Binney. Robert Forster came afterwards. We had much conversation about the proposed bill for national education, and Brougham is to sketch out something further, and show it to us.

12*th.*—Meeting at Stoke Newington. Read in my private journal for 1823, the account of the decease of my precious child. I was much broken and contrited, though I am assured of her glorified state, with her dear Redeemer.

13*th.*—Morning Meeting—comfortable. Anti-Slavery Committee at Aldermanbury; a memorial to government, embodying strong facts against the apprenticeship system, was read; it is ably drawn up. A number of delegates are coming up from the country to meet at Exeter Hall to-morrow.

15*th.*—Retirement; prayer for preservation and right direction through this day. Two committees impending of great importance. Attended the committee of the Morning Meeting at eleven, of the Anti-Slavery Society in the afternoon.

16*th.*—Under some conflict of mind whether I should go to town, to attend the very important meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, or attend our own meeting here, and the interment of the remains of William Hargrave; the latter seemed to preponderate, and I was glad I staid. We had a very precious solemn time at the ground, and a holy solemnity also prevailed in the meeting;

several Friends spoke in ministry and supplication. To town afterwards. Attended the Council of the Royal Society. I walked home with a peaceful mind, in reference to my engagement in the meeting this morning. I greatly prefer the Lord's service to all other, and feel the necessity of even seeking opportunities to be employed in it.

Eleventh Month 22nd.—(At Lindfield). Meeting. Spoke in ministry on the words, 'I will not send them away fasting, lest they faint in the way.' Addressed the children."

William Allen having returned to town for a few days, writes on the

"29*th.*—Dined with the Duke of Sussex at Kensington Palace; about thirty of the principal scientific characters of the Royal Society there. The Duke was very kind and affable, but there was too much of a *feast*; my heart was not in it, and I was favoured to keep my place.

Twelfth Month 1st.—Meeting for Sufferings; I was thankful for the tranquillizing influence of divine good. A committee was appointed to prepare a petition to Parliament on the apprenticeship clause. Met a deputation of the Anti-Slavery Society, and waited upon Lord Glenelg; we were well received, and had a long interview. Several points were laid before him, and he requested to have them submitted in writing: we are also to send him our memorial as soon as possible.

7*th.*—(After returning to Lindfield). Received a letter from E. J. Fry, who proposes to meet me at Chichester; this is reviving. A kind letter also from Peter Bedford, who intends to join us, and this also is a comfort."

According to the proposed arrangements, W. A. and his dear friends met at Chichester, on first-day. That morning, he writes—

"I awoke many times in the night, always in a state of supplication for best help. Meeting at ten; it was a good time, and my faith was strengthened."

A meeting for divine worship was appointed to be held at Arundel in the evening. He says—

"Though the weight of this engagement was heavy, yet I felt some inward comfort and support. The meeting-house was crowded; fervent were my breathings for divine help, and this, I reverently believe, was mercifully granted to my dear companions and myself. E. J. Fry was sweetly engaged in supplication, and addressed the people, particularly the children, with much weight. I spoke more at length than is usual for me, and was carried through with a feeling, I humbly trust, of the power which can alone qualify for the ministry. Grover Kemp added a very acceptable communication, and the meeting closed well, under a sense of our Divine Master's peace. Thus, by His help, has this formidable undertaking been accomplished.

I received a note from John Smith, wishing us to go to Dale to-morrow.

Twelfth Month 11*th.*—Breakfast at the Norfolk Arms, Arundel. E. J. Fry, and E. S. Gurney, with E., L., and I, paid an interesting visit at Dale Park, on our way to Billingshurst, where a meeting was appointed for the evening, and several of our Friends were gone forward to make the arrangements. Our road was through a wild part of the country called the Weald. Billingshurst is about thirteen miles from Dale. A room was procured for the meeting, which was a solemn opportunity, blessed be the Great Helper of His people! Many of the company expressed much satisfaction, and we felt very thankful for the divine assistance afforded.

E. J. F., P. B., and E. G., set off after meeting for Horsham; my nieces and I lodge at the inn, where we have good accommodation.

I find that the wages of the labourers are only ten shillings per week here, and that the farmers are opposed to their having allotments of land. It seems that there are no schools, except Sabbath schools, and that there is very little benevolent exertion in this quarter.

12*th.*—We breakfasted at Cowfold; the weather was fine, and we had a pleasant ride to Lindfield.

Twelfth Month 13*th.*—To the schools to meeting; E. J. Fry and P. Bedford there; they afterwards visited the establishment, and seemed much pleased. Public meeting at Cuckfield in the evening; it was well attended, and very satisfactory; I was much relieved and comforted."

The next morning, W. A. joined his friends at Crawley; they proceeded together to Capel, and from thence to Guildford, where a public meeting was held in the evening.

"Here," he says, "I was led to speak of the call and qualification of a gospel minister, and the nature of true ministry, more particularly than I ever remember to have done before. I was not then aware that a rector of three parishes was present, but I was told that he afterwards expressed himself fully satisfied, and evinced much feeling. Dear E. J. F. was sweet in testimony and supplication, and it was acknowledged by several present to be a very satisfactory meeting.

15*th.*—Attended meeting at Godalming, which was comforting. Our labours for this time are now peacefully closed. I took leave of my dear companions, and returned to Lindfield, where I was joyfully received by E. and L.

18*th.*—I have engaged to receive Leo Trembicka at this school, and he arrived here to-day.

21*st.*—Retirement; some comfort in prayer for several who came sweetly before the view of my mind.

22*nd.*—I have been arranging about the alteration of my premises, so as to accommodate twenty boarders, and this morning met Constable, to consult on the subject. He is to make an estimate of the expense, and let me know what it will be."

The interest which William Allen ever felt in the concerns of Africa, led him thus to address Lord Glenelg, on hearing of the death of Governor Rendall:—

"Esteemed Friend, Lord Glenelg,

"Having for many years past corresponded, from time to time, with the late Governor Rendall of St. Mary's, Gambia, on subjects

connected with the civilization of Africa, and, since I had the pleasure of an interview with thee at Downing Street, having heard of his decease, I am most anxious to see a person appointed to that increasingly important station, who, with the requisite talents for the discharge of such a trust, should have a feeling, upon christian principle, for exertions calculated to diffuse a knowledge of the gospel, and who would be likely to use the influence which his situation would afford him, to promote the success of these exertions. I wish it were in my power adequately to impress upon the members of the government, the importance of the station on the Gambia. Why could not the growth of cotton in all that country be encouraged by every means in our power, instead of suffering our most important manufactures to be dependent, in great measure, upon the United States, where it is the main prop and support of slavery? I very much wish that thou wouldest order thy bookseller to send thee Laird and Oldfield's Africa, just come out in two volumes. The conclusion of the second volume will be read with intense interest by all those who sympathise with the suffering population of that country. It goes far to prove, that on account of the diabolical proceedings of the subjects of Spain and Portugal, and of some Americans, Great Britain is vainly expending one hundred thousand pounds annually."

"*Twelfth Month 26th.*—Quarterly Meeting; E. J. Fry spoke powerfully in ministry; Elizabeth Dudley in prayer. In the second meeting, E. J. F. laid before us her concern to pay a religious visit to some parts of France, and produced the certificate of her Monthly Meeting. Much unity was expressed; a minute of approval was made, and the certificate endorsed. The time is not yet come, if it ever should, for my joining in such an engagement. Josiah Forster brought forward a proposition, that a committee should be appointed to visit all the Monthly Meetings in our quarter, in the third month. This was cordially united with, and six Friends were nominated. I was one."

In taking a review of the Boarding School department, at Lindfield, during the course of the year, William Allen men-

tions, that the two lads who had been sent by Lord Wallscourt, were returned to Ardfry; that five other boys had left the establishment, three of whom were gone to Ireland, and two to different parts of England, and that it was with great satisfaction he had witnessed the successful progress of the experiment. He says, in a sketch of the concern—

"Although the proprietor feels it difficult to enlarge much upon a subject so closely connected with himself, yet he considers it due to the cause he is desirous of advocating, to acknowledge, that in contemplating the satisfactory results of this important experiment, in seeing the fruits that it has already produced, and what may be reasonably expected from the extension of the plan, a feeling of gratitude arises in his heart to the Author of all Good, that he has been so far enabled to surmount the difficulties and obstacles that lay in his way. He is deeply convinced, that the attention of the children being so much directed to useful objects, and their powers, bodily as well as mental, called into action for their own benefit and future advantage, has a tendency to strengthen these powers, to expand the mind, to create habits of cheerful industry, and, connected as it is with religious instruction, to form useful characters for the generation to come.

An encouraging instance of the result of the course of education pursued at Lindfield, has been already apparent in the case of one dear child, who, during a long illness, which terminated in his death, gave many proofs of having profited by the instructions received there, as well as of his affectionate remembrance of the place, and grateful feelings towards those connected with it. He was among the first pupils at the school, and was early distinguished for those dispositions which endeared him to his master and to his school-fellows, for whom, particularly the former, he ever retained a sincere attachment."

In a letter addressed to some of his friends at Stoke Newington, this youth says—

"I must conclude with dear love to my friend William Allen, to whom I owe more than I can ever repay for all his kindness. I would say more, but I cannot get words to express my feelings."

Shortly before his decease, he spoke of his love to his Lord and Saviour, feelingly attributing much of the peace he then felt, to the religious privileges which he had enjoyed at Lindfield.

"*First Month* 1*st*, 1838.—Rose at five. My mind turned to the Lord, and contrited in prayer; tender breathings for divine notice and preservation, under deep feelings of my nothingness.

4*th*.—To meeting. In a communication, addressed very much to ministers, R. B. said they had two temptations; one, to speak when not authorised, the other, to be silent when they ought to speak. He dwelt most on the latter, and compared ministers to vessels which, when filled, had the contents taken out, to prepare them to receive a fresh supply; observing, that if they stood upright, they received all that was designed for them, but if they leaned to one side, they would only be partially filled, or not at all.

8*th*.—Called on Dr. Lushington, about five black men on whose behalf I have been spoken to; he considers it a case of gross oppression, and encouraged me to proceed. I therefore went on to the Colonial Office, saw Sir George Grey, and put the abstract into his hands for Lord Glenelg.

9*th*.—Long conversation with Lord Brougham about his school bill. He invited himself to dine with me on sixth-day, and was very cordial.

11*th*.—We learnt, this morning, that a fire had broken out about eleven o'clock last evening, and that the whole of the buildings of the Royal Exchange are entirely consumed. It appears that it began at Lloyd's Coffee House.

13*th*.—Lord Brougham came to dine with us, and brought a newly invented stove, which consumes very little fuel, but keeps up a uniform heat for hours; the fuel seems to be pieces of charcoal prepared in a peculiar manner; it is said not to produce carbonic acid gas, but I do not believe this. We made some experiments on the fuel, which certainly does not burn so fast as common charcoal. If practice should justify expectation, this will be a useful and important discovery. The inventor's name is Joyce. Lord B. was very interesting and communicative in conversation.

Second Month 3*rd*.—Satisfactory interview with the Duke of Sussex. He will present Friends' petitions (on Negro Appren-

ticeship, and against Church Rates), to the House of Lords. He advises me to write to the Queen about the British and Foreign School Society, and he will deliver the letter. We conversed on various subjects, and he spoke much to me, of his own accord, about Ireland, and a plan of his for procuring land, upon which to employ the poor.

Second Month 6th.—To Lord John Russell's, Wilton Crescent; met Robert Forster there, conversed on the plans for normal schools—they are open to receive suggestions from us. Left Lord John a copy of the minutes of the inspector's committee, as a specimen of our mode of doing business. Called also on Lord Morpeth, and invited him to attend one of our inspector's committees; he seemed disposed to do so.

9th.—Committee of the British and Foreign School Society—very satisfactory. Conference with T. F. Buxton about negro apprenticeship. To Dr. Lushington, Doctor's Commons, but he was out. Dined at Plough Court, then up to the House of Lords, to meet Brougham. Sadly fagged,—this hurrying about does not suit me at all.

11th.—At Westminster meeting. Spoke in ministry on the words, 'If thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light,' alluding also to this text, 'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee.' Called on Lord Brougham at his request. Dr. Lushington and Lord Sligo, the late governor of Jamaica, came in, and we entered into the subject of the present state of the apprenticeship clause. Dr. Black, an American, from the state of Kentucky, gave some important information respecting slavery in America.

13th.—Anti-Slavery Committee at eleven. T. F. Buxton and his son-in-law, A. Johnstone, dined with us, also Colonel Nicolls, from whom we obtained many useful particulars relative to Africa. A very satisfactory time.

14th.—A deputation, consisting of T. F. Buxton, G. Stacey, H. Waymouth, and I, being appointed to present the petition to the Queen against Negro Apprenticeship, met at Hatchard's, and proceeded to the levee. The petition was signed by four hundred and forty-nine thousand females. There was much form and state, and I was truly glad when the ceremony was over.

Came afterwards to the City of London Tavern, to the public meeting on Negro Apprenticeship. I was prevailed on to take the fifth resolution, which gave me an opportunity of stating that the friends of the cause were united in this great object, but differed only as to the means of accomplishing it; denounced the Colonial Assembly of Jamaica, as not to be depended upon, and said, we were convinced, from long experience, that nothing would secure the object in view, but the Parliament of England legislating for them. I added, that the Mauritius furnished the blackest chapter in the history of villainy and oppression, and alluded to some other points.

Second Month 20th.—Rose at half-past five. Reverently thankful for the refreshment of sleep—sweetness in prayer for my dear friends by name, those who love the Lord Jesus Christ. Reading John Gratton's Journal last evening, I was brought into tenderness of spirit at his acknowledgment when under persecution, and in the prospect of loss of property, for the Gospel's sake, 'The Lord was sweetly with me.'

Third Month 2nd.—Meeting for Sufferings. Calm feeling of the over-shadowing of divine love on sitting down, under which, before the meeting was opened, I rose and expressed my thankfulness for it, and also, a desire that we might all draw near to the Lord, who would then bind us together in His love."

In accordance with the suggestion of the Duke of Sussex, W. A. wrote the following letter to the Queen :—

"May it please the Queen,

"Permit me, as Treasurer to the British and Foreign School Society, established under the special patronage of thy illustrious father, in the first place to thank the Queen on behalf of the Society, for the continuance of the patronage it has enjoyed from the Sovereigns, her predecessors, George the Third, George the Fourth, and William the Fourth, and at the same time permit me to solicit the Queen for the continuance of the donation of one hundred pounds per annum, which has been most kindly and uniformly bestowed upon this important establishment by her royal predecessors above named.

In the early period of the society, and down to the time of his lamented death, thy royal father watched over the concerns of this institution, with a kindness and zeal which will never be forgotten by those labourers in the cause, who were honoured by his friendship, and cheered amidst all their difficulties by his powerful support. With his assistance, and that of his royal brother, the Duke of Sussex, the foundation was firmly laid of a society which in the course of thirty years, has planted schools for the children of the poor in every part of the dominions of Great Britain and its colonies, and also on the continents of Europe and America, as well as in Asia and Africa. The central establishment in the Borough Road is continually training and sending out school-masters and mistresses to all parts of the kingdom, and to foreign stations.

The society has always considered it an object of the greatest importance, to have the poor taught the knowledge of their civil and religious duties, and habits of industry, order, and subordination, at the same time that they are acquiring the elements of school learning, and therefore they make it a principal point to secure the reading of the Holy Bible in all their schools, thus combining scriptural with literary instruction.

May I beg the Queen to present my dutiful and kindest respects to her illustrious mother, the Duchess of Kent, while I subscribe myself the Queen's loyal and affectionate subject,

WILLIAM ALLEN."

A few days afterwards, he says—

"To Kensington, to the Duke of Sussex, who had several persons with him, so I came away. Then to the palace; met Sir Henry Wheatley, who informed me that he had settled our business with the Queen.

Third Month 5th.—Dined at Hampstead with my sister Hoare and Sarah; it reminded me of happy days that are past, when my precious wife enjoyed going there with me. My heart was sad, but the visit was satisfactory.

7th.—Our Select Monthly Meeting; a sweet, comfortable, memorable time. We were united together under the covering of the Lord's spirit, and were made reverently thankful for the blessing.

Third Month 14*th.*—To Exeter Hall, to attend the public meeting on Negro Apprenticeship; there were immense crowds who could not get in, and it was supposed that between three and four thousand persons were present; Lord Brougham was in the chair. There was a fine spirit manifested, and there were some capital speeches. It was agreed to adjourn the meeting to twelve o'clock to-morrow, on account of those who could not gain an entrance. Such a meeting, for effect and interest, never took place in that building before.

15*th.*—At Westminster Monthly Meeting, and afterwards attended the adjournment of the Negro Apprenticeship meeting; Lord Brougham again in the chair; the Hall nearly full; an evidence of the intense feeling of the public on the subject. Some powerful speeches, but in part marred by personal reflections, much to be regretted.

18*th.*—First-day. Meeting at Stoke Newington; spoke in ministry on the words, 'All have sinned, and come short of the glory of God.'

20*th.*—Various engagements at the west end. Committee of Negro Apprenticeship; some members of parliament present."

This subject, together with the affairs of his own Religious Society, had lately engrossed much of William Allen's time, and he states, in a letter to a friend, dated Third Month 31st, that he had been "intensely occupied for some weeks past." He says—

"The committee appointed last Twelfth Month, have visited all the Monthly Meetings within the compass of the Quarterly Meeting of London and Middlesex. We have been favoured to accomplish this engagement with satisfaction, and our labours were peacefully closed at Wandsworth on fifth-day. In many of the meetings we were permitted to feel that the Lord hath not forsaken His people, and that a precious remnant still remain, who are firmly and faithfully supporting the testimonies given us to bear."

In reference to the Anti-Slavery cause, he writes—

"The cruelty and oppression of the planters of Jamaica, as exercised upon those poor sufferers, for whose redemption from

Slavery we have paid twenty-millions, has been exposed in the face of day. 'The West Indies in 1837,' the result of a personal investigation by our friend Joseph Sturge, has created a great sensation, which has been further increased by the publication of parliamentary evidence. The Anti-Slavery Associations in all quarters, are in a high degree of excitement, and petitions are loading the tables of both Houses of Parliament, begging for the abolition of the apprenticeship clause, and the complete establishment of the freedom of the negroes, on the 1st of Eighth Month, 1838. It seems that the people of England will not now be satisfied with any thing short of this. Delegates are in town from Abolition Societies in England, Scotland, and Ireland. They are daily at Brown's Hotel, Palace Yard, close to the Parliament House. Lord Brougham, with whom I have laboured in the cause for more than thirty years, is now exerting his powerful talents, with unparalleled energy. Our position is taken in *immediate* and *perfect emancipation.* We can have no more half measures; no more confidence in colonial assemblies; the Rubicon is passed,—there is no retreat. The events of the last few weeks are astonishing: on fourth-day (the 28th), three hundred and twenty delegates went in procession to wait upon ministers, but I am sorry to say the government consider that a contract has been made with the planters, and they seem determined to do nothing now till the apprenticeship shall cease by the efflux of time in 1840. I was confined to the house that day by indisposition, so that I could not accompany them, but I did not so much regret it, as I had previously taken an opportunity privately to express my sentiments to several in authority, and to implore them not to oppose the wishes of the people. The subject was brought before the House of Commons, on the 29th, and a resolution moved by Sir George Strickland, declaratory of the opinion of that House, that all should be free, and no more slavery exist after the 1st of Eighth Month next, or something to this import. The House divided; for Sir G. Strickland's motion, two hundred and five; against it, two hundred and sixty nine; motion lost by sixty-four; but the cause is not lost, and this, I believe, will only tend to promote increased exertion. The Marquis of Sligo, the late Governor

of Jamaica, has publicly declared that the apprenticeship clause shall cease and determine upon his vast estates in that island, as regards the *Predial* as well as the *non-Predial slaves,* on the 1st of Eighth Month next, and that all shall be free on that day. I hear that others are following his example.

A large steam vessel, called the 'Great Western,' is nearly ready for sea, and I understand that it is proposed to take us to New York in twelve days!

Fourth Month 4th.—The great meeting on Negro Apprenticeship, was to be held at Exeter Hall, at eleven o'clock, but I felt most easy to attend our own Monthly Meeting first, and am glad I did so. I was engaged in ministry, and the second meeting was important.

7th.—Agreeable company at dinner; T. F. Buxton and his son-in-law, Andrew Johnstone, Count Krasinski, and his friend Thomas Tancred, Col. Nicolls, &c. We had much interesting conversation, and everything answered extremely well. I must procure for Count Krasinski, our Rules of Discipline, Sewel's History, &c.

Fifth Month 2nd.—Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society; Lord Bexley in the chair; the report speaks very favourably as to progress and funds.

Dear Daniel Wheeler and his son Charles are safely arrived in London. How confirming to the faith of some of us, and what cause of deep and reverent thankfulness to the Preserver of Men!"

William Allen retained a lively interest in the boys who had been at his school at Lindfield, and occasionally corresponded with them. In one of his letters, when addressing two who had lately left him, and who were not connected with the Society of Friends, he says—

"It will be a great comfort to me to hear that you continue steady. Avoid bad company, love retirement, and continue to set apart a quarter of an hour, or more, every day, for the duties of religion; pray to our blessed Saviour in secret, and, through him, to God the Father, that He would give you more and more of His

holy spirit, as a guide, comforter, and protector. Read the Holy Scriptures diligently; they are plain enough for the most common capacity."

In another letter, he writes—

"I understand that you are to have some boys to work under you; I hope that you will do all in your power not only to teach them how to work, but that you will try to be of use to them in things of still greater consequence. Show them that no human being can be really happy who does not love and fear God, and endeavour to serve Him: tell them that they must carefully avoid whatever they know is displeasing to Him: frequently remind them of what our blessed Lord said, 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' Tell them that we must not only cease to do evil, but learn to do well; that they should often think of Almighty God, and of His son Jesus Christ our Saviour, especially when they are alone, and pray for the assistance of His Holy Spirit, to enable them to do His will, and to resist the temptations of the devil, and of wicked men: that they should remember their latter end, and pray earnestly that they may be reconciled to God by the death of His Son, and experience the blood of Christ to cleanse them from all sin. Suitable opportunities should be chosen to impress these great truths upon their minds."

"*Fifth Month 4th.*—Called on Sir Henry Wheatley; very kindly received, and obtained the Queen's subscription to the British and Foreign School Society, one hundred pounds. Then to Prince Esterhazy, who gave me a cordial reception; much conversation about Pesth in Hungary, where the people have suffered much in consequence of a great inundation. It is seated on the east bank of the Danube, opposite to Buda, and the river has overflowed its banks. He gave me papers in which the calamity is described. We also conversed about the peasants in Hungary, and the true principles on which he might form flourishing villages there. This was a very important interview.

Read W. Savory's Journal in the evening as usual; there is something very precious in these accounts of the religious labours of the servants of Christ.

Fifth Month 9th.—Gracechurch Street Monthly Meeting; some comfort. Then to the City of London Tavern to a meeting of the Negroes' Friend Society; I had to move the first resolution; but did it reluctantly, as it is trying to me, thus to come forward in public. Several persons spoke well, and it was a good meeting. Some very intelligent men were present. Petitions to both Houses of Parliament agreed to.

15*th.*—To town in the morning, then with Joseph Pease to call upon the Duke of Richmond; a very agreeable conference with him. He is active about the union workhouses, and is establishing libraries in them with good effect. Called upon W. Crawford, had a long and interesting conversation with him about juvenile offenders and prison discipline; eight thousand criminals, in and about London, under sixteen years of age!

16*th.*—To Exeter Hall, to attend the first public meeting of the Aborigines' Protection Society, held in the small room; a good meeting. T. F. Buxton presided.

17*th.*—Interview with the Duke of Cleveland; he is rather elderly, and a member of the turf; spoke to him about the Hippodrome; he says he will oppose the bill in the House of Lords, for such things as race-grounds should not be brought so near the metropolis. He mentioned having presented Friends' petition against church-rates, which the Duke of Sussex was prevented from doing by indisposition. I endeavoured to interest him on the negro apprenticeship clause. Attended a public meeting, held at Southwark, at six o'clock, on this subject; numbers small at first, but gradually increased to a good meeting; I was put into the chair, and was favoured to get through well; some animated speeches, and much energetic feeling manifested.

22*nd.*—Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders. The subject of Daniel Wheeler's late religious engagements in the South Sea Islands, &c. was introduced by reading the minutes of the Morning Meeting; we had a very precious, solemn covering, and were favoured with a sense of the presence of the Lord. I felt mercifully helped in my office of clerk to the meeting; read the testimonials of the American, Wesleyan, and Church Missionaries, which were very sweet and striking. The Lord's work is going on, though under different dispensations. Our dear Friend, in great

humility, acknowledged the support that he had received from his Divine Master, in all his perils, trials, and afflictions. He said, that before he entered on the service, he had felt an inward assurance, that he should be brought safely back, and that this feeling never forsook him in any of his dangers and difficulties. His statement was very comforting and encouraging.

Fifth Month 23*rd.*—I found, that Sir Eardley Wilmot's motion for the immediate abolition of the apprenticeship, was carried last night by a majority of three.

28*th.*—Our aged friend, William Rickman, addressed the meeting on the subject of the excitement prevailing, on account of the apprenticeship system, warning Friends against being carried too far by their zeal, and expressing his full confidence that the object would, through the divine blessing, be accomplished."

In concluding his account of the Yearly Meeting, W. A. writes—

"This has been a precious Yearly Meeting, marked by peace and love. The Lord hath indeed condescended to be with us, comforting and refreshing our spirits in Him, and encouraging us to hope and to trust in the continuance of His loving-kindness and mercy.

Sixth Month 3*rd.*—Retirement to comfort; reverently thankful on a retrospect of the Yearly Meeting. Faith and hope confirmed.

In addressing Stephen Grellet, soon after this period, he says—

"In my private retirements, when enabled to pray for my own preservation, thou art, at times, brought sweetly before me, and the fervent aspiration ascends for thee, as for myself.

4*th.*—Received, through Lord Erskine, our Ambassador at Munich, a diploma, as member of the Agricultural Society of Bavaria.

Seventh Month 2*nd.*—Much engaged at the west end to-day; some secret support from a feeling that I have been in the way of my duty, though in the cross.

I hear that my old friend Basil Papof is confined in a monastery, on account of some religious opinions. When will the rulers of this world cease from meddling in matters which certainly do not belong to them? We support government for the maintenance of our civil rights and privileges, but when it interferes in the concerns of religion, it interferes with the prerogative of the King of kings, to whom *alone* every human being is responsible for his religious opinions.

Seventh Month 14*th.*—Through the medium of an introduction from Lord Brougham, I waited, according to appointment, upon Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia. He was talking to some gentlemen when I entered, but he received me most kindly, and took me to a sofa in an adjoining room, where I stated first, the great satisfaction which I felt in the harmony that, at present, subsisted between France and England, and my conviction that while this continued, the world in general would be kept in peace; to this he responded most heartily. I then adverted to the object of my visit, viz., the Slave Trade and Slavery, and expressed my belief that if these two countries cordially united, they might, in great measure, put down Slavery. He said it was his ardent wish, and that of his nation, or government, to follow our example; but he added, they were waiting to see the result of our experiment. I gave him a copy of my letter to Count Montmorenci, written in 1822, and promised to send him the work on Porto Rico. He was very kind and affable; expressed himself gratified with the opportunity, and said he hoped I would come to Paris, and call at once upon him, as he should be glad to receive further information upon these subjects. I gave him some little religious publications, one of which was E. J. Fry's Scripture Texts, in French, with which he seemed much pleased, and we parted in a very kind and friendly manner. I afterwards went with Joseph Pease, to dine with Sir Charles Forbes; he made a good speech at the East India House, a day or two ago, on the subject of the natives of India, who are dying of famine by ten thousands, in the western parts of Bengal. He gave me a copy of the correspondence with government on the subject of Hill Coolies, &c., including the bill now before parliament."

About this period, William Allen was much engaged in preparations for extending his Boarding School, at Lindfield. The applications for admission having far exceeded the capability of accommodation, he determined to build eight additional chambers, and increase the number of pupils to twenty. He was encouraged in this interesting undertaking, by the kind co-operation of some of his friends, who were desirous of promoting so useful an establishment; and, whilst at Lindfield, during this month, he expresses satisfaction in having received a visit from John Bell, Peter Bedford, and Philip Frith,—adding, that they appeared highly gratified with the schools.

Eighth Month 1*st*, he writes—

"I hope, on this day, the apprenticeship system is abolished in all the colonies, and that our work is complete; but much vigilance will be necessary for the protection of the coloured population.

3*rd*.—Returned to town yesterday. Finished reading the third report of prison inspectors,—a most valuable performance.

9*th*.—Interesting conference with Lord John Russell, about British and Foreign Schools; with Lord Brougham afterwards, upon the same subject."

The cause of education, and the circumstances of the coloured population of the colonies, continued to engage much of his time. Upon these subjects, he had several interviews with persons in authority, both as forming one of a deputation, and alone. His desire to promote the welfare of his fellow-creatures, led him to pursue, with unwearied diligence, any means, within his reach, which were likely to accomplish the end he had in view; and, on many occasions, he gratefully acknowledges the kindness with which he was received, and the disposition manifested to act upon such suggestions as were deemed practicable.

"17*th*.—(At Lindfield.) After supper, read in the Psalms, and the conclusion of Thomas Chalkley's Journal. The experience of the pious, who are gone before, is exceedingly precious to me.

Eighth Month 27th.—I had three of the boys to tea this evening, and took them into my study, separately, to have some religious conversation with them; it was very satisfactory, and afforded peace to my own mind. Afterwards showed them Saturn, the Moon, &c. through the large telescope.

29th.—I am sixty-eight years old this day. Solemn reflections present.

30th.—Attacked, by name, in the leading article of the *Times* newspaper, on account of the memorial of the British and Foreign School Society.

The remainder of the boarders came this evening: I pursued the plan of giving them private religious advice, in which I felt satisfaction and peace.

Ninth Month 2nd.—At Plaistow meeting. My spirits were much depressed, but sitting with my mind directed to the Source of all good, a little life arose, with openings for communication, and I was mercifullyfavoured to preach Christ, our 'hope of glory.' Dined at Samuel Gurney's; our dear friends were very kind. T. F. Buxton was there, and we had an opportunity for some useful conversation."

W. A. had frequently been in communication with the Duke of Sussex, on subjects connected with the criminal code, and on the means of improving the condition of the Irish peasantry, and, in a letter dated "September 2nd," the Duke writes—

"Care and anxiety have shaken my constitution of late, and therefore I require both quiet and retirement. However, I shall always be ready to labour in the vineyard in a quiet way.

I am delighted with the account of your school at Lindfield; you talk of the good it will produce in Ireland. Under the protection of Divine Providence, I have no doubt of it, and how much that poor country wants it, and what a debt have we not to pay her, to blot out the injuries which a reign of seven hundred years of misrule, has produced in that unhappy land!! I fear a sigh will not remedy the evil; it is by active operations solely, that we can stop

the mischief, and this is principally to be done, by adopting *just measures*, by paying *great attention* to the wants of the people, as also to their education, and by multiplying the means of occupying and of encouraging the industrious class, and not by allowing them to emigrate, which I consider both an unsound and impolitic step.

And now I must take leave of you for the present, with signing myself your sincere well-wisher and friend,

AUGUSTUS."

"*Ninth Month* 6*th.*—To Kensington Palace to the Duke of Sussex: he is about to retire for a season, and is going into Yorkshire and Norfolk. He resigns the presidency of the Royal Society.

10*th.*—Rose at half-past five. Retirement. In my endeavours to draw near to the Lord, this text was presented, 'Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him,' and I had a humble trust that I *did love and fear* Him.

16*th.*—(At Lindfield). Solemn feelings at meeting during the silence; revived the petition recorded in Holy Writ, for a blessing on the lads, showing that the blessing was only to be expected through obedience to manifested duty, &c.; and that my prayer for them was, that the Lord might do for them, what they could not do for themselves, any more than those who were most interested for them, viz.—soften their hearts, contrite their spirits, and make them feel the sweetness of *His* love, &c."

17*th.*—In addressing a letter to a friend, W. Allen says—

"The famine in India occupies much of our attention at present. Our Aborigines' Protection Society has taken up the cause, and we are having public meetings held in the country. Our object is to collect and diffuse information of facts, in order that public opinion may be brought to bear upon those, who have it in their power to remedy the evils which give rise to so deplorable a state of things.

There is great emigration now going on to Adelaide, in South Australia, near Kangaroo Bay,—some members of our Society among the rest."

He afterwards mentions that a committee of the Meeting for Sufferings had drawn up an Epistle to these Friends, and also to those professing with us at Hobartown, with both of which he had much unity.

"*Ninth Month* 21*st.* — Attended the Monthly Meeting at Brighton; spoke for a short time in ministry, beginning with the words, 'With *some* the eleventh hour has struck, and the proclamation is at hand, "Behold the Bridegroom cometh, go ye forth to meet him," ' &c.; remarking, that the eleventh hour had not always a reference to age. The second meeting was satisfactory.

Tenth Month 3*rd.*—Anti-Slavery Committee at Aldermanbury, joint meeting of that and the Central Negro Emancipation Committee. Scoble and Palmer about to be sent out to the West Indies.

6*th.*—Aborigines' Committee. Captain Scoble visitor; he gave an interesting account of the Arrowhawk Indians, in Guiana, South America. We agreed to have a publication committee. In the afternoon, attended a Continental Committee, at Steward Street, and heard a report from Peter Bedford, of his visit to Minden and Pyrmont, with his nephew Oswald Gilkes, and Dr. Hodgkin; two beautiful epistles were read, addressed to the Friends in those places. This appears to have been a very seasonable visit. An interesting and a satisfactory committee."

In connection with William Allen's morning reading of the Scriptures, he had been going through the Notes of Dr. Adam Clarke on the New Testament, and having considered some of them calculated to afford much instruction, he says, it occurred to him that it might be very useful to have the Gospel of John, with a selection from the Notes, printed for general circulation. He accordingly arranged this little work, which also contained a few of his own remarks, and, Tenth Month 16th, he says—

"Wrote the Preface to the Gospel of John; much contrited."

At the conclusion of the Preface, he says—

"The Notes which accompany this Gospel, except those marked with an asterisk, are extracted from the valuable work of the learned and pious Dr. Adam Clarke."

It was printed at his Schools of Industry, Lindfield, and forms a nice little volume.

"*Tenth Month* 21*st.*—(At Lindfield). Meeting; I felt much for those present, particularly the children, and desired that their minds might be rightly directed. I was engaged in ministry, urging the importance of turning to the Lord, and seeking Him.

30*th.*—Returning from Lindfield; stopped at Croydon, and lodged with Peter Bedford; much interesting conversation, and spent a very satisfactory evening.

31*st.*—Rose at seven; peaceful feelings, and I said in my heart, 'Peace be to this house.' Home to dinner.

Eleventh Month 12*th.*—Joseph Sturge breakfasted with us, and we afterwards went up to Lord Brougham, and had a very important conference with him about the foreign Slave Trade, the West Indies, &c. Reached Devonshire House in good time for the Morning Meeting; comfortable. I said a few words on the petition, 'Give us this day our daily bread.'"

In writing to a Friend respecting his engagements at Cuckfield, W. A. says—

"Since the 14th of the Sixth Month, I have given the children sixteen lectures, of about two hours each, on Experimental Philosophy, and Chemistry; eight more will complete the course, and as long as health, &c., is continued, I purpose to repeat this once in every year. The day schools for boys, girls, and infants are going on satisfactorily. The reading meetings, held on first-day evenings when we are there, afford us much solid comfort; divers of our colonists attend with their children, and we have reason to believe that these opportunities are frequently blessed by our Divine Master, to the spiritual benefit of these poor people. They are also generally improving in their outward circumstances, and the importance of making allotments of land to the labouring

class, under proper regulations, is becoming every year more and more apparent. O, how I long to see the plan spread in Ireland!

Eleventh Month 13*th.*—Anti-Slavery Committee, Aldermanbury. Waited upon Sir George Grey; well received. Captain Macphail is appointed Governor of Dominica. First meeting of the Committee on Chemistry, at Somerset House. Pepys there, and afterwards accompanied him to the Athenæum; then to the Useful Knowledge Committee, at Lincoln's Inn Fields.

15*th.*—Attended a sub-committee of the Token House Yard Committee, on a memorial relative to the produce of slave labour, to be addressed to Lord Melbourne. Dinner; Lord Brougham, and Colonel Nicolls and his daughter; much conversation about African Slavery and Portuguese Slave Trade, Useful Knowledge, and Dr. Hodgkin's Book on Health, which Lord B. highly approves and thinks that Dr. H. ought to belong to the committee.

16*th.*—Thanksgiving arose, and I had a comfortable time of retirement before the Lord.

27*th.*—(At Lindfield). We have now seventeen boarders; this evening they all came to tea, which I enjoyed very much. Before they left us, we had a little time of quietness, when I addressed them on religious subjects, and on their general conduct, and felt much peace. I have an humble and somewhat confident hope, that the divine blessing will rest upon this concern. Read Samuel Scott's Diary, to comfort.

Twelfth Month 3*rd.*—Rose a quarter before six; fervent prayer. In all our engagements, the Lord's work should have the precedence. Inspector's Committee, Borough Road; then with Tredgold to Piccadilly, and was introduced to Capt. Stockenström from the Cape of Good Hope, the friend and protector of the Hottentots. They have been grossly persecuted by the Boors, who wish to exterminate the Aborigines, and possess themselves of their rich lands. He came over here to defend himself with our government. He mentioned some instances of the good effects of conciliatory measures towards the natives.

Twelfth Month 5th.—Strong breathings of soul to the Lord, for preservation in His love and fear.

Poor Joseph Lancaster was knocked down in the street in New York, by a frightened horse, on the 22nd of Tenth Month; several of his ribs were broken, and his head was much lacerated. He was so much injured, that he died the next day; but J. Gayler, an old pupil, who was with him, says, that he had been for some time past, 'ripening for heaven,' and that he died in a sweet state of mind."

Shortly before this period, William Allen received a letter from the son-in-law of Joseph Lancaster, dated "Guadalaxara, Republic of Mexico, Oct. 4th, 1838," in which he says, that probably from the political circumstances of the country, his wife had not heard of her father for more than two years; he begs to know whether any tidings of him had reached England, and adds—

"His last letter was from Philadelphia, in which he announced his intention of again visiting his native country. In this letter he mentions having the prospect of renewing his old friendship with his first and best friends, William Allen and William Corston, Esqrs., from whom he had received proofs of unbounded kindness, and also most important services."

"19*th.*—Attended the Aborigines' Committee; Captain Stockenström came, and we had an interesting conference with him respecting his return to the Cape; it is proposed to form a branch committee there.

22*nd.*—To Somerset House; Committee on Chemistry; elected Faraday, chairman, and Professor Daniel, secretary. Saw Herschel for the first time since his return from the Cape."

None of the interests and occupations which were constantly pressing upon the attention of William Allen, made him unmindful of the claims of his own Religious Society, and in the course of the last few months, in conjunction with the committee

of the Quarterly Meeting, appointed in accordance with the recommendation of the Yearly Meeting, much time had been spent in labouring in the vineyard of his Lord. In writing to Stephen Grellet, he says—

"Thou wilt have heard of our engagement in a general visit to Friends' families in the Monthly Meetings of this Quarterly Meeting. I joined in some of the families in Westminster, and the Peel, and also in those of Longford and Gracechurch Street. We have had, at times, abundant evidence that this measure was owned by the Great Master, and that it was very seasonable. We have still some farther service in prospect.

Our last Quarterly Meeting was held on the 25th. H. C. Backhouse was very striking on the state of our Society, past, present, and to come. She dwelt beautifully upon the brightness of the morning; then showed how it was gradually obscured by the prevalence of a worldly spirit, degenerating into a dull, dry, formal state; then the revival, and lastly pointed to a still brighter time yet to come.

In the second meeting the concern of E. J. Fry to visit France and other parts of the continent came on; much approbation was expressed, and an indorsement ordered on the certificate of the Monthly Meeting.

Thy notice of J. J. Gurney was cordial to me; his sweet little addition at the close of thy letter was very precious: remember me to him in, I trust, the love of the Gospel."

The following lines are those to which W. A. alludes: —

"My beloved Friend,

"I am glad to have an opportunity of sending thee, by my own hand, a message of near love and gratitude for all thy kindness to me. Thy letter received at Liverpool, before my departure, was remarkably precious to me, and has continued to be so on perusal from time to time. I hope I may conclude from all I hear, that thou art favoured with health, and that abundant opportunities of usefulness to thy fellow men, and of service for the Lord,

continue to arise for thee. Mayest thou be helped and comforted in thy work; thy soul stayed on the Lord! I think I may report favourably of my progress. S. G. is every thing to me that an elder brother in the Truth *can* be. Our unity is sweet indeed.

Thy attached and grateful friend,

J. J. Gurney."

"*Twelfth Month* 28*th*.—I heard an account of the cruel treatment of a young man in the band of musicians, in the troops stationed at Chatham, which affected me much, and cast me down all the rest of the day. He appears to have become convinced of the truth of the principles of Friends, and has attended our meeting at Rochester, for some time past.

29*th*.—A very poor night. I concluded to go to Chatham, and accordingly set off for Gravesend at half-past ten. Put up at the Crown at Rochester, and was in the same sitting room that I occupied on my return from the continent in the year 1820, when my precious child and my brother Joseph came here to meet me.

I requested Frederick Wheeler and William Tatum to go with me to Chatham. We had an interview with the officer and his wife, and I found that the latter had taken great interest in the young man, who is become decidedly serious, and from religious principle objects to continue in the army. His health has been much injured by his occupation, which was blowing the French horn, and some Friends who compassionated his case, raised twenty pounds to procure his discharge. His services in the band were, however, considered much too valuable for this sum to be accepted. He requested to speak to his Colonel, but was not permitted, and when, from conscientious motives, he could no longer comply with the regulations of the army, he was cruelly treated, sent to prison, and afterwards to the hospital, as a lunatic, where the reducing measures resorted to, endangered his life. After some friendly conversation with the Colonel, I requested an order to see the young man, which was readily granted; and I had an opportunity for communication with him, as well as with the medical man, to whom I spoke very plainly.

Twelfth Month 30*th*.—It seemed best for me again to see Col. Lawrence, so Frederick Wheeler and I walked to Chatham: both he and his wife received me very kindly. He instructed me what course to pursue on behalf of the youth, and said he would put no impediment in the way of his discharge."

The following day, W. A. went up to the Admiralty, had an interview with the secretary, Sir John Barrow, with whom he was well acquainted, and in the course of a short time, the young man was got clearly off, to his inexpressible comfort.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

1839—1840.—Notice of Count Confalonieri—Engagements in the School, Bible Cause, &c.—Letters from Russia—Address to the Parishioners of Lindfield—Prospect of Religious Service on the Continent—Friends present Addresses to the Queen, to Prince Albert, and to the Duchess of Kent—Journey to the Continent—Religious and Philanthropic engagements in Belgium—Interview with the King—Visit to Rotterdam, the Hague, Amsterdam, and Zwoll—Orphan Establishment at Veenhuisen—Religious awakening at Osnaburg—Visit to Friends at Minden and Pyrmont—Proceeds to Hanover—Interview with the Prince Royal—with the Queen—Letter to the Prince—Magdeburg—Arrival at Berlin—Interviews with several of the Royal Family—Institutions—Religious Engagements—Correspondence—Departure from Berlin.

The diary of the new year opens with a notice of "retirement and fervent prayer." Shortly afterwards, this passage occurs—

"My mind panting after the Lord, and my heart lifted up to Him in prayer, that He would make me more entirely *His*. A degree of sweetness attended, which I humbly receive as a token of divine regard.

Second Month 3rd, 1839.—Low as I walked to meeting, but after sitting some time in silence, I was furnished with a degree of strength and power, from the only Source of Good, and enlarged upon the words, 'Thy children shall be all taught of the Lord,' &c. I was led on under a feeling of Holy help, to shew the efficacy of the Spirit's teaching, and felt strong inward support. 'O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?' Much peace in walking home.

7th.—(After being closely engaged in paying religious visits to some of the families of his own meeting). I think I may humbly say, this has been a day of divine favour. I am nothing; Christ is all.

Second Month 11*th.*—Lord Glenelg resigned as Minister of the Colonies.

24*th.*—(At Lindfield). Meeting; under exercise of mind for myself and others; deeply feeling my own nothingness, and that all ability, even to worship acceptably, comes through the teaching of the Holy Ghost. Reading meeting in the evening; I humbly trust that the good presence of our Divine Master, through the medium of His spirit, was measurably with us; my heart was filled with reverent thankfulness. When He openeth, none can shut, and when He shutteth, none can open.

Third Month 1*st.*—Meeting for Sufferings; an appeal on the Slave Trade and Slavery was brought in, and cordially agreed to. It is to be translated into different languages, at the discretion of the committee.

8*th.*—To town in the morning; Lieut. Armitage waiting for me at Plough Court, about the case of the *Flora de Loando,* a Portuguese slaver, on board of which, through the wicked detention of the Portuguese government, one hundred and nineteen Africans perished, and were thrown into the sea.

9*th.*—Met Lieut. Armitage, and went with him to Lord Brougham. Left the case of the *Flora de Loando* with him; he is to move for papers. Then to Lord Palmerston's office; too soon, so took Lieut. A. to the Admiralty, and introduced him to Sir John Barrow's son.

23*rd.*—When I was at Milan, on my return from my longest journey, with dear Stephen Grellet, in 1820, I visited Count Confalonieri, with a letter of introduction from Tartini of Florence. I found him a fine, open-hearted young man; he received me not only with respect, but affection, and conducted me to their public institutions, introducing me also to his friends; about a dozen of us dined together at Count Porro's, and enjoyed it much. The following particulars of his sufferings since that period, are extracted from an article addressed to the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle,* and signed 'Decio Bruto, a victim of the same event.'

"The subject of this notice, Count Confalonieri, is descended from a family one of the most eminent in Milan, and perhaps in Italy. He is now about fifty years of age. It will be remembered that in

1821, the revolution of Piedmont failed through the cowardice and treachery of a very exalted personage, who not only betrayed the confidence that the Liberals, from all parts of Italy, had placed in him, by yielding to the insidious counsels of persons sent to him by two northern potentates, but who became also a traitor to the cause, by giving up the correspondence, and thus sacrificing thousands of families to the vengeance of tyrants. At that time, Count Confalonieri was confined to his bed, and as almost every one knew that he had taken an active part in the attempt to free his country from the Austrian yoke, it was generally expected that he would be arrested, when, to the surprise of all, in the beginning of the autumn of the same year, he went to the Lake of Como, close on the frontiers of Switzerland, without experiencing any interruption from the police. After a few weeks, he came back to Milan, where he continued to see his friends, his health being still in a very precarious state. At last, on the 10th of December, 1821, the Marquis Parravicini was arrested at about twelve o'clock at noon; and immediately all Confalonieri's friends hastened to warn him not to tarry a minute, but to be off instantly. I was one of those who gave him such advice, but when I spoke to him, he told me that it was a false alarm, since Parravicini was already released; and so it was, for the police wishing to have a clue for discovering those implicated in this last attempted revolution, had allowed the Marquis to go at large, and had meanwhile set to work numerous spies to trace all his steps, and ascertain all the visits which he paid at the moment when he left the police office. On the same evening, Parravicini was again arrested, and this time finally. The morning after, as soon as I heard of it, I ran to Count Confalonieri, where I found that others had already carried him the appalling news. I again attempted to induce him to leave Milan with all possible speed, but could not prevail. He said to me, 'I will not become a wanderer; I had rather be arrested; they can do me no harm; I am perfectly safe; my papers can be examined at any time without the least danger; they dare not arrest me, or at all events keep me in prison, without some proper cause.' This was on the 11th of December, 1821. I saw him a second time on the 13th, but with the same ill success. He

was arrested the next day, the 14th, and after a long trial, (which but for certain documents that had been discovered by the treachery of a policeman, who had been formerly a servant of the Countess, his wife, would have ended in his liberation), he was condemned to death. The Countess, who was foster-sister to the Empress of Austria, at this trying moment set out by forced journeys to Vienna, travelling day and night with an *avant courier*, and reached the capital after twelve o'clock at night. She sent up her name to the Empress, with a message that it was of the greatest necessity that she should see Her Majesty instantly, as it was on a matter of life and death. She was admitted without delay, and throwing herself at the Empress's feet, she had only the power to utter, 'Save my husband!' The Empress observed to her, that nothing could be done until next morning, the Emperor having already retired to his apartments. The Countess, however, did not rise from her humble position, but begged the Empress to go that very minute, or the Count would be lost for ever. The Empress could no longer resist the heart-rending entreaties of so virtuous a wife. She passed immediately to the apartments of the Emperor, and ten minutes afterwards returned with an order under his own hand for a respite of the sentence. The courier who carried the order for the execution of the sentence, had left Vienna a few hours previously to the arrival of the Countess: she had, therefore, the arduous task of repeating the same journey without the least repose, as she constantly refused to trust any body with her valuable document. She set out therefore on her return, almost immediately, and succeeded in reaching Milan before the imperial courier. It was in this precipitous journey that the Countess made use of a small silk pillow to lean her head upon, which was bathed through with her tears. She soon fell a victim to her sorrow, and after her death, some friends found means to convey this very pillow to the Count, in his horrible dungeon, but being discovered by the Cerberus placed as gaoler, it was taken from him, and all the under gaolers were examined, in order to discover who had committed so heinous a crime. Count Confalonieri has survived his imprisonment of fourteen years, and has, in my opinion, shewn

more strength of mind and heroism, than if he had fought hundreds of battles. He was the first institutor of the Lancasterian Schools in Milan, and any thing which could tend to improve the condition of the people, was always sure of his strong support. Heaven grant him in New York, for which place he left Trieste on the 27th ultimo, as much happiness, as he has suffered tortures, from the tyrants of his own dear country."

"*Third Month 27th.*—At Freemason's Hall about twelve, to attend a meeting of the friends of religious liberty, and of national education on liberal principles. It was a large and influential meeting, though broken in upon by a fiery strong-willed chartist and a friend of his; they were very properly put down by Sir Culling E. Smith, who was in the chair. Many excellent speeches were made, and all the resolutions carried almost unanimously.

Fourth Month 5th.—To Bedwell Park to pay a visit to Sir Culling Eardley Smith: a warm reception. Dr. Lushington and his brother Charles were there, Colonel Baker and his wife, &c., &c., a large party. Dr. L. and I were very glad to meet in this way; we spent the evening very agreeably in open conversation.

6th.—Returned to town in the morning. Aborigines Committee; George Thompson resigned his connection with us.

10th.—Monthly Meeting; short, but satisfactory; with L. afterwards to the Religious Tract Society, about our village library at Lindfield; then to the Borough Road, to consult about a Chairman for our Annual Meeting. I went up to the Home Office, and procured a letter from Lord John Russell to Lord Morpeth; took it to the Irish Office, and had an interview with him; he was very kind, but very reluctant to take the chair in the present position of public affairs. I pleaded strongly with him, and prevailed at last.

20th.—Walked to Gordon's Hotel, Albemarle Street, to meet the Deputation on the subject of Education; Sir C. E. Smith in the chair, several members of parliament present. We proceeded to the Council Office, and were received by the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord John Russell; Lord Duncannon was also present. We presented the abstract of our proceedings on the 27th of

Third Month, which stated our principles; the conference was very satisfactory. Their plan is to come out shortly.

Fourth Month 28*th.*—(At Lindfield). Urgent call to town to join a deputation to Lord Normanby from the Aborigines' Protection Society. I concluded to return to Newington.

29*th.*—Conference with Lord Brougham about the Jamaica bill; he was very much opposed to suspending the constitution of the Jamaica Assembly, and was displeased with me for approving of the measure. I spoke very openly to him, and said he well knew that the Colonial Assembly was an engine of oppression; that we had found it such for twenty or thirty years; that it had not worked well for the natives, and needed alteration. We conferred about schools, and I fully relieved my mind to him.

At the Colonial Office at half-past twelve; pretty large deputation of the Aborigines' Protection Society. A very satisfactory interview with Lord Normanby. The question of Canada Indians was brought forward.

Fifth Month 1*st.*—Attended the Annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society; Lord Bexley in the chair. Brandram read the report in his usual excellent style. It was cheering; income, eight thousand pounds more than last year, and a number of new auxiliaries; Lord Glenelg spoke well, also Grimshaw, a clergyman, just returned from France, who bore testimony to the great use of colporteurs. I was well satisfied in being there; there was a very good attendance.

2*nd.*—Meeting to comfort. A sweet feeling in silence; spoke on the words, 'And the peace of God which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.'

3*rd.*—Reflected with comfort on the meeting of yesterday. I am not forsaken, though often brought very low. Meeting for Sufferings. Then to the examination at the Borough Road, which was not over, and I found it had been most satisfactory. The Bishop of Norwich examined very strictly for great part of an hour, and expressed himself astonished. He made an excellent speech at the close, and defended us ably against the misrepresentations of our adversaries.* Lord Bexley was there; it was quite

* Alluding to recent attacks made upon the Society, charging them with indifference to religion.

a triumph. To the lobby of the House of Commons in the afternoon; a full house on the Jamaica Suspension Bill; saw several members, and urged them to support the government.

Fifth Month 4th.—R. Peek called, and we walked together to Newgate, to see the Canadian on whose behalf I am solicited to exert myself.

6*th.*—Anniversary of the British and Foreign School Society. Lord Morpeth, who was to take the chair, came punctually, also Lord Howick, and Sir George Grey; the Bishop of Norwich was likewise present, and a great many Members of Parliament, who, I doubt not, wished to evince their kind feeling, in consequence of some late severe attacks upon us. Lord Morpeth opened the meeting with a plain, sensible, excellent speech. Our cause was nobly advocated, and I was truly thankful that all went off so well. Dr. Hamel, from Russia, was there. I afterwards walked to the lobby of the House of Commons; great bustle, it being the second day of the debate on the Jamaica Suspension Bill; caught several members, who were known to be adverse to the measure, and I told them it would be cruel to vote against it. Very tired in the evening, and a feeling of great weakness.

8*th.*—We gained the Jamaica Suspension Bill by five. Ministers resigned.

10*th.*—Several calls on persons ill and in distress; I had to hand a little religious advice and comfort on several of these occasions, and found peace in doing so.

12*th.*—(At Lindfield). I yesterday received an account from Ireland of the death of one of our late pupils, a remarkably promising lad, who died of consumption, which, his father says, was attributed to his having over-grown his strength."

Before the illness of this interesting youth, he had written a grateful letter to William Allen, giving an account of his occupations, &c.; and saying he was induced to address W. A. from well knowing his feelings towards him and the other boys at the school, and the care which had been bestowed upon them. Some time afterward his father wrote to mention the illness of his son, and, at the same time, spoke with comfort of the desirable

state of his mind; he said, that since B's return from school, he had evinced much thoughtfulness and gravity, that he enjoyed reading the Scriptures, and works of a serious character, and that his conduct was in every respect satisfactory.

The letter which contained an account of his death, thus speaks of him:—

"When near his close, he imparted to us much suitable counsel, becoming a mature christian. At that solemn moment, when taking a retrospect of his past life, the recollection of the time spent at Lindfield, afforded him real comfort. In the course of his illness, he often dwelt upon this period with particular pleasure. He requested to be affectionately remembered in love to thee and thy kind nieces, and often also mentioned his master, William Watkins, for whom he feelingly expressed his sincere regard. He departed in great peace."

William Allen thus writes in reply:—

"We were all much affected on receiving thy last letter; these are dispensations which come very close to the natural part, as thou and thy dear wife have deeply felt: but surely the Judge of all the earth will do right, and his permissions, however painful and mysterious they may seem to us *now*, will appear hereafter to have been ordered in infinite wisdom. I trust from your account of the dear departed, that he is now gathered to that blessed company that surround the Throne of God and the Lamb, uniting in the everlasting Hallelujah. After the public reading at the schools on First-day evening, I read parts of thy letter to the lads and to the company, adding such remarks as might encourage the survivors to endeavour to follow so bright an example; it had a contriting effect, and many tears were shed."

"*Fifth Month* 21*st*.—Very sweet feelings in my retirement this morning. The Donaumoss came before the view of my mind, in a way that surprised me.

22*nd*.—Yearly Meeting. Dear Eliza began her plan of giving tea to Friends in the committee-room at Devonshire House; it answered admirably, and a number were accommodated."

"*Fifth Month 27th.*—The reports from the Quarterly Meetings on the subject of family visits, have been particularly consoling; that measure appears to have been signally blest. The state of Northamptonshire claimed the sympathy of Friends, and an appointment was made to visit the meetings there; I am one of the committee. The reports of the schools, read to-day, were very interesting, particularly that of Brookfield; I spoke in favour of it, and of manual labour in schools. It has been a remarkably quiet, satisfactory meeting throughout."

W. A. says in a letter to Stephen Grellet, dated Sixth Month 16th—

"Our Government has been trying to carry a plan for the general education of poor children, but such is the opposition raised to it, that it seems doubtful whether they will be able to effect much this session. The government measure intended to afford due protection to the black population in the West India Islands, has also been opposed. There is some talk of a general convention of Abolitionists from the principal nations of Europe and America, to be held in London, to consist of delegates, in order to see what can be done by general consent, to put down the Slave Trade.

The accounts from our West India Islands, are, on the whole, of a cheering character. Our three agents, Scoble, Stuart, and Palmer, keep us well informed of what is going on there.

Sixth Month 25th.—At the lobby of the House of Commons, the education question, respecting the grant of thirty thousand pounds, being to come on. Saw some of the members, and urged them to support the plan of government. The question was carried only by a majority of two.

Met with two Americans at Plough Court, Dawes and Keep, who are come over to this country to beg for the Oberlin Institute in Ohio, containing four or five hundred coloured children, girls as well as boys, who are receiving education, but the establishment has become embarrassed, on account of the pecuniary difficulties of the country.

Sixth Month 26th.—Called on Lord John Russell, Wilton Crescent, and had some very interesting conversation with him about British and Foreign Schools; he says that the thirty thousand pounds is not yet quite safe, and may be opposed when the report is brought in. Then waited on the Duke of Sussex, upon the same subject; he was very kind and friendly, and is cordially with us. I next went to Lord Brougham, and had a useful interview with him; thus the business, with regard to future proceedings, is satisfactorily arranged. Meeting at Devonshire House in the evening, and was engaged in ministry; several Friends spoke acceptably, and it was a good meeting.

27th.—Up to Piccadilly, and then to Lord John Russell; told him of my success with the Duke of Sussex and Lord Brougham, with which he expressed pleasure. He will speak to the Queen, to solicit her patronage to the Invalid Asylum at Stoke Newington. He was very kind, and I afterwards left with him the letter to the Queen on this subject.

Seventh Month 2nd.—Inspectors' Committee, Borough Road. We had several very suitable applications from apparently pious young men, who are candidates to be taught the system; they seem to be entering on the work mainly with a view to do good. This is cheering."

In the afternoon, William Allen proceeded, in company with George Stacey, to visit the Quarterly Meeting of Northamptonshire. They met the other members of the committee, and in concluding the notice of the following day, he writes—"A satisfactory day's work." After returning home, he says—

"I am glad that I went into Northamptonshire.

6th.—Received a kind note from Lord John Russell, stating, that the Queen had consented to become Patroness of the Invalid Asylum.

7th.—First-day. Several callers on returning from meeting in the evening; much conversation, which would have been interesting *at some other time,* but I like to be quiet after a meeting for divine worship, that the feeling of solemnity may not be dissipated."

Seventh Month 8th.—The retrospect of last evening's engagement in the work of the ministry, was peaceful. At White Hart Court to attend the committee appointed to watch over the education business; then, according to my summons, went to Dr. Lushington's, to meet T. F. Buxton, and those whom he had invited, on the subject of the projected societies for putting down the Slave Trade, and promoting civilization in Africa. There was a large company. It was agreed to apply to government about steamers. I afterwards called on Lord John Russell, at the Home Office, and gave him the vote of thanks on behalf of the committee of the Invalid Asylum.

9th.—Anti-Slavery Committee, Broad Street; Joseph Sturge there; an important meeting. I am directed to see the Danish Ambassador, about St. Croix, &c. L. and I went to Blackwall, to go on board the British Queen, a magnificent steamer for New York.

10th.—Several of the Polish Refugees dined with us, also Mayer of Florence, and Capt. Stockenström; we had a good deal of interesting and satisfactory conversation; gave them 'Brief Remarks,' in French and German.

15th.—Prepared some short queries for some of my boys, calculated to lead to self-examination, as 'What have I learned to-day? Have I done any thing this day which affords me comfort on reflection, or the contrary?' &c.

18th.—Special Meeting of the British and Foreign School Committee at the Borough Road. I was deputed to go to the Duke of Sussex, and request him to attend a meeting to be held at the Thatched House, on the 30th instant, to consider of means for raising twenty thousand pounds for Normal Schools, and three thousand per annum in subscriptions to support them: to consider also of the propriety of holding a public meeting for the object. I found the Duke at liberty, and we had a free and very satisfactory conversation; he is heartily with us, and is to have an outline of the proposed business before the meeting. Proceeded afterwards to Lord John Russell, and had a very satisfactory conference with him also. Wrote to the Duke of Bedford.

Seventh Month 25th.—Received a nice letter from Sarah Biller of Petersburg, daughter-in-law of our late dear Friend, Hannah Kilham, with a letter from the Archimandrite Macarius, whom dear Stephen Grellet and I saw at Ekaterinoslav, in 1819."*

The Archimandrite thus writes—

"May the mercy of God, our beneficent Father, be granted to you in full measure, generous friends of humanity, that you may receive eternal life in the celestial kingdom, through his Son Jesus Christ, and ever be guided by his Holy Spirit. These feelings are cherished in my heart towards you. I recollect the love you manifested towards me during your journey in Russia, when you deigned to visit me in my dwelling at Ekaterinoslav, and unitedly invoked the name of the Saviour, each taking me by the hand, and pronouncing your blessing. May our Lord Jesus Christ reward you for these sincere good wishes! To Him be the glory! Amen.

Missionary Archimandrite Macarius."

Sarah Biller, in addressing William Allen, says—

"You may remember the Archimandrite Macarius, who so well recollects your and S. G.'s visit to him: he has, for some years past, been a missionary in the neighbourhood of Tobolsk, where he has collected a little community of christians, who have, through Divine Grace, been turned from idolatry.

It is only lately I have become acquainted with him, and I have been much pleased with the meek, humble disposition, he continually displays. He has translated the principal part of the Old Testament from the Hebrew, and is so anxious that the sacred volume, complete, should be in the hands of his countrymen, in their native tongue, that there is no sacrifice he would count too dear, to procure for them this treasure; his heart seems to dwell upon it day and night. Here, however, among the higher clergy, he meets with no encouragement.

* See Vol. I, Pages 60-61.

He came here one evening last week, and after some conversation on his mission, and on the addition which he desired to it, of females to instruct all classes of their own sex, by schools, family visits, and maternal oversight, he returned to his darling subject, and observed, 'As we have a short time to spend together, let us read the last verse of the sixteenth, and the whole of the seventeenth chapter of St. John, and then let each pray for a season in his heart, not forgetting the whole Bible for Russia.' It was an event scarcely heard of before, for a Priest of the Greek Church to ask for silent prayer, and I believe each of the party will long remember it.

Our School is going on much as formerly; we have between thirty and forty boarders, and more than one hundred children in daily attendance. Schools are increasing, particularly the Berlin Infant Schools, or rather asylums for little children, while their parents go to work. It is to be hoped these will do much good, for it is of great consequence that little children should be inured to order, neatness, and exertion.

Many more of the young peasantry know how to read, than did twelve years ago, for numbers teach themselves the art, particularly among the soldiers.

With love and best wishes to all your family, believe me your attached and much obliged friend,

SARAH BILLER."

June 22nd, 1839."

"*Seventh Month 30th.*—Having given the Duke of Sussex reason to expect that I would be with him before the meeting at the Thatched House Tavern, I accordingly went to Kensington Palace, and had much conversation with him about the British and Foreign School Society, and other matters; then proceeded to the Thatched House; the Duke came afterwards, also Lord John Russell, Lord Brougham, &c., &c. The business was explained to the meeting, and the secretary read an outline of the proposed objects. It was a very good meeting, and several resolutions were passed. Robert Forster has been indefatigable in endeavouring to obtain subscriptions, and has met with much success.

Eighth Month 1*st.*—Received a note from Lord John Russell, with the information, that the Queen had given one hundred pounds to the invested subscription for the British and Foreign School Society.

2*nd.*—With L. B. and S. C. to Uxbridge, to attend the interment of Anna Henry Pease, daughter of our friends Richard and Mary Fell. It was a solemn time; we dined with the company; a precious covering was over us, and after dinner, dear Mary Fell was sweetly engaged in supplication and thanksgiving. I said a few words on the text, 'We sorrow not as those without hope,' &c."

Two days afterwards, William Allen went to Rochester, to attend the funeral of his dear aged friend, William Rickman. He observes, that it was a quiet satisfactory time, and though poorly in health, he felt that he had done right in going there.

"12*th.*— —— Hawes, M.P., informed me to-day, that the Penny Postage Bill was carried, and now only waits the Queen's assent. This is indeed a grand measure.

14*th.*—(At Lindfield). I have for some time past, thought of attending the Monthly Meeting at Chichester, but many things pressing, I had given it up; this morning, however, the prospect was unexpectedly presented to my mind, with such a feeling, that I was induced to give up to it, and go.

16*th.*—Meeting at ten. At the Monthly Meeting, Grover Kemp, who has lately accomplished a visit of gospel love in Ireland, returned his certificate, gratefully acknowledging, that he had been helped by the spirit of his Divine Master, to get through the concern to the relief and peace of his own mind. I enjoyed calm and sweet feelings in this meeting, which I humbly accepted as a proof, that my drawings to attend it were from a right source. May this prove a confirmation to my faith! Dined at E. Hack's, with a large company of Friends; my mind preserved in peace. In the afternoon, visited George Paul, the master of an excellent British School for two hundred and forty boys. Called at Dale Park, on my way to Storrington, where I lodged. Returned to Lindfield the next day. This is a nice quiet retreat.

Ninth Month 1*st.*—(After returning to Newington), John Candler and his wife came to see us; they think of going out to Jamaica to reside for a time, and render themselves useful to the people of colour.

6*th.*—Meeting of the Committee of Friends' Continental Association. Josiah Forster gave a detailed and most interesting account of his visit to France, &c., with E. J. Fry."

W. A. went down to Chelmsford to attend the Essex Quarterly Meeting, where he says—

"I met my dear brother Joseph, the meeting was large and to my mind satisfactory, and I have felt encouraged to give up to similar service in future."

When at Lindfield, during this month, he had several conferences with his neighbours, on the subject of Church Rates, and being desirous to explain the grounds of his objection to paying them, wrote the following Address—

TO THE PARISHONERS OF LINDFIELD.

"Respected Friends,

"It is always painful to my feelings to be obliged to be engaged in differences with my friends and neighbours; but when matters of principle are in question, and especially those connected with civil and religious liberty, I dare not shrink from avowing my sentiments, and supporting those principles to the utmost of my power.

The subject of the church rate, which is now agitating this parish, is, with me, one of those matters of principle. I consider that the end and object of every good government, is the protection of our dearest rights—that is, person and property—and the worship of God in the manner which we conscientiously believe is most acceptable to Him. Now, if we honestly pay the taxes levied by government for the support of *civil society*, we have a right to its protection. While a man does this, and fulfils the social and relative duties of life respectably;—while he is a good husband, a good father, and a good neighbour, conscientiously refraining from doing an injury to any one—the state has nothing

to do with the manner in which he conceives it to be his duty to worship his Maker. This is a matter entirely between his God and himself, with which no earthly power has a right to interfere; and for this plain reason, that no man can answer for him before the tribunal of divine justice: and therefore, since mutual protection is the sole object for which we submit to a form of government, and pay taxes; all laws made to compel subjects to support any particular form of religion, are unjust in their principle, and ought to be resisted. The Saviour of men, when he sent out his apostles, (who, by the way, were of the poor of this world, though rich in faith) laid this solemn injunction upon them: 'Freely ye have received, freely give.' I heard that, in the vestry room, one in easy circumstances, declared that what was the law of the land, even in the matter of religion, ought to be complied with, merely because it is law; and that, in whatever country he might live, he should think it right to conform to the law in respect to religion. If, then, he had lived under that form of government in this very country, in which bishops Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, were burned by law, he, by his own reasoning, must be a participator in their murder, if he thought it his duty to support the laws without exception. And be it ever remembered, that it was because they could not conform to the *state religion*, that the early christians suffered martyrdom; that the protestants, on St. Bartholomew's day, were butchered; and that a great number of the members of the Religious Society to which I belong, in the time of king Charles the second, laid down their lives in prison.

Under these circumstances, I appeal to the liberal portion of the Church of England resident in this parish, whether they think it right to *compel* their brethren to support forms of worship, to which they conscientiously object; and whether it is fair or consistent with common honesty, to put their hands into the pockets of their dissenting brethren, for the support of their own particular forms and ceremonies of religion.

I remain, with best wishes for all my neighbours,

Their sincere friend,

WILLIAM ALLEN."

" *Gravely Cottage, Lindfield,*
20th of Ninth Month, (September) 1839."

"*Ninth Month* 24*th.*—Quarterly Meeting; several Friends spoke in ministry, and dear E. J. Fry was sweet in prayer; she came into the second meeting, and gave an account of her late journey in France, which was very satisfactory indeed. A precious feeling prevailed in the meeting, and I have no doubt but that in many hearts thanksgiving arose to the Preserver of men.

26*th.*—William Dawes, from Ohio, came to breakfast; he urged me to attend at Guildhall to-day, to support the petition for the Oberlin Institution, before the Common Council. I had designed this morning for the accomplishment of objects which have long lain heavily upon my mind, but I could not refuse, so went to town, and had to *stand* in the court two hours before the cause came on. When it was brought forward, W. Dawes, W. Cash, Samuel Sturge, and I, were placed at the bar, and I was obliged to address the Court. I stated that this cause was not one of common charity; that it related to a most important subject, and one which had repeatedly engaged the attention of that court, namely, the subject of Negro Slavery; that in the United States, there was an awful struggle between light and darkness, between liberty, and the most odious tyranny that had ever oppressed man; that the virtuous part of the population in North America were most violently opposed by the enemies of mankind. I pointed to the bust of Clarkson, saying, 'If he, whom you have thus honoured, were present, and the late Granville Sharp, pointing to *his* bust also, they would join us in entreating your kind consideration to the appeal now made for the Oberlin Institution in Ohio. I requested that the petition might be referred to the committee for such purposes. It was obvious that the court was with me, and the request was agreed to unanimously. I retired very thankful, though extremely weary.

Dined at Plough Court. Central Emancipation Committee at four; Anti-Slavery Committee at six.

27*th.*—Canvassing with Robert Forster for subscriptions to the British and Foreign School Society.

28*th.*—Anti-Slavery Committee; agreed to a memorial to government about Texas. Met, by appointment, the great American, Webster, from Boston; conference on the subject of Slavery;

he seems to have much information respecting the affairs of his own country; a satisfactory interview."

In the beginning of the Ninth Month, William Allen wrote to the Duke of Bedford, then at his seat in Scotland, mentioning the position of the British and Foreign School Society, and the arrangements in progress, for extending its operations. In this letter he says—

"It would give me great joy to see our kind, and generous, and *original* benefactor, witnessing the *opening* of our new normal school; and I hope that day is not far distant."

He soon afterwards notes in his diary, that he had received a kind letter from the Duke, stating that he had paid one hundred pounds to the invested subscription.

A very few weeks subsequent to this period, W. A. mentions, with feelings of sincere sorrow, the death of their excellent President, and adds, that a minute on the subject was prepared, and agreed to, at the Committee of the British and Foreign School Society. He enclosed some copies of this minute to Lord John Russell; and in a letter accompanying them, writes—

"Permit a humble friend, to join in that expression of sympathy, which has been so extensively felt, with thee and the members of thy family, on account of the decease of thy honoured father. His removal is justly considered a great public loss. The reflection, however, that he has left those behind him who are steadily pursuing the same noble course, which so eminently distinguished him, as a patriot and a philanthropist, is a source of much consolation."

About this period, William Allen often mentions a feeling of sinking, and great weakness. He says—

"I have certainly been much over-done, and am too anxious; I must make a change; my memory is failing,—I have noticed it for some time past."

A few days afterwards, he writes—

"Retirement,—sweet calm, for which thanksgiving ascended. I am now in my seventieth year, and feel the infirmities of age creeping on. Lord, prepare me to come to Thee!"

Though thus sensible of declining strength, he was ever ready to exert himself on behalf of the suffering and afflicted, and besides the attendance of numerous committees, the claims of private individuals occupied no small portion of his time. His well-known disinterestedness gave weight to his applications to persons in authority, and many an aching heart was relieved through his instrumentality.

He mentions having thought it very desirable to cultivate an acquaintance with young persons, and others in the neighbourhood, and that it had come into his mind, that it would be an agreeable arrangement to devote one evening in a month to this object, when suitable reading of a religious and informing character might be selected. He accordingly adopted the plan, and noticed, with much satisfaction, several evenings being spent in this manner.

"*Eleventh Month* 10*th*.—Samuel and Maria Fox, who have a minute for religious service in this Quarterly Meeting, were acceptably with us. The afternoon meeting was put off till six o'clock, and public notice given. It was very crowded, and after Samuel Fox had been acceptably engaged in supplication, dear Maria rose, and was led on in sweetness and with Divine Unction, most remarkably. Her calm, well-connected testimony to the 'Truth as it is in Jesus,' was not in word only, but in power; my heart went with the words from the beginning to the end, and I prayed for her silently in spirit as she went on. The countenances of the audience showed, that what was said, found an entrance; the silence and attention were remarkable. She was engaged in prayer, after which the meeting concluded under a solemn covering.

Twelfth Month 1*st.*—I must, for my health's sake, strive against over anxiety and fatigue. Spent the evening with dear L. and E. reading, &c. I felt it as a rest much wanted.

3*rd.*—Rose at half-past five. My mind turned to the Lord in fervent prayer, that He would draw me to Himself, and make me truly *His*. Retirement; this language was uppermost, O Lord! turn not away my prayer, nor thy mercy from me!

11*th.*—Waited upon Sir Lionel Smith, as one of a deputation from the Anti-Slavery Committee, to congratulate him on his return to this country, and to convey the feelings of our committee on his upright and noble conduct on behalf of the people of colour. We had a most satisfactory interview."

The prospect of religious service on the Continent of Europe, appears to have impressed William Allen's mind on various occasions, and he had conversed with his dear friends Elizabeth J. Fry, and Samuel Gurney, on the subject. After mentioning the state of his health, and some other discouragements which presented themselves, he says—

"But after all, the great thing is—Is it *right* for me to go? Is it *my duty?* I must wait and pray, this indeed I do, almost continually."

The latter end of the Twelfth Month, he writes thus to Stephen Grellet:—

"We are all now favoured with health, but I was very unwell a short time since, with something like influenza, attended with great depression of strength and spirits. My mind had been increasingly drawn towards the Continent of Europe, with a feeling that it might be right for me to visit some parts once more; and the poor people on the Donaumoss, where thou and I were so sweetly engaged for a few days, came before my mind with brightness. There were obstacles, however, which then appeared insurmountable, and it seemed to settle upon my mind, that the vision was 'for an appointed time.' Now the family visits in our Quarterly Meeting, in which I had peace in taking some part, are nearly concluded, the concern for the continent has returned;

and I hope it is not presumption to say, that He, whom I love above all, and desire to serve, in the Gospel of his Son, has, through means unlooked for, made the mountains a plain. Thou art, I believe, aware that our dear E. J. Fry had not accomplished all she had in prospect, and still retained her certificate; she gave a very sweet account of her labours, &c., in the Quarterly Meeting in the Ninth Month. After many anxious thoughts and feelings, I ventured to give up so far as to lay the matter before my own Monthly Meeting; we were favoured with a solemn time; I informed Friends of the drawings I felt, in what, I trusted, was the love of the Gospel, to visit, once more, some parts of the Continent of Europe, particularly in Holland and Germany; that I had a view of travelling with my dear sister in the truth, E. J. Fry, together with her brother Samuel Gurney. I said that I made this communication in a feeling of much weakness, and under no small depression of spirits; that I did not know how far we might go on together, but hoped to be enabled to feel my way, day by day. There was a sweet solemnity over us, and I immediately felt relieved of a burden. One dear Friend after another, expressed cordial unity with the concern, till it became, I might say unanimous, for no objection was made. A certificate was prepared, and the meeting was adjourned, to give Friends an opportunity for signing it. This, at the time appointed, was done very generally. The Quarterly Meeting was held on the 24th; I laid my concern before Friends, and was favoured to feel comfort and divine support; here also there was a general expression of unity, and several said they rejoiced in the prospect. It has now only to pass the Morning Meeting, and, should its sanction be obtained, we think of setting off the latter part of the Second Month. I take my dear niece Lucy Bradshaw with me, my health having been rather feeble, though I have been much better ever since this important business has been so far decided.

Scarcely a day has passed for a long time, in which I have not tenderly thought of thee, my beloved friend, and of the conflicts and the comforts we have experienced together. May we both be favoured to hold out to the end, keeping the faith, and, together with the beloved ones gone before, be centred for ever in the peace of our dear Lord and Master! Amen."

In pursuing his diary, W. A. writes—

"More light upon the prospect of the continent, with inward comfort. L. read some of J. J. Gurney's letters from America; they are very interesting.

Twelfth Month 26*th.*—My mind stayed on the Lord, desiring to look steadily to my Divine Master, and to cast all my care upon Him. O, for more faith!

First Month 1*st*, 1840.—We had our second tea party this evening, of young Friends, &c. Read some of J. J. Gurney's letters, my travels to the Donaumoss, and also a passage from a letter of dear S. Grellet's. We then had a silent pause, and after some time I addressed the company. It was a very satisfactory and comfortable time.

10*th.*—The Penny Postage plan commenced this day; a most important measure.

12*th.*—I heard this evening, a very gratifying account of the progress of the Temperance cause in Ireland. Father Matthew, a Roman Catholic Priest, is doing wonders, giving the pledge to people by thousands. The good effects in Limerick are striking; a great trade is now carried on at the bakers,' provision merchants,' and clothing establishments. Above one hundred spirit shops are shut up, and crime is wonderfully diminished.

13*th.*—Morning Meeting—a sweet memorable time. I laid my concern before Friends, and produced the documents from the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings. A precious sense of the Lord's presence seemed to be granted us, and after a solemn pause, there was much expression of cordial feeling and unity with the concern. The secret sustaining help with which I was favoured, was very confirming.

31*st.*—Read J. J. Gurney's Address to the Hicksites, printed at Baltimore. A valuable production.

Second Month 1*st.*—Elizabeth J. Fry, Samuel Gurney, and I, went by appointment, to Buckingham Palace. The Marquis of Normanby introduced us to the Queen, who received us in an affable manner, standing. The etiquette is, to answer the questions that may be asked. There was no person present but the Queen,

the Marquis, and we three. She seemed quite well and comfortable, and received us pleasantly. We left the Palace thankful for the reception with which we had been favoured, and which is valuable at this time, as opening the door for us. She is to be married on the 10th to Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg.

Second Month 7th.—Meeting for Sufferings. Our proposed journey was adverted to, and seemed to be much approved by Friends. Samuel Gurney very properly introduced the business respecting his going as care-taker to his sister. The meeting cordially united with his proposal, and a minute was made to that effect.

10*th.*—Fervent prayers were put up, in my retirement, this morning, for our young Queen, that the Lord would preserve her. Her marriage with Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg, took place at twelve o'clock; there were public rejoicings on the occasion. Morning Meeting at eleven. My certificate was agreed to and signed.

11*th.*—Up to Wilton Crescent; saw Lord John Russell, and conferred with him about Friends' Address on the marriage of the Queen. He advised me to see Lord Normanby: then conversed respecting our journey; when holding his hand on parting, I expressed my solicitude, that, under all that pressed upon him, he might be led to look to the dear Saviour, and seek support from the alone true Source of help. He was very kind, and seemed to feel it.

13*th.*—At Guildhall Coffee House, to meet the committee of the British and Foreign School Society, about a memorial to the Common Council, for extension of the lease of the Borough Road premises. Attended the Common Council, with Robert Forster, H. Dunn, &c. I had to make a speech on behalf of the institution, and was well received. The memorial was referred to a committee.

15*th.*—I am much worn with so much public business, and applying at public offices. At the Home Office about the Addresses from Friends.

17*th.*—Received Official recommendations from Lord Palmerston, to Hanover, the Hague, Berlin, Brussels, and Munich.

Second Month 19*th.*—Adjourned Meeting for Sufferings. The Address to the Queen, that to Prince Albert, and one to the Duchess of Kent, were read and agreed to.

23*rd.*—To Kensington Palace, to reply to some inquiries in a letter from the Duke of Sussex, respecting the life of Joseph Lancaster, which William Corston proposes to publish. I was most cordially received, and explained the whole business to the Duke's satisfaction. He offered to give me introductions to Hanover.

25*th.*—Dear Eliza Bradshaw has been very helpful in her own kind way, preparing for the journey. Lucy goes to Dover this morning with Samuel Gurney and his daughter Elizabeth, and our dear friend Elizabeth J. Fry. I staid to accompany Friends of the Meeting for Sufferings, in presenting the Addresses to the Queen, to Prince Albert, and to the Duchess of Kent. About fifty assembled at Westminster meeting-house, and proceeded from thence to Buckingham Palace. We were ushered into a private room, where a deputation from the Royal Society was waiting. Lord Northampton was very friendly. Col. Cowper informed us that the Duchess of Kent was confined by indisposition, and regretted much that she could not receive us; she, however, sent a very kind acknowledgment, in writing. I gave him the Address on parchment, but she, as well as the Queen and the Prince, had previously received *copies*.

We were told that our first interview was to be with Prince Albert, and were accordingly shown into a private room, where he was standing at the upper end; George Stacey, Josiah Forster, and I, went in first. My mind was comfortably sustained with an inward sense of best help. I was struck with the amiable countenance of the Prince, and saluted him in my heart. It seemed to me, in reading the Address, that a sweet unction accompanied the words. A solemn covering was over us, and the Prince appeared to feel it. He afterwards read his answer, in a very distinct, agreeable manner, and we respectfully retired.

We were then conducted through a spacious anti-chamber, to where the Queen was seated on the throne. The Duchess of

Sutherland was present, also Prince Albert, and several other persons. Here again, I thought, as I read the Address, that we were mercifully favoured with a sense of heavenly love, and my mind was filled with thankfulness. The Queen read her answer, and I advanced to the steps of the throne, put our Address into her hand, and received from her the answer.

Between seven and eight, Josiah Forster and I took our seats in the mail for Dover; my mind easy, though feeling much overdone.

Second Month 26th.—We joined the rest of our party at Dover, and from thence, went by the packet to Ostend, where we arrived a little before eight in the evening, after a very rough, trying passage. The next morning, several persons residing in the town were invited to meet us; we had some useful conversation, then a silent pause, and dear E. J. F. addressed them in a very suitable manner; I had afterwards something to say, and J. F. also. It was a satisfactory time. A number of tracts and books were distributed. We proceeded by rail-road to Bruges. On our arrival, some of the party went to visit a convent, where an acquaintance of their's resided, and J. F., L., and I, called upon the Abbé Foères, who in the year 1816, established a School of Industry for poor girls of the city, where they make lace, and are also taught needlework and knitting; they earn a good deal towards their support. He seems a very acute man, and speaks English well. We visited the school in the evening, and saw the girls at work by lamp-light. Five globular decanters of water reflected the light upon as many cushions. There are in all about one hundred and forty-eight children. Many who have been educated in this school, have become very respectable characters; indeed, most of them are said to turn out well, and it is considered to have been the means of rescuing numbers from destitution. We afterwards called upon an English clergyman and his wife, with whom we had some interesting conversation.

28th.—We proceeded by an early train to Ghent. I have been agreeably surprised in travelling from Ostend to this place, to see a great number of neat little cottages scattered about along the line of the road, all of them having land attached to them, and

indicating a degree of comfort which is highly gratifying. The success of the Belgian small farmer appears mainly to depend upon his industry, economy, and the adoption of plans similar to those recommended in my 'Colonies at Home.' The farms generally consist of from five to ten, or twelve acres; and this quantity of land, with cows, which are fed in the stable, supports the family in high comfort. They reminded me of Lindfield, and I was much pleased with the apparent prosperity which they exhibited. After our arrival at Ghent, we went to visit the Maison de Force. The governor was very civil, and seems a clever young man. This prison appears very much in the same state as it was when I saw it twenty-four years ago. They are preparing to make a trial of the separate system of Philadelphia. I admired, as before, the separate sleeping cells for the men, amounting to eight hundred. There are extensive weaving shops, and the prisoners receive a certain portion of their earnings. About sixty per cent. of those who are discharged return; the life they lead seems, at length, to become agreeable to them, and we saw one old man who had been there for sixty years. He was liberated during the war, when the Cossacks drove the prisoners out, but the poor man afterwards came back, saying that all whom he had known were dead, and he seemed left alone in the world.

We afterwards called upon an Englishman who has the superintendence of the Phœnix Iron Works, where there is a large manufactory of machinery for spinning cotton and flax. Our reason for calling was not merely to see the magnificent workshop, which is one hundred and fifty yards long, but to see some of his workmen; he employs a great number of Englishmen and Scotchmen, who have no regular place of worship, and no schools for their children, the want of which many of them lament grievously, saying they live like heathens. We explained to some how easy it would be for them to support a school-master, whom we might send from the Borough Road; several seemed pleased with the idea, and are to come to us after their work this evening to enter further into the subject. We called at some other manufactories, and found generally a feeling in favour of the plan. Between twenty and thirty of the work-people came to us, as proposed; we

had a very interesting conversation with them, and, before we separated, a chapter was read, and we had a religious opportunity. They expressed a wish that a meeting for worship might be held here, and it was agreed to come back from Brussels on second-day, and endeavour to arrange for holding one.

Second Month 29th.—Company at breakfast. Pause after reading, and some religious communications. J. F. and I went in search of Professor Jaequemyns, who gives lectures on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, to the workmen, &c. We met with him in the street, and he kindly conducted us to his house, where he showed us his beautiful apparatus, including agricultural implements. He is interested about schools, and a friend of his, J. C. Van Nerum, who has written a small work on education, called in, and gave me a copy.

In the afternoon we started for Brussels. Great numbers of cottages with a few acres of land, are to be seen along this line, as well as between Ostend and Ghent. On our arrival, we went to the Belle Vue Hotel, Place Royale, where we found good quarters. E. J. F. had several visitors in the evening.

Third Month 1st.—First-day. My mind stayed, and I felt comfort in looking forward. We held our meeting at eleven, and afterwards visited the prison, where I addressed a number of the prisoners in French, and they appeared to receive what I had to say, thankfully. My companions also were engaged in communicating religious instruction, and distributed many tracts. In the evening our room was nearly filled with visitors, and we had a very solemn meeting. Much was said in ministry, and E. J. F. concluded in prayer; a memorable time. This evening's work was a confirmation of the good feeling with which I was favoured in the morning.

2nd.—L. and I., with W. Tiddy, the agent of the Bible Society, set out early for Ghent; we made some arrangements for the meeting this evening, which is to be held in an old building, that was once a convent, where Pastor Goedkoop now preaches. This is the time of the carnival, and there is a great procession round the city, one continued train of carriages of all sorts, for hours together, masks, &c. The rest of our party arrived from

Brussels, and at six o'clock we went to the place of worship. I was very low, fearing that this attempt might prove a failure, as most of the English work-people plunge into the depravities of this very dark country, and the carnival opens the flood-gates of dissipation. At length, however, there was a pretty good company, I think about one hundred persons were present, and I noticed some nice looking boys, very respectably dressed. After a few words of explanation from Josiah Forster, we had a pause, when I rose, and was helped to deliver some sound gospel truths, much to the relief of my own mind; E. F. followed with much sweetness and unction, and was afterwards engaged in supplication. We thought it was a very satisfactory meeting, and returned to the hotel, thankful to the great Helper of his people. I was comforted in a time of quietness before I retired to bed, and also in reading the seventy-first Psalm.

Third Month 3rd.—Retirement, with feelings of peace. Our friends went off by an early train, but I remained to make some further arrangements respecting the school plan, and for the formation of a circulating library; the people seem quite in earnest for it. L. and I called upon our kind friend, the Commandant at the Maison de Force. He says that the priest, Aumonier, made them send back the tracts which we had given them. It was late before we returned to Brussels.

4th.—Called upon our Ambassador, Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, who received me very kindly; I mentioned to him my wish to see the King, and he promised to write a note. Lucy was with me; and Edward Panchaud, a French Protestant Minister, afterwards kindly shewed us an interesting infant school of about eighty children. On returning to the hotel we found Count Arrivabene, a very clever influential man, who gave me some of his writings. We all visited the 'Hospices des Infirmes au Grand Beguinage;' it is an extensive refuge for aged persons, where two hundred men and three hundred women are accommodated. The dormitories are very spacious, each containing thirty-two beds; beautiful neatness prevails throughout, and the bedding is all so comfortable that I should be satisfied with it. Besides those who are received gratuitously, there are sixty inmates who pay something towards their

expenses; of these there are three classes, who give from two hundred to six hundred francs, and for this sum they are provided with good food, washing, attendance, and medicine if needed. Received a note from the Ambassador, to say that the King would see us at half-past twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Dear E. Fry had invited a party of Belgians to meet us about eight o'clock in the evening. A spacious apartment was provided for the purpose, and I think about one hundred came. Though these public occasions are very contrary to my inclination, and trying to my natural feelings, yet it is a part of the work. My mind was under great exercise. At the instance of E. F. I endeavoured to open the way, by briefly stating in French, the objects of our journey, and the pleasure it afforded us everywhere to meet with the friends of humanity, and those who were seriously disposed. After a little pause, she began to address the company, who were then as quiet as in a Friends' meeting. Pastor Boucher, who was placed by her, interpreted remarkably well. She showed the importance of not only having a right faith, but acting in conformity to the precepts of the gospel. When she concluded there was a pause, and the burden fell upon me. I rose, and requested our kind friend Boucher to interpret; he stood by me, but after proceeding a sentence or two, I found it best to trust only to my Good Master, and went on speaking in French, and being mercifully helped, I believe I was understood. Soon afterwards, E. F. knelt down in supplication; it was a good time, and before we separated, J. F. said a few sentences.

At the conclusion, a young man begged to express the grateful feelings of the company for what had passed, and for the kind and christian interest manifested towards them, adding his strong desire that they might profit by these labours of love.

When this favoured meeting was over, several came to shake hands with us, and acknowledged their satisfaction. I was particularly struck with the countenance and affectionate manner of one young man, who, with tears in his eyes, silently grasped my hand. Many books and tracts were distributed. My mind was very peaceful.

Third Month 5th.—Called on the British Minister, and paid an agreeable visit; his wife came in, and in the course of conversation, some of the principles of Friends were explained, which seemed to afford them much interest.

At the time appointed, E. J. Fry, Samuel Gurney, Josiah Forster, and I, waited upon the King; he received us with kindness, and a benevolent expression of countenance. E. J. F.'s concern, respecting prisons, was, of course, the first object, and when her paper of observations upon them was read, I explained my views with respect to the employment of the poor, education, &c., and gave him some pamphlets, which he received most kindly. E. F. asked leave to introduce S. G.'s daughter Elizabeth and my Lucy, to which he most pleasantly agreed, and they accordingly came in. S. Gurney pressed the cause of Slavery upon the King's attention. This interview was altogether very gratifying.

Count Arrivabene had engaged us to dine with a friend of his, Count Werner de Merode, who, with his wife and daughter, received us very courteously. There were several ladies and gentlemen present, amongst whom was the head of the Roman Catholic Church, at Brussels. As I was able to feel my way, I took the opportunity of turning the conversation to points of the highest importance, but my mind was oppressed. A taste for works of imagination seems to prevail far more than for serious reading; yet here and there, we find bright exceptions, and our coming into these parts has been a great comfort to some of this class. When we retired to the drawing room, Elizabeth Fry was surrounded by several of the young people, to whom she explained the importance of religious instruction to prisoners, and its effect in promoting a change of heart.

In the evening a large room at the hotel was prepared, many persons having been invited to converse on objects of general interest to the cause of humanity. I think there were about thirty present, amongst whom were the ambassador, and the secretary of legation, with their wives. J. F. read, and commented upon, E. J. F.'s paper respecting prisons. I was then called upon to give some information on the subject of education, which I endeavoured to do, though at first it was trying to me. I was

comforted in the opportunities for a little private religious conversation with some individuals, and I believe it was altogether a useful time.

Third Month 6th.—Rose at seven; my mind sweetly comforted and contrited before the Lord. The room which we had last evening, was fitted up for a meeting for worship, appointed to be held to-day at eleven o'clock. I think about one hundred and twenty persons were present. I explained, in a few words, our mode of worship, when a pause ensued, after which prayer was offered up, and gospel truths unfolded, in, I trust, the demonstration of the spirit and of power. E. F. was led on very acceptably; many hearts were evidently touched.

In the afternoon, we set off for Antwerp. I left Brussels in great peace, having had the opportunity of fully relieving my mind, as it regarded religious concerns, but my spirits sunk on reaching the hotel at Antwerp, where, in the very same house, my dearest Charlotte and I lodged in the ever memorable journey of 1816. I, however, became more comfortable in the evening, and the next morning rose with a calm and peaceful retrospect of the past, and hopeful for the future.

We visited the large school here, which is on our system, and appears in excellent order; we also went to the 'Atelier de Charité,' where all the poor who are inscribed on the register of the 'Commission de Bienfaisance,' may procure food or work. The necessitous must apply to the Aumonier of the Quarter, who gives them a ticket which entitles them to a visit from the physician, and if he certifies that they are free from any contagious disease, they are admitted; if, however, they prefer having work at home, they may take it with them, and are paid accordingly; those who are employed at the establishment, receive a good supply of wholesome food, but are not lodged on the premises. There is a large depôt for the sale of the manufactured articles. The whole is under the care of the Societé de Bienfaisance. When the subscriptions do not equal the expense, the city makes up the deficiency. We were told by the inspector, that there need not be a beggar in Antwerp.

We had some callers in the evening.

Third Month 8th.—First-day. I intended to visit the first-day school, at the Cathedral, but on going to the door, and just looking in, I was so struck with the mummery going forward, and so painfully impressed, that I returned to the hotel. The poor have a sous for every time they attend at the place of worship on a first-day, and this, it is said, amounts to about three thousand sous at a time, which is paid out of the funds of the city. Meeting at the hotel; both E. J. F. and I had something to say in ministry, and she was also engaged in prayer. Some of us visited the establishment for prisoners at St. Bernard, containing one thousand and forty-six men and boys; every thing is on a large scale, work-shops, lecture-rooms, &c., &c.: great numbers are confined merely for vagabondage, and these are associated with criminals. The Commandant says, that the prisoners go out *worse* than they come in. Both instruction and classification seem much wanting.

A large company came to the reading in the evening; there was a silence afterwards, and E. J. F. and I were both engaged in ministry: it was generally felt to be a solemn time, and many were brought into tenderness of spirit. At the close she gave a parting benediction, and several of the company came and shook hands with us with much affection. Retired to my room with thankfulness of heart.

9th.—Breakfasted early. S. G., and his daughter, and E. J. F. set off towards Holland, and L. and I, with Josiah Forster, to visit the agricultural colonies, near Tournhout. On our way we stopped for J. F. to visit a community of Trappists; he reports that there are fifty of them who never go out of the inclosure, but remain there until their death, submitting, in the mean time, to many austerities. They dig their own graves, and during some part of the day are engaged in manual labour on the farm; they have but one meal in the twenty-four hours. They go to bed at six or seven in winter, and eight in summer, and rise in winter at twelve and in summer at two, are engaged in prayer till four, and have prayers six times a day besides. They are enjoined never to speak to each other, except 'Souvenez-vous de la mort.' A skull is fixed against the wall, with a skeleton hand, pointing to a dial plate. They wear a coarse woollen shirt next them, which is only changed once

in three weeks. The porter, on opening the door for J. F., fell upon his knees before he entered into conversation with him.

On arriving at Tournhout, which appears to be about thirty miles from Antwerp, we engaged a conveyance to take us to the colonies. The road to Merksplatz, the first of them, is very bad, over a barren heath, with much deep sand; here is a large building, which is a sort of prison, containing about three hundred persons; some of them, who have committed petty crimes, are sent from the town prison, and some are merely vagabonds. They work on the land under military inspection. From hence we proceeded to Wortel, where there are many neat brick buildings, with tiled roofs, and chimneys, a great improvement upon the neighbouring villages; here are good roads, with trees on each side, and the land appears well cultivated, but the colony is in a declining state—many of the cottages, for want of inhabitants, are gone to ruin, and the settlers residing there, do not seem to have much spirit of improvement. They are often persons who have been sent by towns or parishes to earn a subsistence, and the plans do not seem altogether satisfactory; the present government does not feel the interest in it which the King of Holland did. We lodged at Tournhout, and the next day returned to Antwerp, where we parted from Josiah Forster, and Lucy and I proceeded towards Rotterdam. The roads, in many parts, excellent; they are generally paved with small bricks, and have a row of trees on each side. On approaching Dort, we saw from thirty to forty windmills. We joined our friends again at Rotterdam on the 11th, and found J. S. Mollet with them. Several persons, who understand English, were invited that evening. We had much general conversation, and afterwards settled down in solemn silence, when we were comforted with a sense of the loving-kindness of the Lord, which is better than life. E. J. F. and I were both engaged in ministry."

Third Month 12*th*.—The party proceeded to the Hague. Here W. Allen mentions being most kindly received by the British Minister, Sir Edward C. Disbrowe, and by other influential persons, who, he says, "were quite disposed to forward our

views." They visited the prison, and some other public institutions, where, as well as in social intercourse, opportunities frequently occurred to bring forward truths of the highest importance; these often appeared to find an entrance, and some very interesting persons seemed peculiarly to feel their force. They dined at Sir Edward Disbrowe's, and visited some other families residing at the Hague. W. A. writes—

"Called upon General Van den Bosch, and received much valuable information from him respecting his plans at Frederick's Oord; he assures me that the reports concerning its failure are untrue, and that the colonies are paying. I think it may be best for me to visit some of them.

Third Month 14*th.*—Retirement, to comfort. I felt no doubt about the propriety of going to the colonies, and was humbly thankful for what I considered a degree of clearness on the subject. We left the Hague between nine and ten, and proceeded to Leyden, where we saw the university library, and visited the great prison for soldiers; there are large workshops, and the premises appeared in good order, but it is to be observed that these prisoners are not to be ranked with common criminals. We reached Amsterdam in the evening.

15*th.*—First-day. I was but poorly—low at the prospect of the meeting, which was fixed to be held in the meeting-house belonging to Friends, at one o'clock; yet, under all, I had a secret trust that I should be strengthened if any thing was required of me, and so it proved, eminently. The meeting was large, the house being filled, galleries and all; and, soon after we were settled, I felt mercifully helped to preach Christ crucified, and to set forth the coming and offices of our Holy Redeemer, showing the necessity of a living faith in Him, and of seeking and waiting for the Holy Spirit's influence. I was led on under a feeling of the Lord's power, and believe that what was said had an entrance with divers of the company. Dear E. J. F. had a contriting time in prayer, and also spoke sweetly in ministry; then there was a pause, and before the meeting concluded, I was engaged in supplication. It was a time to be thankfully remembered, and much unity was afterwards expressed with what was said.

An invitation had been given to some serious persons, to meet us at the hotel at seven o'clock, and, at the hour appointed, from forty to fifty arrived. Samuel Gurney read a portion of Scripture, informing them that this was our general practice on this day of the week. We then settled into stillness; I was soon sensible of the overshadowing of the Lord's power, and of the help mercifully vouchsafed to us, under which gospel truths were declared. E. J. F. was also led to offer up prayer and thanksgiving, and before we separated, a person amongst the company rose, and bore testimony in a remarkable manner, to the truth of what had been delivered by 'a brother and a sister,' feelingly acknowledging the comfort and encouragement to be derived from Christians under various circumstances, being animated by the same spirit, and proclaiming the same truths. Thus ended this good time.

Third Month 16*th.*—This morning we visited the prisons, and some other institutions, and in the evening went to see a person named Da Costa, a converted Jew, where there was a large company, I think about fifty, to meet us. After some time spent in conversation, which, I trust, was not without instruction, John Mollet read a chapter in the French Bible. There was then a pause, and E. J. Fry addressed the company, J. M. interpreting for her; she, however, soon said she felt it would be right for her to speak without interpretation, and, I believe, she was generally understood. After a little time of silence, Da Costa advanced, and addressing himself to E. F., spoke in approbation of what she had said, and thanked her for her christian exhortation, but he adverted with some degree of earnestness to her remarks respecting the necessity of charity, maintaining that whilst we uphold charity, the Truth must not be sacrificed, &c. After another pause, a pious person present uttered an acceptable prayer in English, standing, and, before we separated, I was led to speak on the necessity of the heart being devoted to God, earnestly recommending frequent aspirations to Him, and attention to the manifestations of the Holy Spirit.

Our friends were very respectful and affectionate. This has been a satisfactory day.

17*th.*—Comforted and encouraged in a feeling of peace. Company at breakfast. After the reading, I said a few words on the

text, 'We preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord,' &c., and E. J. Fry knelt down in prayer. We then had some useful conversation, and learnt the cause of the remarks last evening, in reference to charity, &c., though E. J. F. was quite unacquainted with existing circumstances when she spoke.

There was a large company met at the hotel this morning, to enter into the subject of prisons, and to endeavour to make some arrangements to improve their condition. It was a satisfactory time, and the point was gained for the formation of a Ladies' Committee. In the evening, a number of persons, amongst whom were some of the higher ranks, came to tea, in order that the subject of Slavery might be entered upon. I had to open the business, and I described the origin of the concern in England, the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and then of Slavery, showing the company in what manner public attention was first drawn to the subject; the effect produced by collecting facts and diffusing information, and the power of public opinion. I invited them to do the same for Holland; advised them to form a society, and let the committee correspond with us, and to collect and publish, as widely as possible, facts relating to their own Slave Colonies.

Samuel Gurney afterwards detailed some interesting facts relating to Slavery. The audience were very attentive; both gentlemen and ladies were urged to use their exertions on this point, and at the conclusion, E. J. F. spoke in a feeling manner in reference to the subject, and read some appropriate passages of Scripture.

Third Month 18*th*.—Visited the Infant School established by Friends; about seventy children present. We then rode a considerable distance to the workhouse, a noble building containing eight hundred and fifty persons. All who are able to work have some employment given to them, for which they are paid without deducting for their food or lodging. The destitute are admitted by application to the Board of Regency. There were no Bibles here, neither are they to be found in the public schools, or other institutions, though two-thirds of the population are Protestants. This is much to be regretted.

Our week-day meeting was appointed to be held at one o'clock; when we arrived the house was crowded, but the company seemed respectable, and we made our way through them to the upper end. Samuel Gurney, in a few appropriate words, explained the mode of Friends' worship, and their views on this subject, remarking, that we considered our time of silence as solemn as any. We were indeed favoured with a solemn silence. E. J. F. was engaged in supplication, very acceptably. I was then led, under a precious feeling of holy help, to preach the truths of the gospel, and particularly to point out the necessity of the sanctifying power of divine grace, to prepare the heart to believe in, and receive those truths. E. J. F. afterwards spoke in ministry. There was an evident impression made upon the hearts of several, and it was a time to be remembered with thanksgiving.

E. Fry and party conclude to set out to-morrow for Utrecht and Zeist. L. and I prepared for our visit to the 'Colonies.' A person, who, with his wife and family, was living at Rio, when Daniel Wheeler was there, but is now at Amsterdam, has a son about fifteen years of age, who speaks English, Dutch, and German; his parents are quite willing to let him go with us to the Colonies, as interpreter, so we agreed to take him, and accordingly left Amsterdam in the afternoon, and proceeding by way of Amersfoort, Harderwyk, and Zwoll, reached Assen on the 20th. On our way, we noticed that the children were well clothed, and that the people seemed in good circumstances. Many small farms are scattered on both sides of the road, and there is but little appearance of poverty. There is a great deal of turf bog, and many heaps of turf are cut; it is, as in Ireland, the fuel of the country. We found comfortable quarters at Assen, and arranged to go to Veenhuisen the next morning. The landlord told me there was a gentleman in the house who wished to see me. I desired that he might come in, and it proved to be the Baron de Sales, an inspector of the government, and a very agreeable young man, who has travelled much; he gave us a good deal of information respecting the neighbourhood. He speaks highly of the Colonies, as having

perfectly succeeded, and gives a favourable account of the state of education generally. He says there is a depôt for Bibles at Assen, and that many are distributed as well as tracts.

Third Month 21st.—Rose early, and reached the neat little inn, at Veenhuisen, before eight o'clock. The main buildings, which are very near, form a large square, and are well adapted to the purposes of this interesting institution, designed for the reception of orphan and destitute children, which, together with the other colonies in North Holland, owes its origin to General Van den Bosch, to whose vigilant superintendence may be attributed, much of its present prosperity. Here one thousand two hundred and fifty poor children are comfortably provided for; they are received at the age of six years and upwards. The weakly and delicate ones, of whom there are about one hundred and fifty, mostly foundlings, are kept apart from the rest, and are kindly nursed and attended to; all the others are either in school or engaged in works of industry; some on the farm, which is very extensive, and some in weaving, shoe-making, spinning, knitting and needlework. Every thing required for the family is manufactured at the establishment. The children leave school at the age of thirteen; but are employed on the premises until they are provided for elsewhere. They look clean and happy, and generally appear very healthy. We were concerned to find, that the Scriptures are not introduced, neither are Scripture Lessons used in the schools, on account of the Roman Catholics. These and the Protestants do not, however, live together; and the Bible is read once every day to the Protestants, by the school-master, and after every meal by the head pupil. Each Protestant child is furnished with a Bible, which is given to it on leaving the institution.

The labour of the children considerably reduces the cost of keeping them. We saw a number of boys at work upon the farm, which is in a high state of cultivation, forming a striking contrast to the barren heath by which it is surrounded.

Part of the expense of this establishment is borne by the 'Societé de Bienfaisance,' and a small sum is paid for each child by the parish, or commune to which it belongs. The director resides on the premises, together with his daughter, who is the directress,

and appears to be a serious-minded, sensible person, with much kind and correct feeling. The Protestant minister also has apartments in the building. He seems to have the good of his interesting charge much at heart, and is diligent in furnishing them with suitable reading, which is supplied through the means of the Netherlands Tract Society of Amsterdam, whose publications are widely circulated, and appear calculated to lead to piety and virtue.

There are two other institutions in this colony, one on a smaller scale for orphans, and one for beggars, but we did not visit them. There is something agreeable in the manners of the people, which well accords with their simple and primitive appearance. Friesland is celebrated for the manufacture of a coarse woollen cloth, from which our well-known *frieze* coats derive their name. Part of the colony is in this province, and part in Drenthe.

These institutions are all under the care and superintendence of the 'Societé de Bienfaisance.' They form one section of the plan conceived by General Van den Bosch, of making universal provision for the poor. Another section is at Ommerschaus, and the third at Frederick's Oord, both which places I have seen on a former journey.*

After this interesting visit, we returned to Assen, and from thence to Zwoll, where we had the pleasure of finding our dear friends.

Third Month 22nd.—First-day. We held our meeting without any addition to our own company. It was, to me, a quiet, comfortable time, and I think we were refreshed together. The Governor and some of the inspectors of the prisons called upon E. Fry, and took us to the prison, which is more airy, is cleaner, and in a better state than those at Amsterdam. We had some religious counsel to convey to the poor prisoners, which J. S. Mollet interpreted. W. H. Suringar and his son were with us. In the evening, a number of respectable persons assembled at our hotel, principally through the kind agency of Suringar, and after a portion of Scripture was read, first in English by Samuel Gurney, then in French, by John S. Mollet, we had a very satisfactory

* See pages 45 and 47, vol. iii.

opportunity of religious worship, in which both E. J. F. and I were engaged in ministry, and I was favoured fully to relieve my mind. Two Mennonite ministers were present, who seemed particularly impressed, and I had much conversation with one of them, who was desirous of knowing more of our religious principles. Divers, who were at the meeting, came to us afterwards, expressing their gratification and thankfulness, and many took me affectionately by the hand. Thus I have to record another token of gracious condescension in the very needful time, for truly, it is close work. Dear S. G. and E. J. F. distributed, as usual, a considerable number of books and tracts.

Third Month 23*rd.*—Peaceful this morning in the retrospect of yesterday. What a favour to be thus helped along, from time to time, under a precious sense of the loving-kindness of the Lord! We visited a large school for one thousand poor children. I had much useful conversation with the governor of Overyssell, a man of head and of heart; he is entirely of my opinion, with regard to the poor who are employed in manufactories, and thinks that they should all have a small portion of land to cultivate. Several persons whom we have seen to-day, expressed much satisfaction with the meeting held last evening. We took leave of our friends here, and of John S. Mollet, and between ten and eleven set out on our way to Minden, accompanied by the young lad from Amsterdam, and John Bergendahl, who goes with us thus far. We passed a great deal of barren, marshy country, lodged at Lingen, and stopped some time at Osnaburg, in order to have an interview with Pastor Weibezahn, who is the person mentioned in the '*Neueste Nachrichten*,' for 1834, as having been instrumental in promoting a great awakening here. It is stated in this work, that 'in the whole neighbourhood, as well on the Prussian, as the Hanoverian side, there is scarcely a hamlet without a number of awakened souls, whose virtues prove who has called them out of darkness into His marvellous light,' &c.

The Pastor seems to be a pious man, and there was a quiet diffidence in his manner, which pleased us. He says that there is much good going forward, that their schools afford them great encouragement, and they have a Temperance Society in a

very flourishing state, eight hundred members having joined it within a short time.

It was late when we arrived at Minden, where we found Augustus Mundhenck, who kindly came from Pyrmont to meet us."

During a stay of several days at this place, William Allen and his friends were much occupied with endeavouring to promote the spiritual and temporal interests of the little body of Friends residing in the neighbourhood; they were engaged in religious service, both in the families and in meetings for worship, one of which was largely attended, a number of the inhabitants of the town being present, as well as Friends. W. A. says—

"A precious solemnity was to be felt; we were mercifully helped to minister to the people, and the word spoken seemed to have free entrance. Augustus was our kind assistant and interpreted beautifully. The feeling evinced by many at the conclusion of the meeting, was an indication of much religious sensibility. The light has hitherto been too much hidden in this place, and these dear people should, if possible, be more frequently visited. Dear E. J. F. is very sweet in her communications, both in ministry and prayer,—her zeal is quite instructive; she exactly suits me, and indeed we are all nicely banded together. Though at times low, yet I am encouraged in believing that I am endeavouring to do my Master's work, however imperfectly it may be performed.

Our Friends here inform us that they do not now suffer persecution on account of military concerns, but they still have some other difficulties to encounter respecting the laws. We examined the children at the school, and thought that they were making fair progress; their knowledge of the Scriptures appeared to be satisfactory, and their answers to questions put to them showed much intelligence.

Third Month 28th.—John Rasche, and some of our friends, called to take leave of us, and soon after nine we started for Pyrmont; my mind calm and peaceful. We stopped at Buckeburg to visit a family who had some connexion with Friends, and they seemed much pleased to receive us. A nice tender-spirited young woman who was present, spoke with much interest of

Osnaburg, where she said there were many serious-minded persons, and that Pastor Weibezahn was 'an excellent man.' We afterwards proceeded to Hameln, where we visited the prison, and had religious communication with the prisoners, some of whom seemed much affected. There were between three hundred and four hundred; many of them had chains upon one leg, others upon both legs. A great deal of work is performed here, and several rooms are appropriated to spinning, weaving, &c.

It was dark when we reached Pyrmont; my spirits were low in the recollection that my dearest Charlotte passed this road with me, during the few last days that we were together on this earth. We are comfortably accommodated at the 'Stadt Bremen.'"

First-day, the 29th, W. A. mentions attending the meeting at Pyrmont, which was satisfactory. In the afternoon, it was held at John Seebohm's, at Friedensthal, and, he says, "Was one of those times to be remembered with thanksgiving." In afterwards recording the religious engagements amongst the families in the neighbourhood, he acknowledges, that though sometimes under feelings of depression, he was much comforted and strengthened.

He observes, that E. Fry, being desirous of exciting an interest on subjects of public utility, some of the influential inhabitants of Pyrmont were invited to the hotel, when their attention was directed towards the means of improving the condition of the poor, and of relieving their wants. After some labour being bestowed to convince them of the importance of these points, it was at length agreed that a Benevolent Society, including district visiting, should be formed.

Third Month 31*st.*—He writes, "Visited Dunst Hole; the stratum of carbonic acid was very low, as it usually is in winter, only about two feet from the ground. We were obliged to go within the door way to make our experiments. Soap bubbles being blown, danced upon the carbonic acid in a very curious manner.

Fourth Month 1*st.*—Meeting in the morning. Dined at Friedensthal, with Augustus Mundhenck and his wife, and in the afternoon held a meeting for worship with the work-people of the manufactory there. It was an eminently favoured time, in which I was furnished with matter for communication, and dear E. Fry was afterwards sweetly engaged in ministry and prayer.

2*nd.*—We left Pyrmont soon after ten, to proceed to Hanover, which we reached in the evening. A. Mundhenck is with us.

3*rd.*—Retirement; peaceful. S. Gurney and I called upon our Ambassador here, and were very kindly received. He wrote some letters of introduction for us, and after a few other calls, E. J. F., L. and I visited the city hospital, without any introduction; we were civilly met by a nice open-countenanced man, who was very attentive, and showed us the different wards, &c. There are good separate apartments for persons who do not require gratuitous assistance, and who may receive the benefit of the institution, on paying at the rate of three shillings per week. This is an excellent regulation. The patients are provided with Bibles, but at the military hospital there are no copies of the Scriptures, which the superintendent much regretted, and we hope to be able to attend to this subject.

S. Gurney received letters from his brother, J. J. Gurney, from the West Indies, which give the most cheering accounts of the working of the Abolition of Slavery, in our Islands of Antigua and Dominica. They also contain important information with regard to the Danish Islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas's.

We had a very agreeable company at our hotel in the evening. I had much interesting conversation with a clergyman named Niemann, whose sister is wife to the pious pastor, Weibezahn, of Osnaburg. Several were desirous of knowing more about the principles of Friends, and seemed pleased with the explanations which were given to them.

4*th.*—Samuel Gurney and I, with our kind friend, Augustus, called upon the Minister of Instruction, who received us very affably. We afterwards waited, by appointment, upon the Prince Royal, who is blind; had it not been for this blemish, he

would have been a fine-looking young man. The conversation turned upon prisons, war, liberty of conscience, the Scriptures, slavery, &c. I was grieved to hear some of his sentiments. He gave full credence to what a Scotch lady, from the West Indies, had told him of the happiness of the negroes in their state of slavery, and he considers that the prisoners here are treated too well. Upon these subjects, and some others, I laboured to impress him with the truth. In reference to the Scriptures, I maintained, that our duty to God and to man was so clearly laid down in them, that those that run may read; he, however, seemed to think that it was necessary to have them explained, and I left the poor young man with a heavy heart.

Lucy, Augustus, and I, took a walk to see the 'Römisher Kaiser,' where Stephen Grellet and I lodged on our way to Berlin, in 1832; it brought some sweet recollections to my mind. E. Fry visited the prison, with her brother Samuel; she reports that it is in a very bad state, and mentioned some instances of cruelty, which I think must be unknown to the Prince, or he could scarcely have considered that there was not sufficient severity exercised. Great is the necessity of forming committees of prudent, disinterested persons to visit prisons, both in England and on the Continent: indeed, philanthropic individuals in every place should be encouraged to investigate the state of the poor in their immediate neighbourhoods, and to devise means for improving their condition in every respect.

We took tea and spent the evening with a gentleman and his wife, named Perz; there was a large company, and we had much agreeable conversation, which was mostly carried on in groups, but before we separated, both E. F. and I, were led to speak more generally on religious subjects, and what was said appeared to be very well received.

Fourth Month 5th.—We held our meeting at ten—only ourselves; I expressed a few words on the state of dependence on their Divine Master in which the servants of the Lord are kept, referring to the manna in the wilderness, which was renewed day by day. E. Fry was afterwards engaged in ministry.

Fourth Month 6th.—Wrote a letter to Prince George, of which the following is a copy:—

TO GEORGE, PRINCE ROYAL OF HANOVER.

"MAY IT PLEASE THE PRINCE,

"The interview, with which my dear friend Samuel Gurney and I were favoured to have with thee yesterday, has excited feelings of sympathy, which it is difficult for me to find words to express. May the present permission of Divine Providence lead thee, dear Prince, to apply with still increasing earnestness, for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, which the Son of God encouraged his followers to believe that the Father would give to those who ask Him, see Luke xi, 13. The grace of God, which comes by Jesus Christ, was not confined to the apostles and primitive disciples, but is given to every true believer in the present day, as the Comforter, the sure Guide, the infallible Teacher.

If we are desirous, above all things, to be found performing the will of God, without which we can never be permanently happy, and are endeavouring to keep the precepts and commandments of Christ, then will our duties be made plain and clear to us, by the Holy Spirit; precious indeed are the promises made by our blessed Redeemer himself, to those who give proof of their *love to Him*, by keeping his commandments, as we may read in John xiv, 21, 23, 25, 26. To the teaching of the Holy Spirit, I would most affectionately recommend the Prince; it will lead him to discover what the divine will concerning him is, will give him strength to perform it, and enable him to avoid those things which bring condemnation and sorrow.

Thy exalted situation exposes thee to many and peculiar temptations and difficulties, which render the injunction of our Divine Master to 'Watch and pray,' of the very utmost importance to be observed. It was well remarked by the illustrious Judge Hale, that an inward attention to the influences of divine grace, will enable a man to conduct himself wisely, even in the concerns of this life, and by such attention, many of those dangers to which we are liable in this state of existence, may be avoided.

I have greatly desired that thou mightest deeply study the precepts of our dear Lord and Saviour, as contained in the Scriptures of Truth, and make them the rule of thy conduct, with prayer that they may be applied by the same Holy Spirit which gave them forth, to thy particular case, under every changing circumstance of thy life; then wilt thou be concerned to promote and encourage that righteousness which exalteth a nation, wheresoever, and in whomsoever it may appear, and to discountenance and put down, whatever has a tendency to demoralization and vice. Thus thou mayest become, in the divine hand, one of the greatest blessings to thy country.

My dear friend, and his sister, Elizabeth J. Fry, join me in the warmest wishes for thy temporal and eternal well-being; and be pleased to accept them from a sincere friend to the House of Brunswick,

WILLIAM ALLEN."

"*Hanover, 6th of 4th Month (April)*, 1840."

"About eight o'clock, a large company, consisting of some of the principal inhabitants, assembled in the great room at the hotel. This was felt to be a very weighty engagement. A chapter in German was first read by Augustus Mundhenck; then there was a pause, in which I was made sensible of a sweet feeling, and soon had to address the company. Augustus interpreted sentence by sentence admirably, and I was favoured with an evidence that holy help was mercifully granted. Dear E. J. F. was also engaged in ministry. Truth was indeed in dominion, and this was one of the seasons not to be forgotten. Thanksgiving and praise to our God, to whom alone be the glory!"

The following morning was devoted to making calls, and visiting some public institutions, after which, W. A. writes—

"Elizabeth Fry, Samuel Gurney, and I, went to the palace, by invitation of the Queen. We were conducted into the state apartments, where three of the ladies in attendance received us. The Queen was just then engaged with the King, who has been very ill, but is recovering, and in the mean time, Prince George

came in, led by the Princess Albert of Swartzburg, daughter of the Queen by a former marriage. I had a good deal of conversation with the Prince, and this time he appeared really amiable, and far nearer in spirit, than in our former interview. The Princess seems a sensible person, and I entrusted *her* with my letter to read to the Prince. She has connexions in Bavaria, and pressed me to call upon them when I went that way. I left with each of them a copy of 'Brief Remarks.' When the Queen came in, she apologised for not being ready, saying it was in consequence of her necessary attendance upon the King. She received us in a very respectful, amiable manner, and appeared in a sweet frame of mind. She had much conversation with E. J. F., who pressed upon her attention the subject of ladies' committees to visit the prisons, and she gave her full sanction to the measure. We were nearly an hour at the palace. The ladies in attendance, and indeed all present, seemed under tender feelings. Glory to Him, through whom alone all good comes! and blessed for ever be His adorable name!

We took leave of many of our dear friends, who clung to us to the last. I had some relieving conversation with the King's chaplain, who, with his wife, dined with us, and we parted under affectionate feelings.

Our dear friend Augustus Mundhenck could not proceed with us to Berlin, in consequence of poor accounts from home. We left Hanover about five o'clock, lodged that night at Hildesheim, and the following night at Halberstadt.

Fourth Month 8th.—Arrived at Magdeburg, a strongly fortified place. In 1631, the Roman Catholic monster, Tilly, took the city by storm, beheaded the governor, massacred thirty thousand men, women, and children, and left only about one hundred and thirty houses standing.

9th.—Lucy and I visited a school of nearly seven hundred and eighty boys. They were divided into eleven classes, and there are fifteen masters; the Scriptures are daily used in the school, and they have also a number of lesson books. The system of questioning seems to be practised, the children learn geography and drawing, and appear to have made satisfactory progress. I was comforted with seeing instruction made so universal.

Samuel Gurney and I called upon the general, who was very civil, and gave us free permission to see the prison at the fortress, but as the prisoners were out at work, we could not go till after twelve o'clock. They were employed on the fortifications, which are of great extent, and uncommonly strong. At the hour appointed, we all went to the citadel, which is situated on an island formed by the fine river Elbe. Mills for grinding corn are moored in the middle of the stream, and worked by the current. Some of the most fertile corn land in Germany is said to be within the circle of a few miles from hence. Many of the prisoners work in fetters. Dear E. J. F. distributed her 'Address to Prisoners' among them, and also expressed a few words of counsel, which were interpreted. A pious, sensible, feeling interpreter, is invaluable. The place appeared clean, and in one room we observed, with satisfaction, a little library, in which were several copies of the New Testament, that had been presented by the British and Foreign Bible Society, for the use of the Prusian military. The General, and other officers, took leave of us very respectfully, and we proceeded on our way to Berlin. We passed a great expanse of very poor land—roads good. Lodged at Brandenburg, and on our way to Potzdam, noticed the women busily employed in digging the land, sawing wood, &c.; they seem to do as much work out of doors, if not more, than the men. Potzdam is a splendid place, and truly appears to be a town of palaces. We proceeded from thence to Berlin by railroad, and took up our quarters at the 'Hotel de Russie,' where we have excellent accommodation. My mind has been much favoured to-day with a sense of divine love and mercy.

Fourth Month 11*th*.—Company at breakfast, amongst whom was Samuel Elsner. It appears that religious persecution does really exist here, and that the government is anxious to amalgamate the Lutherans and the Reformed. I find that though all the soldiers are permitted to have Bibles, yet the circulation of tracts in the army is forbidden.

S. Gurney and I called upon our Ambassador, Lord William Russell, and had a very pleasant interview. He engaged us *all* to dine with him on second-day; though, in general, I feel a hesitation

in unnecessarily entering into company, yet it seemed best to accept his kindness. We afterwards made a number of other calls, and amongst the rest upon the aged philanthropist, Baron Kotwitz, who has institutions for the poor in Silesia, as well as in Berlin. Several persons came to see us in the evening, and we had much useful conversation.

Fourth Month 12*th.*—Lord William Russell called, and paid us a very agreeable visit. We held our meeting this morning; it was a comfortable time, and both E. J. F. and I spoke in ministry. In the afternoon, H. Lobeck accompanied us to Kopf's Institution for the reformation of juvenile offenders; one of the most important things in Berlin. He has now about eighty-six boys, and thirty-eight girls; the success of his pious efforts is quite cheering. The whole establishment is a model of cleanliness. The children appear healthy, and great attention seems paid to their comfort. We were present at the religious examination. I was much gratified to find that they use our Scripture Lessons, or the extracts from them, adopted by the Religious Tract Society of Berlin, and find them very valuable. Several of the parents of the children attend on first-day afternoon, and H. Lobeck informed us, that persons designed for missionaries also come on that day, in order to see the mode of imparting religious instruction.

There were a few in addition to our own circle at the reading of the Scriptures in the evening. We had a favoured religious opportunity afterwards, and I was comforted throughout with a sweet sense that the Lord was near.

13*th.*—Baron Alexander von Humboldt, the great traveller, called; he is full of information, and was exceedingly kind and sociable. At twelve o'clock, S. G., E. J. F., and I, called, by appointment, upon the Crown Prince and Princess; we were most graciously received, and returned to the hotel fully satisfied with our interview. Dined with Lord William Russell, and met the American Minister, Wheaton, Sir George B. Hamilton, who is the Secretary of Legation, Count Arnheim, a Prussian nobleman, with whom I had some very pleasant conversation, Lord Loftus, a son of the Marquis of Ely, who has large estates in Ireland, and resides near Col. Crichton, a young man named Howard, and some

others. They were extremely friendly and kind; it was a particularly agreeable visit, and we had much free and interesting conversation.

The Anti-Slavery Reporters were forwarded to me by the Ambassador's bag, and I was rejoiced to find that our government has, on account of the Slavery question, refused to acknowledge the independence of Texas. This has enraged the Texans, who pour out their abuse of us in their newspapers.

We returned to the hotel between six and seven, soon after which several persons came to meet us. E. J. F., in the line of general conversation, gave an interesting account of her early labours in the prison cause, encouraging some young men who are preparing for missionaries, to look to the Lord with a single eye, and follow His blessed guidance. Becker, the missionary to the Jews, interpreted. I then gave some information on the subject of schools, &c., and endeavoured to convey religious counsel to the young men. Several warmly acknowledged the interest they had felt in this visit.

Fourth Month 14*th*.—We went this morning to see the great prison at Spandau; the road lies through the Brandenburg Gate to Charlottenburg; it is a fine ride through a wood, but dusty, as the country all round is somewhat like a sandy desert. Becker accompanied us, also our kind friend Lobeck, who is an excellent interpreter, and Mary Ann Murray, an English lady residing at Berlin. The superintendent and his wife seem very amiable persons. There are seven hundred and fifty-two men prisoners, and ninety women. I have never seen such a manufacturing prison before. All kinds of work seem carried on, and some of the patterns prepared for needlework, are of great beauty. Every part was remarkably neat and clean, and much order prevails. Service is performed in the chapel on first-days, and there are Bibles in the different rooms, but more intimate and frequent religious instruction is wanted, and there is no systematic classification of the prisoners. Numbers come back again for fresh crimes; now, the proportion of these is always a criterion of the value of the means used for reformation. Among the female prisoners were some young women, whose appearance interested us,

and on speaking to them through an interpreter, several were contrited to tears. In walking through such places, my heart is always sad.

We returned to dinner, and S. G. and I called upon the Princess Wilhelm, wife to the King's brother; we were received with great kindness, and it was a very gratifying visit.

We spent the evening at Col. Roeder's, the aid-de-camp to the Crown Prince. They are a delightful family, and here we met General de Thiele, aid-de-camp to the King, a man much esteemed in Berlin: the Countess Darnach, and some other ladies were present. This was an interesting visit.

Fourth Month 15*th*.—Baron Humboldt called, and went with me to the palace, where I had an appointment to wait upon the Crown Prince. He soon came to me with a smiling countenance; the Baron then withdrew, and the Prince entered deeply with me into several points, which I ventured to press upon his attention. In suggesting some hints for his consideration, I said, in substance, that there was scarcely any thing in which society was so deeply concerned, as the prevention of crime; that, as every individual had it in his power, to exercise some influence in discouraging vice, so it was the duty of all to endeavour to check whatever might have a tendency to promote demoralization.

I said, that the next important object was, to attend to the deplorable condition of those, who are so sunk in vice and crime, as to become outcasts of society; that these miserable beings have an especial claim upon christian exertion; and it should always be borne in mind, that while prisons are erected for the protection of the public, the great object and end is, not vengeance upon the offender, but the reformation of the criminal; and that the means of effecting this, was the great problem to be solved. Reformation, I observed, could never be hoped for, while prisoners, in every degree of guilt and depravity, are made to mix together promiscuously. To this he fully agreed, and I then strongly enforced the importance of government encouraging the formation of committees of pious and benevolent persons, to keep up a constant system of visiting the prisoners, and reading to them in the Holy

Scriptures, observing, that measures for reclaiming these poor creatures could never be carried into full effect, *but by persons who are themselves under the influence of christian principles.*

I adverted to some other subjects, and had an opportunity of most full and free communication: it was altogether a highly satisfactory interview, and on parting, the Prince took leave with great respect, and even affection.

At twelve o'clock we went by appointment to the palace, to meet the Princess Wilhelm, the King's sister, and proceeded with her to the town prison. It contains about seven hundred prisoners, tried and untried, all mixed together. We were concerned to find, that the process of law is so tedious, that prisoners who may ultimately be found innocent, have been shut up here for six, seven, or eight months, and one was even confined for a year before being tried. Some other things in this prison were of a painful character. The Princess Wilhelm and her daughter, the Princess Marie, an agreeable young person, went into all the rooms, and the former, as well as E. J. Fry, addressed some of the women; I also had something to say to them; several shed tears. After leaving the prison, my friend Beyerhaus accompanied us to call upon the venerable Baron Kotwitz, to whom we paid a comfortable and refreshing visit. The dear old man is now eighty-five years of age. We spent the evening at Professor Hengstenberg's, where we met some agreeable persons; whilst we were there, Professor Tholuck of Halle, came in, and seemed truly glad to meet me. We were very kindly and hospitably entertained at supper.

Fourth Month 16*th.*—Julius Gamet called, and he and M. Brandström, from Stockholm, Lucy and I, took a ride beyond the Halle Gate, to pay a second visit to Kopf's Institution. We saw about fifty of the boys at work in one room, making screws, which is their chief employment. They always find a ready sale for them. We were not less interested on entering farther into the details of this excellent establishment, than we had been on former occasions; great order prevails in all the arrangements.

Gamet afterwards guided us to an institution which owes its origin to the exertions of some ladies, whose active piety and devotedness of heart, led them to inspect the wants of some of the

poor of Berlin, at their own habitations. The relief of the sick was one of their great objects, and, in this work of christian love, finding that the recovery of the invalids was greatly retarded, by the unfavourable circumstances in which they were placed, they agreed to endeavour to establish an hospital, which should receive about forty patients. This excellent institution was accordingly founded; it is named the 'Elizabeth Kranken-Haus,' after the crown princess, who most kindly patronized it; and it has proved so extremely useful, that arrangements are in progress to increase the number of patients to sixty. One pious, and truly amiable lady, is so desirous of promoting the welfare of these poor sufferers, that she has had apartments prepared to reside on the premises, and devote herself more exclusively to this benevolent object. We had the satisfaction of meeting with her, and one of her interesting colleagues, when we saw many proofs of the kind and christian care extended to the patients, who seemed gratefully to appreciate the blessings by which they were surrounded. One poor woman, who appeared to be near the confines of time, was listening, with a look of earnest enquiry, mixed with hope, to the accents of love which were addressed to her, and which directed her to her Saviour; others were engaged in reading the Scriptures or tracts, and one poor little girl, who had been almost killed by a cruel relation, about six weeks before, but was then much recovered, clung to her benefactresses with fond affection. This was altogether a very touching scene, and we could not but contrast the difference between this institution, and some we had seen in Belgium, where every thing seemed provided, that was needful, for the accommodation of the body; but the kind visits of those, who might be interested about the spiritual state, were prevented by pernicious ecclesiastical prohibitions.

L. and I dined at a Restaurateur, and in the afternoon went by invitation to the young Princess Wilhelm, daughter-in-law to the King, and daughter to the Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar; she was very affable and agreeable, receiving us quite cordially. In introducing us to her children, she feelingly begged they might be kept in remembrance. The young Prince Frederick was sent for his father, who soon came in, and was also very kind and

friendly. The conversation was interesting, and some serious remarks were well received.

Many persons were invited to the hotel this evening, in order that we might explain to them, the nature of the philanthropic exertions made in England, for the abolition of slavery, the improvement of prison discipline, &c., and to encourage our friends to unite in associations for benevolent purposes. A large company assembled, amongst whom were many of the higher nobility. It was my office to open the business, which I did in English, Professor Tholuck interpreting for me. I stated the object for which this company had been invited, adverted to some of the leading subjects which had claimed attention in our own country, and enforced the benefit of co-operation, and the strength that there is in unity. I was enabled to get through to my own peace, and, as it afterwards appeared, to the satisfaction of others. Dear Elizabeth Fry then, in a very instructive manner, gave an interesting statement, of the progress of the prison cause; dwelling upon those points, which are of the greatest importance in the treatment of prisoners, and mentioning some circumstances which had come under her notice, in her travels on the continent. Her account was clear, forcible, and impressive, and contained many excellent observations. Samuel Gurney, in a manly, appropriate, and concise address, gave some information on the subject of Slavery, and pointed out to the Prussians, what influence they might exercise in promoting its abolition. It was obvious, in the course of the evening, that the truths delivered frequently found an entrance into many hearts, and, in closing the meeting, I felt that we had great reason to be thankful for this opportunity. Thus we have to set up another Ebenezer.

Fourth Month 17*th.*—Retirement—comforted in prayer for support. A gentleman named Borchardt called; he is a very benevolent man, of considerable property, who has been working successfully, upon plans for increasing the comforts of the poor, by providing them with small portions of land to cultivate for potatoes. He furnished me with the following interesting particulars of this undertaking.

There are at Berlin, as in other populous towns, poor widows, whose resources are insufficient to supply their daily necessities: there are also many poor artizans, similarly circumstanced, whose earnings are much reduced, in consequence of the changes of fashion in the articles they manufacture. The number of these has latterly much increased, and their sufferings in winter, when the price of provisions is high, and wages are low, are often very great: indeed they are rarely able, by their utmost exertions, to procure even sufficient potatoes for their families, and are thus compelled, by the claims of hunger, to become paupers.

The miserable circumstances of these poor people much affected some benevolent individuals at Berlin, who considered in what manner relief could be most effectually afforded. It was thought that if a supply of potatoes were given to them in the autumn, for their winter stock, it would be of more value than the amount in money, but the idea at length arose, that the most effectual means of improving their condition, would be to furnish them with a small quantity of land, to cultivate potatoes for themselves, a little employment in the open air, being very conducive to the health of those much confined to close rooms; and it might also be the means of employing the different members of the family. In order to carry these views into effect, a society was formed at Berlin, and a small sum of money collected; these true friends of the poor hired some land, engaged a superintendent to take the oversight, purchased potatoes for seed, and gave allotments to upwards of one hundred poor families, upon certain conditions, in which the observance of moral conduct, &c., was included.

The success of this plan, M. Borchardt says, has been, every year, more and more encouraging. The crops of potatoes have usually been very abundant, and of excellent quality, partly in consequence of the care taken to provide good seed, and partly from good spade cultivation, the superintendent seeing that the plans laid down were attended to. Improvement has been perceptible in the health and moral conduct of the families, and being relieved from the pressure of abject poverty, the tone of their mind is raised, and they are more fitted to fulfil the duties of life.

The number who are desirous of availing themselves of these benefits, increases every year, and those who have already partaken of them, have uniformly been found grateful and obedient.

A distinguished member of the 'Armen Direction,' who has a large manufactory, says, that such assistance appears to him the most judicious means of aiding the poor, and it is to be wished that the advantages it affords, might be much more extensively diffused.

We visited the 'Arbeit's Haus' to-day; it is a large institution for beggars, vagrants, and criminals, who are mixed together without any classification. There were four hundred and eighty-one men, and three hundred women. Ten men and a porter are employed in the house, but only one woman and a nurse; every part was very clean, but it must be a great trial to the respectable poor, to be constantly associated with criminals. In the afternoon we went with J. Bultman to the committee of the Patronage Society, instituted to take charge of liberated prisoners.

At seven o'clock we held our religious meeting, in the large saloon; a considerable number, amongst whom were some of high rank, attended; it was a solemn time. Dear E. J. F. was first engaged in prayer, soon after which I spoke in ministry, and was mercifully helped to preach the gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Beyerhaus interpreted exceedingly well, and from what I have since learnt, it appears that the word preached was made profitable to some who heard it. My Great Master has all the glory, for without the assistance of His Holy Spirit, I could no nothing rightly. I often wonder at what is permitted to be conveyed through so poor a creature as I feel myself to be. E. J. F. ministered with power and sweetness, the feeling that accompanied her communication was particularly precious; before the close, I knelt down in prayer, and the meeting ended satisfactorily.

There was company afterwards, but I did not feel quite equal to meet them, and went quietly to my own room, and read the Bible.

Fourth Month 18*th*.—Retirement, with peaceful feelings. We took a ride to see a school for the orphan children of soldiers, and

Lucy and I afterwards went to the Observatory. The Astronomer received us very kindly; his name is Encke, and he is the discoverer of the comet which has a planetary orbit, lying between Mars and Saturn. We were interested in seeing the great telescope of Frauenhoffer, fourteen feet focus, and nine inches aperture, mounted equatorially. Although there was bright clear sunshine, we saw *a* Capella in Auriga, beautifully. By means of machinery connected with the telescope, the star was kept in the field of view. The circular instrument is smaller than our's at Greenwich: this is a fine observatory. We returned to the hotel in time to fulfil our appointment with Princess Wilhelm, and at one o'clock, we all went, by her particular request, to visit her at the palace; Beyerhaus accompanied us. Her husband, Prince Wilhelm, her two sons, and her daughter the Princess Marie, were all present, and manifested much kind and friendly feeling towards us. Before we came away, both E. F. and I expressed our desires for the advancement of their highest interests, which Beyerhaus interpreted. They all seemed to feel what was said, and took leave of us in a very affectionate manner. This was an opportunity, not of our own seeking, but for which we ought to be very thankful.

Lord William Russell, the American Ambassador, Wheaton, and some other gentlemen, came to dinner, and we had a good deal of company in the evening, amongst whom were Professor Tholuck and his wife, the Count and Countess Gröben, the Count and Countess Schliefen, the Countess Dernath, Col. Roeder and his family, and Baron Humboldt. Julie von Hochwächter, the lady who is so much interested about the Elizabeth Hospital, was also present, and some other benevolent ladies. There was much interesting conversation, and it was a highly satisfactory time.

Fourth Month 19*th.*—First-day. Baron Humboldt called. We held our meeting this morning in my nice quiet room, and were a little comforted together, but the exercise upon my mind daily, rather weighs me down. We afterwards called upon our friend Lobeck and his wife, and visited the dear old clergyman Gossner; he has been very ill with an attack of influenza, but was bright and lively; he is much interested in the missionary cause, and has

been instrumental in instructing thirty-five missionaries who have been sent out to India.

Our second meeting for worship was held in the great saloon, at seven o'clock this evening. There was a large company present; the blessed power of Truth was to be felt, and a more than usual solemnity prevailed. Elizabeth Fry first rose and spoke for a short time, explaining a little our views of worship, and desiring that whether any thing were said or not, we might be edified together. I was then favoured with strength and ability to minister to the people, and dear E. F. was afterwards engaged in testimony and supplication. Augustus Beyerhaus interpreted faithfully. I have never had a better or more feeling interpreter. The meeting ended well. All praise be to the Helper of His people!

Fourth Month 20th.—About twelve o'clock, we all went by appointment to call upon Prince Charles, the King's third son, who, as well as Prince William, married a daughter of the Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar. They have some fine children. The Prince and Princess gave us a very kind and cordial reception. On returning to the hotel, I was engaged in writing a letter to the King, whose health did not admit of our having an interview with him. The subjects to be brought forward occasioned much anxious thought.

We dined at Lord William Russell's, and again paid a very agreeable visit. The Ambassador and his wife from Brussels were there, also Baron Humboldt, and some other company.

21*st.*—Writing a paper on prison discipline and prisons, in order to prepare for some gentlemen, who, by E. Fry's invitation, were to be here at ten o'clock. Much discussion took place, but at length we seemed to make some way. Called on Prince Wittgenstein in the evening; he recognised me at once, and was very affable.

22*nd.*—Rose at six. At work on the letter to the King, and finished it."

This day was a good deal occupied in interviews with influential persons, on the subject of the prison plans; some of those in authority were opposed to the introduction of the proposed measures, but William Allen writes—

"E. F. pleaded the cause of the prisoners well, and some points were gained. A number of ladies came to form a committee, and arrangements for this object were accordingly made. Prince Wittgenstein called; we had some conversation with him respecting the letter to the King, which being approved by Elizabeth Fry and Samuel Gurney, was signed by each of us. The Prince engaged to put it into the hands of the King, and thus this weighty matter was accomplished satisfactorily, and to the great relief of my mind."

The following is a copy of the letter:—

"May it please the King,

"Permit three natives of England, now travelling on the Continent, to claim the King's attention for a short time, while they attempt to explain the motives which have induced them to leave the comforts of home, and the society of those dearest to them in life, for a season. These motives, they humbly trust, are nothing more nor less, than love to God and to man; this has led them to seek out those who love the Saviour, and are really the servants of God, whatever nation they belong to, or whatever creed they may profess. These we hail as brethren and sisters in Christ, as members of His universal church, which is not confined to any one denomination, but consists of all those who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity, and submit to the guidance of His Holy Spirit; these we wish to comfort, and encourage to hold on their way, without fainting, under the trials and afflictions of time, and to keep their eye steadily fixed upon Jesus, the author and finisher of their faith.

We have been deeply affected in our own land, and in the other countries through which we have travelled, in contemplating another class, and that by far the largest, who seem intent mainly upon self-gratification, and obtaining the means for it; and who are living very much in forgetfulness of God, and of the duties He is requiring them to perform, during their short tarriance in this world; but above all, we have been afflicted with the state of those who are so far sunk in vice and depravity, as to become nuisances

in society, and at length outcasts from it. These, wherever they may have been found, in the prison-house, have especially claimed our attention. Hence we have, at different times, in former years, as well as in this, been led to visit the prisons in various parts of Europe. We have endeavoured to ascertain the causes which have brought our unhappy fellow-creatures to such abject misery, the means that may have been employed for reforming them, and the success that may have attended these attempts. We have seen, in our own country, and in foreign lands, with lively satisfaction, the christian zeal which has animated the servants of Him who died for sinners, to associate together for the purpose of visiting those in prison, and endeavouring to promote their reformation, by the general improvement of prison discipline. We are sure, from the proofs the King has given, by contributing so largely to spread the knowledge of the Gospel of Christ through a most extensive circulation of the Holy Scriptures, that he will deeply feel the force of these expressions,—James v. 20, 'He that converteth a sinner from the error of his ways, shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins.' We have seen the happy effects of such labours, and we will venture to entreat the King to permit more extensive exertions to be made, in this way, in his kingdom, under such directions and circumstances, as he may be pleased to point out. We have had the happiness of becoming acquainted with so many of his pious and loyal subjects, in the capital of his kingdom, that we are confident a sufficient number could be found to work, on a well organized plan, for the reformation of criminals, and thus afford an example for imitation in all the prisons in the kingdom, and be a source of the most lively satisfaction to the King himself, whose first wish must be the discovery of the most effectual means for the prevention of crime, and its invariable consequent misery.

The accounts we have heard of the pious disposition of the King, and the proofs we have seen, as already stated, embolden us to prefer our humble petition on behalf of some of his subjects, to whose case our attention has been drawn, in a very lively manner, on account of some hundreds of Prussians, passing through

England, to a foreign country, in order to enjoy the privilege of worshipping God in a manner which they think the most acceptable to Him, and their bounden duty. We were much struck with the reply which some of these made, when questioned as to the cause of their emigration, whether it was political or not. They seemed hurt that such a question should be asked, and earnestly stated, that they were ready to lay down their lives for their King, and would wish to remain in their country, if they might be permitted to worship God in their own way. Now, perhaps, some of these people may have acted imprudently, and given just cause of offence to the King; and so far, we can give no opinion; but simply on the bare fact of their feelings on the subject of religion, may we venture to entreat the King to reconsider their case. We believe, that the way in which a man may think it right to worship his God, is a matter entirely between God and himself, for no man can answer for another at that tribunal, before which we shall all be finally judged. And we would most respectfully query of the King, whether, if his poor subject be a good husband, father and neighbour, doing injury to none, but all the good he can to those about him; if he cheerfully pays his taxes, and faithfully supports the government that protects him,—whether he might not be safely permitted to act for himself in a case in which he alone is responsible? Bear with us, O King, while, in christian simplicity, we lay this matter before thee; for we would not have ventured to do it from any other consideration but that of religious duty.

In passing through Minden, on our way here, we visited those few of thy subjects, who profess the same religious principles with us, and found them very grateful to the King, for the indulgence he has so kindly shewn to their conscientious scruples, and in this feeling of gratitude, our whole Society in England participates.

We feel deep sympathy with the King, under the difficulties of his high station, and it is our prayer, that the Lord God Almighty may protect and preserve thee, O King, that He may pour out more and more of His Holy Spirit upon thee,—which is a spirit of

wisdom and power, as well as the promised Comforter of the children of God. And we fervently desire, that after all thy trials and conflicts, thou mayst at length, through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, join the glorious company of the church triumphant, that surround the throne,—'Who, having come out of great tribulation, have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.'*

Accept, O King, the testimonial of respect and affection,

From thy sincere friends,

William Allen,
Elizabeth Fry,
Samuel Gurney."

"We held our parting meeting this evening, in the great saloon. It was the largest company we have yet had, the room being nearly full. After some opening remarks by S. G., E. Fry addressed the meeting on the care of prisoners, both in prison, and after their discharge, and made some observations of a more general character: Lobeck interpreted well, and much interest seemed excited. I then came forward, and pressed upon the company the importance of associations for such objects, as well as for the *prevention* of crime, stating the benefit of bringing in the aid of agricultural employment, both as a means of bettering the condition of the poor, and of improving their moral habits. I mentioned with approbation some of the establishments in this city, and also the exertions made to disseminate the Holy Scriptures, &c., encouraging our friends to persevere in their labours of Christian love. Beyerhaus interpreted for me. Samuel Gurney again spoke for a short time. We were heard with the greatest attention, and had many kind greetings after the meeting. Such assemblies as these had not before been permitted by the government.

* In less than two months after this expression of christian interest and solicitude on his behalf was written, the King of Prussia was called from time to eternity.

I had much interesting conversation with Prince Radzevil, of Polish Prussia; he says, that the state of the peasantry in their part of Poland is much improved.

Fourth Month 23rd.—Rose between five and six. Retirement; felt that I had great reason to be comforted, particularly with regard to the letter to the King.

A number of gentlemen came this morning, and we had farther discussion on the prison cause. Many restrictions were proposed in reference to the operations of the committee, but at length the points were pretty much adjusted. Called at the Ambassador's. Howard and Lord Loftus dined with us, and we had a large and agreeable party to tea,—many for whom we felt great love; took leave with much affection.

Dr. Strauss, the King's chaplain, brought a message from the King, expressive of his grateful feelings on receiving the letter, his pleasure at having us in his capital, and his approbation of our labours here, at the same time endeavouring to explain his conduct towards the Lutherans."

Soon afterwards, the King sent the following letter, addressed to

"Mr. Allen, Mrs. Fry, and Mr. Gurney.

"The more I have heard of your worthy endeavours in your own country, to improve the criminals through the awakening of moral feeling and christian principle, with so much the more pleasure I learned of your being here, knowing beforehand that the object of your journey was likewise for the same benevolent purpose, and which you have made the work of your life. It rejoiced me to hear that you had seen institutions at Berlin, which forward this object, and have found, amongst all classes of the inhabitants of this city, many who have, in some measure, joined themselves to societies for promoting the good of their fellow creatures, and others, ready to give up part of their time and strength to the same cause. Willingly will I forward these purposes, and as I have never failed to support what is truly good and beneficial, so shall I not withhold my countenance in future, when

these benevolent circles widen themselves, and bring forth happy results.

In regard to your petition for those erring Lutheran separatists, who, from misunderstanding and ill-will, have thought right to leave their country, you will have learned, through those I appointed to inform you, the real state of the case; that every means of gentleness and kind remonstrance was urged in vain, to convince them that they left their country without just grounds, as their liberty of conscience was not interfered with, but that their extravagant demands could not be complied with, being perfectly inconsistent with the order of the church.

FREDERICK WILHELM."

Before leaving Berlin, William Allen addressed a letter to the Crown Prince,* in which he begged to lay before him a few observations, which had arisen in consequence of the visits paid, by himself and his friends, to some of the public institutions of that city. He says—

"It was a noble saying of a heathen, whose views, with regard to a future state, were by no means clear—'I am a man, and any thing that concerns the welfare of man, cannot be indifferent to me,'—*(Homo sum, &c.)* But how much more powerfully should this feeling exist in the christian, who by the light of divine revelation, has been led to appreciate the value of immortal souls! How deeply should he be impressed with the urgent necessity of doing all in his power to contribute towards the eternal well-being of his fellow man! We were not sent into this world merely to gratify our own inclinations and natural appetites; but to endeavour to promote the glory of God and the good of His rational creatures: so that while it is the duty of every one to 'provide things honest in the sight of all men,' (Romans xii. 17. I Tim. v. 8.) for his own family, he has also duties to perform towards his suffering fellow-creatures, and particularly such as Divine Providence may have placed within his reach, and put it into his power to relieve.

* Now King of Prussia.

There is scarcely any one who is, from necessity, so fully employed, that he has no leisure for a work of benevolence. By a judicious allotment of time to particular duties and purposes, we shall be prevented from wasting that invaluable talent, and may find abundant opportunity for contributing our assistance towards carrying forward many a good work. The comfort and satisfaction that attend an attempt to relieve misery, or do good to others, is a noble and ennobling enjoyment; and when a number of persons so disposed, unite their efforts for a common object, upon a prudent and well-considered plan, the amount of good thereby produced is often incalculable. That there is strength in union has been shewn in a striking manner in England, where, in many instances, a few individuals, uniting in the first place to call public attention to a particular object, have been the means of accomplishing the most valuable purposes; thus in the case of prisons and prison discipline in England, an association commenced by a very few individuals in the middle class of society, has, by its labours, attracted the attention of government, and been the means of introducing important improvements; but still more remarkable has been the success of such combinations, in the history of the origin and progress of the Bible Society, and in the extermination of Slavery in the colonies of Great Britain. We have seen in these cheering examples, how the divine blessing has been bestowed upon christian exertions to promote the best interests of man.

There is scarcely any thing in which society is so deeply concerned, as the prevention of crime: the security of our lives and property is involved in it; so that it becomes the imperative duty of every individual to contribute his assistance according to his opportunities for it, and in full proportion to the influence he may possess. Every one has it in his power to do something, more or less, to discourage and put down whatever has a tendency to demoralization and vice; as dissipation, gambling, and intemperance—the fruitful sources of crime.

The next all-important object is to attend to the deplorable condition of those who are so sunk in vice and crime, as to become outcasts of society."

W. A. goes on to state, that such have an especial claim upon christian exertion; and that it is the interest of every christian government to encourage the formation of associations for the purpose of contributing, as far as possible, to the reformation of prisoners. He then offers some suggestions on the construction and regulation of prisons; and, after expressing his warmest thanks for the kind attention received in Berlin, adds the fervent prayer of his heart, that—

"'Grace, mercy, and peace, from God the Father, and Jesus Christ our Lord,' may be multiplied to the dear Prince and his beloved consort."

This letter was very kindly received.

"*Fourth Month 24th.*—Many persons called this morning to take leave. About twelve o'clock, we went to pay our last visit to the Crown Prince and Princess; we were with them nearly an hour, and had a most satisfactory interview. We had much free conversation on some important points, and were all comforted together in a little of the sweet feeling of what I humbly trust was the love of God, shed abroad in our hearts. From hence, we proceeded to the Prince and Princess Wilhelm, the brother and sister-in-law of the King, who, with their sons and daughter, received us most kindly; they are interesting young people, and after a friendly and satisfactory visit, we parted affectionately. The Princess is an excellent person. We called upon an old lady named Bock, who had been governess to the Princesses of Prussia, and resides at the King's palace; she particularly desired to see me, having remembered meeting me eight years ago. We had an agreeable visit, and she seemed to be much comforted. We have had a great deal to do here, in writing in albums, and many were left for us to write in this morning.

We left Berlin in the afternoon, accompanied by Augustus Beyerhaus and Mary Ann Murray, and proceeded by the railroad to Potzdam. Beyerhaus and I then went to see the school for orphans, established on the banks of the river Havel, by a

benevolent person named Von Türck, who has directed much of his attention to the cultivation of mulberry trees, and the management of silk-worms, and he derives a considerable profit from this branch of industry. He has eighteen boarders, and when his income falls short, the King grants him a little help. On our return to the hotel, we found dear E. J. F. surrounded by a number of ladies, who were earnestly seeking for her assistance to form a Ladies' Prison Committee. Weary as she was, and rather low, she readily entered into their concerns, and conducted the business admirably. It was late when we retired to bed."

CHAPTER XXIX.

1840.—Journey from Potzdam—Visit to Luther's Cell at Wittemberg—Arrival at Leipsig—Letter from Berlin—Visit to Dresden—to Weimar—Interview with the Grand Duke and Duchess—Gotha—Visit to the Castle of Wartburg—Frankfort—Dusseldorf—Religious Engagements there—Visit to Count Von der Recke's Institution at Dusselthal—To Pastor Fliedner's at Kaiserswerth—Antwerp—Peaceful retrospect of the Journey—Voyage to London—Arrival at Home—Yearly Meeting—Anti-Slavery Convention—Second Journey to the Continent—Paris—Strasburg—Stuttgard—Visit to Institutions—Interview with the King and Queen of Wurtemberg—With the Duchess Louis and the Queen at Kircheim—Arrival at Munich—Visit to the Donaumoos—Letter from the King of Wurtemberg—Departure from Munich—Constance—Journey to Geneva, Meets P. Bedford—They travel together to Lausanne, Berne, and Basle—Visit to Beuggen—Bonn—Dusseldorf—Brussels—Ghent—Antwerp—Arrival at Home—Letter to the King of Prussia.

"*Fourth Month 25th.*—Rose at six; very peaceful; my mind sweetly calmed and settled, and these feelings continued during the day. We left Potzdam about eight, Beyerhaus kindly proceeding with us to Leipsig. The weather was fine, the buds of the trees were bursting, the roads good, and the prospects delightful. On reaching Wittemberg, where Luther dwelt, we concluded to stop a little time, and walked to the monastery near the Elster Gate, to visit his cell. There we found the chair he used to occupy, and the table at which he sat to write, &c. Near this, is the house where Melancthon lived and died. We passed the beautiful bronze statue of Luther, under a canopy, and proceeded to the 'Schloss Kirche,' to visit the tombs of these two great reformers. In the same building are interred the remains of Frederick the Wise, and John the Stedfast, two electors of Saxony, who were the friends and protectors of Luther and the Reformation. Though much interested in our visits, they occasioned a considerable delay, and it was past twelve before we reached Leipsig.

Fourth Month 26th.—First-day. We met for worship at eleven—a comfortable, refreshing opportunity; a friend of Beyerhaus was with us. We afterwards visited a very large building, some parts of which are appropriated to the poor, some parts to the insane, some as a prison, and some to a school for orphans. These children answered questions in the Scriptures exceedingly well. In the prison we saw one of those instances of long detention before trial, which is a cruel hardship in the Prussian law.

In the evening from twenty to thirty persons joined us at our reading, which was a favoured time, and several seemed to feel it to be so. A very comfortable evening."

Soon after leaving Berlin, William Allen received the following note, dated from thence, and addressed to him and his friends:—

"My dear Friends,

"I thank you with all my heart, for the kind visit you have made to our city, and I hope that the impression, which not only your words, but your whole appearance made, will be a fresh stimulus to many, both old and young, to follow our dear Redeemer with more seriousness, in greater simplicity of heart, and in renewed strength. There was one point in your discourses, which I think deserves the greatest attention, because it is, with very few exceptions, almost never touched by our ministers as a matter of christian experience,—I mean, what you said of Christ dwelling in our hearts by faith, and of living in the fellowship of the Holy Ghost.

These doctrines, though so plainly revealed in the sacred volume, are so little looked upon as main points of christian life, without which no christianity can exist, that we should be tempted to think many of the learned professors do not know that there is a Holy Ghost, and to them I may say, you preached the unknown God.

There are, however, many dear christians here, who live in this holy communion, and dwell under this blessed influence, who by reading their Bible with meditation and prayer, know the love of

God, the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, to be their blessed privilege; and who walk, or endeavour to walk, worthy of their high calling. Now to such, your words have been a great encouragement, as they touched the sympathy of their own feelings, so kind, so soft, and with such an irresistible power. May the Lord help us all to live a life of faith in Him. May we ever more and more be grafted into the true vine, and may we, whom the Lord united by the sweet bond of christian love, continue to walk stedfastly, and meet again in Jerusalem above!

This was the prayer of my heart while parting with you."

"*Fourth Month* 27*th.*—Samuel Gurney and his daughter, Lucy, and I, set off, by the railroad, for Dresden, leaving dear E. F. at Leipsig, until our return. My mind was uncommonly favoured with a feeling of peace. I was delighted, on our ride, to see a number of little cottages, with land attached to them, upon our Lindfield plan. On arriving at Dresden, S. G. and I called upon the British Minister, and were kindly received; then went in search of some friends of Tauchnitz, who are also friends of the Bible, and fixed for them to come to us this evening.

The kingdom of Saxony contains only about two millions of subjects. There are very few soldiers to be seen, which is a great contrast to Prussia. Berlin is renowned for sand and soldiers.

Our company came to us about seven o'clock; they are very intelligent, interesting people, and gave us much information on the subject of religion, which seems in a grievously low state here. *Head knowledge* is all in all, believers in divine revelation are despised as *piétists*, and are called *mystics*, &c. We spent a very agreeable evening, and, I believe, were refreshed together.

28*th.*—It appeared to me right to try to see Prince John, and having written a letter to him, S. G. and I called, to endeavour to obtain an interview: he sent us word that he was then engaged in the religious instruction of his children, but would see us in ten minutes. We accordingly waited; he received us kindly and courteously, and, on my informing him of the objects of our journey, he alluded to my having been here before, with Stephen

Grellet. After a little conversation respecting the poor, it seemed to be my place to bring forward the subject of liberty of conscience, and to refer him to the page of history as a proof of the evil of government interfering in these matters; amongst other instances, mentioning the dreadful consequences resulting from the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. I spoke strongly, but respectfully; S. G. also expressed his views respecting slavery, and gave the Prince Buxton's Book. He said he should have been very glad to have seen Elizabeth Fry. We took leave agreeably, and my mind was greatly relieved and thankful that way had opened for this conference.

Baron W. and I visited the orphan house, which seemed in a very good state. We returned to Leipsig in the afternoon, very glad that we had so satisfactorily accomplished this little journey.

A number of visitors came to us in the evening, and we had a useful and satisfactory opportunity. Tauchnitz, a Mennonite, and an excellent man, interpreted well. Professor Seyffarth was amongst the company.

Fourth Month 29th.—We set out for Weimar about 10 o'clock, and in passing over the plains of Lutzen, where Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden was killed, in the great battle of 1632, mourned over the fruits of religious intolerance, superstition and bigotry. The stone placed to mark the spot where he fell, now has a neat canopy erected over it.

We have been reading D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, as we rode along. It is very interesting, and shows how nobly Luther maintained the great truth, that religion is a work between man and his Maker, and that no man ought to attempt to controul the conscience of another.

Part of our ride was delightfully romantic, through the valley of the Saale, where there are very extensive salt works. We reached Weimar about 10 o'clock. I felt very thankful in having proceeded thus far.

30th.—S. G. and I walked to the palace, to call upon the Grand Duchess, who recognised me very cordially, and had been expecting to see us. I then went on to Dr. Froriep, who seemed truly glad of our arrival. The Grand Duchess wished to see us all at

twelve o'clock, and after visiting some institutions, we waited upon her and her husband at the hour appointed; they both received us most kindly, though she rather reproached us for having allotted so short a time to Weimar. After a very agreeable interview, we took leave, in much christian regard, desiring that the divine blessing might rest upon this family."

During the visit, when passing a bust of the late Emperor Alexander of Russia, the Duchess paused, looked at the bust, and then at W. A., and, without uttering a word, sighed deeply. He was much overcome, and she afterwards remarked to Elizabeth Fry, that "Mr. Allen knew her brother well." On E. J. Fry saying that there were very few Emperors like him, she replied, "Very few *men* you might say."

In proceeding from Weimar to Gotha, William Allen mentions stopping at Erfurt, to see the Augustine convent, in which Luther first began his career. He says—

"The building is now converted into an orphan house, but his apartment is preserved as nearly as possible in its original state, and contains his portrait, Bible, and other relics. Here he spent several years of his life; at the altar in the chapel he read his first mass, and here, perhaps, in this very cell, he first studied the Bible, a copy of which he never saw, until he was twenty years of age, when he picked up one by accident, in a corner of the library.

I was very tired on our arrival at Gotha, but some of the party set off to see the palace, which is a grand and spacious pile of building, finely situated. They saw Prince Albert's apartments, which they said were extremely handsome.

Fifth Month 1*st*.—Left Gotha early. A fine morning. I thought much of the Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, and her wish to know more of our agricultural plans for the poor. We passed through fine romantic scenery, including the Thuringian Forest, mountains covered with wood, &c. We breakfasted at Eisenach, and afterwards visited the Castle of Wartburg, formerly the residence of the Landgrave of Thuringia, but more remarkable

PICKERING COLLEGE,

as the asylum of Luther, for the space of ten months. It was while returning from the Diet of Worms, where he had so nobly stood forth in defence of his faith, unmoved by threats or cajolings, and had thereby incurred the papal excommunication, that on reaching the borders of the Thuringian Forest, he was waylaid by a party of armed and vizored knights, his attendants dispersed, and he was made prisoner. So secretly was the capture effected, that, for a time, no one knew what was become of him; even Luther himself, it is believed, was not aware, at the moment of his seizure, that the whole was merely the device of his friend, the Elector of Saxony, adopted with the view of rescuing him from the dangers which at that moment threatened his life. He was silently conveyed away to the Castle at Wartburg, where he passed for a young nobleman, and was enjoined to take the name of 'Junker Georg,' (Squire George). During the time spent in this solitude, which he called his 'Patmos,' he wrote several works, and completed a large portion of his translation of the Bible.

The castle stands upon an eminence, and overlooks a wide range of country, including many forest-clad hills. The chamber which Luther occupied, appears to have undergone little change; it contains his table, three legged stool, and inkstand; he has himself described in his writings, the attacks of the devil, to which in some of his solitary hours he felt himself subjected; and tradition says, that he *repulsed* these attacks by throwing the inkstand at the head of his adversary. In confirmation of this assertion, the ink spots *are shown* upon the wall. The prospect from this place is delightful. From thence, we proceeded to Fulda, where we lodged, and the next day reached Frankfort. After being settled in my room, I knelt down and poured out thanksgiving for the preservations and continued mercies vouchsafed to me during this journey. So far the retrospect is peaceful.

Fifth Month 3rd.—First-day. Comforted in receiving letters with good accounts from home. We held our meeting this morning; E. F. was engaged, briefly, in testimony and supplication, and I was led to offer a few remarks on that comprehensive portion of the prayer of our blessed Lord, 'Thy will be done,' showing the necessity of *waiting* upon our Divine Master, in order to know

what is His will concerning us. L. and I took a pleasant, quiet walk among the pretty gardens of this nice, clean town. In the evening, about forty persons attended our reading; it was a satisfactory time, and many seemed comforted and refreshed, feelingly acknowledging that they considered it a privilege to have been present. Woodbridge, from New England, and his wife are residing here; they are both in poor health. Dr. Pinkerton called. I find that the rumour, which I heard at Berlin, is quite true, that the Emperor of Russia has forbidden Temperance societies. Sad! sad!

Fifth Month 4th.—We all dined at Dr. Pinkerton's, and in the afternoon proceeded by railroad to Mayence. Walked to the public gardens outside the fortifications, from whence there is a beautiful view of the junction of the Maine and the Rhine. The evening was very fine.

5th.—We proceeded, by the steamer, to Cologne, and had a delightful day, viewing the interesting scenery on the banks of the river. We breakfasted and dined on board; arrived between six and seven, and the next day came on to Dusseldorf."

During his stay here, William Allen visited the institution at Dusselthal, for orphans and destitute children, under the care of the excellent Count Von der Recke. he says—

"This is another instance of the blessing of Divine Providence upon the benevolent and disinterested exertions of a single individual, in the cause of suffering humanity. Count Adelbert von der Recke Volmerstein is descended of a noble family, which was possessed of many large estates, prior to the wars of Napoleon Bonaparte: most of these estates fell a prey to the conqueror. Soon after the peace, many fatherless and destitute children were found upon the roads, begging or stealing: these poor out-casts strongly excited the compassion of this generous youth; and to some of them he afforded an asylum in his house, and boarded and educated them himself. The comfort and pleasure resulting from these deeds of mercy, and the increasing number of these pitiable objects, induced him to found a little establishment for their education, near his paternal castle at Overdyk, not far from Elberfeld, about the year 1817: and this is thought to have been

the first asylum for destitute children on the Continent. Some years afterwards, these philanthropic feelings continually increasing, he adopted the resolution of making it the chief object of his life to relieve the distressed and instruct the ignorant; and the whole of his noble family, who had themselves felt the distress of the war, encouraged him in it. He instituted a society which he called 'Menschenfreunde,' or 'Friend of Man,' and purchased the large estate called Dusselthal Abbey, in the year 1822. Here he took in a number of poor, destitute, and even some criminal children. It appears, from the information we have received, that for several years this establishment proceeded on a very extensive scale: in its fourth year two hundred and thirty-six persons were boarded there every day, and the buildings were increased. Although very considerable gifts were received, the out-goings exceeded the income, and debts were incurred. A concern of this magnitude appears almost too much to rest upon an individual, unassisted by any committee. His excellent wife, however, the mother of eight children, is a powerful support, and his unmarried sister and brother, and a few female christian friends, who, from the attraction of the conduct, character, and object of the Count and Countess, reside with them, cheerfully aid their plans, and, in great measure, supply the place of a committee. A remarkable spirit of christian philanthropy seems to pervade the whole family. The devotedness and self-denial of the dear Count and his estimable wife, are very remarkable. Though brought up in affluence in their younger years, they submit to live, with their own eight children, and a few faithful friends, under the same roof with one hundred and twelve destitute children,* subject to be called upon almost every hour of the day to attend to some details of the establishment, or to inquiries connected with it. The children receive sufficient school instruction, and above all, have much religious care extended to them,—great pains being taken to lead them to a knowledge of their God and Saviour. The pleasing proofs of grateful affection, evinced by many of those who have been brought up in this establishment, have cheered the Count and Countess in their arduous labours. In one of his reports, he says, 'Great are our

* The number is now increased to one hundred and sixty.

wants: sometimes greater than our faith; therefore, I hold up one of my hands to the Father in Heaven, without whose notice not a sparrow falls to the ground, and I stretch out my other to you, dear christian friends, who may have received much of the goods of this life—a talent to be employed in the cause of the kingdom of God, for your assistance in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and instructing those who are ignorant of their duties to God and to man.'

Gustavus Mëyer, who resides in the house, seemed much pleased to see me, and I found he had been a pupil of Professor Tholuck's.

There is a farm connected with the establishment, on which the children are employed; and their labour is not only available in a pecuniary point of view, but is found to contribute to their moral improvement. Several trades are carried on here, as shoemaking, printing, bookbinding, &c. and there is a large warehouse for the sale of religious publications, eau de Cologne, &c. This is a very interesting place.

Samuel Gurney has received some important letters from his brother, J. J. Gurney, giving excellent accounts of the black labourers, and speaking highly of my worthy friends, Colonel Colebrooke, Governor of Antigua, and Major Macphail, Governor of Dominica.

We had company in the evening, to converse about prison concerns and other philanthropic objects. The Count and Countess Von der Recke, with several from the Dusselthal establishment, and many other intelligent persons, were present. But very few here speak English.

Fifth Month 8th.—The Countess Gröeben, whom S. Grellet and I saw in Berlin, in 1832, called. There seems to be a good prison committee *here*; but there is a want of plan and system in many places in Prussia. It is of great importance to have regular details of the proceedings of a committee, and of the result of their labours.

We took a ride to Kaiserswerth, on the Rhine, to visit the institution of Pastor Fliedner, a man of piety, energy, and devotedness of heart, who combines several objects in his establishment. One is, to train a number of young women as protestant sisters of charity, to attend the sick poor at their own houses, in hospitals,

&c.; they are termed 'deaconesses;' He has, at present, fifteen in the house, and six who are out nursing. They are selected with great care, and those whom we saw were agreeable looking young women, all dressed alike, in a very neat blue print.

He has, besides an infant school for forty or fifty poor children, an hospital, containing about forty patients, who seemed comfortably provided for, and a small refuge for discharged prisoners; these are under the care of a matron, a valuable person, who performs this service from principle, and will not receive a salary; she has been there three years. All the premises appeared very clean.

Before we came away, we had a religious opportunity with the deaconesses, and were engaged in imparting counsel and encouragement.

We spent the evening agreeably at Count Gröeben's.

Fifth Month 9th.—S. Gurney and I waited upon Prince Frederick, the son of the Queen of Hanover by her second husband, the Prince of Solms. He received us very cordially. He confirmed what we had heard respecting the difficulties which Count Von der Recke had to struggle with, in conducting his establishment, and bore testimony to the worth of the man. We had a very agreeable interview. We made some other calling visits, and L. and I again went out to Dusselthal, to enter farther into the details of this important work of christian benevolence. I feel that it embraces so much that is valuable, and so much that is really wanted in Germany, that I much wish to see the interesting objects which its excellent founder is so disinterestedly labouring to promote, more effectively carried out. We were most kindly and gratefully received, and the visit fully answered.

There was a large, agreeable company in the evening; much useful conversation.

10th.—First-day. Retirement; bright gleams of comfort. Our meeting was held mostly in silence. Several persons called, and we had a very important visit from a gentleman high in authority, who has the superintendence of all the prisons. He seems to have been acting completely in accordance with our views, as it regards prison discipline, and it appears that here they have well organised committees. We have not met with such zeal on this subject in all our travels before.

About four o'clock, we visited the prison, when the prisoners were assembled, and solemnly addressed; some of them seemed much affected. Dear Elizabeth Fry was very sweet in her communications.

I felt under much exercise of mind in the prospect of a parting opportunity for worship this evening, and retired to my own apartment, where my prayers were put up that the Lord would be pleased to be with us, and make our meeting, to which many were invited, as a crown to our work; and this petition, I reverently believe, was eminently granted. More than one hundred persons came to the hotel, among whom were a large number of rank and influence, and many military officers. E. J. F. was remarkably helped to show the nature of true christianity, and what it leads into, reminding us that God sees the heart, &c. Pastor Fliedner interpreted well.

After a little time, I rose and said, that the servants of the Lord were deeply sensible that they could only acceptably perform their Divine Master's work, through His power strengthening them, and showing the necessity of submitting to the sanctifying operation of the Holy Spirit in the heart, in order to be made partakers of that great salvation, purchased for all mankind by the dear Son of God. I was led to show that the Scriptures testify of Christ, as the sure foundation, and to describe the fruits which are brought forth by living faith in Him, quoting also the promise of the Comforter, who was to teach us all things, and bring all things to our remembrance, &c. One of the principal clergymen, Pastor Thielen, interpreted for me excellently. Dear E. F. was afterwards engaged in prayer. This was, indeed, a blessed crowning meeting; the power of truth reigned over all; many of the company were evidently much affected, and both the interpreters expressed the satisfaction they had felt in their office. On retiring to my room, I knelt down, and under sweet feelings, offered up thanksgiving for the help received.

Fifth Month 11*th.*—Peaceful retrospect of yesterday. On leaving Dusseldorf, we passed the Rhine on a bridge of boats, and proceeded by Aix la Chapelle, to Verviers, where we lodged, and the next day came on to Antwerp, which we reached with grateful hearts. In contemplating the mercies and preservations experienced

in this very interesting journey, in which there is not any movement to look back upon with regret, but quite the contrary, a very tranquil, peaceful feeling, with abundant thanksgiving, is the clothing of my spirit. My dear niece L. B. has been a great comfort to me.

Fifth Month 13*th*.—After reading, this morning, there was a pause, and we were favoured with a solemn feeling of thanksgiving to which dear E. J. Fry gave utterance on bended knees. She prayed sweetly for her dear brother S. G., and his daughter, then for me, as a 'Brother beloved in the Lord,' then for dear L., then for the two servants who had been our faithful attendants, and lastly for herself. It was a most sweet and precious opportunity.

We left our hotel between twelve and one, to go on board the '*Antwerpen*' steamer for London. The wind was fair and the water smooth. My mind was clothed with reverent thankfulness, and we proceeded very pleasantly. I rested well, and met my dear companions at the breakfast table next morning, all in usual health, and peaceful. About half-past nine we landed at the Tower Stairs; L. and I took leave of our beloved fellow-travellers, and were met by C. H., E. B., and T. T., with C. Majolier, who arrived from France about a week since. We proceeded to Plough Court, and found every thing apparently well, for which I feel humbly thankful. After our baggage was released, we came down to Stoke Newington, and were kindly greeted by several of our friends. I was glad to see Sarah Bradshaw, who is come over from Ireland. Enjoyed a quiet evening with my dear nieces."

Shortly after William Allen's return from the Continent, he mentions attending a meeting of the Royal Society, on account of Prince Albert's admission to membership. He says—

"Our room was crowded; I was truly glad to see the Prince, and when we went up to the library to tea, was introduced to him by our president."

Engagements, consequent upon the Yearly Meeting, occupied him pretty closely during the latter part of the Fifth Month.

Before the conclusion of the meeting, he and his dear friend Elizabeth Joseph Fry, believed it would be right for them to have a meeting for worship appointed, to which the younger class of Friends should be especially invited. The proposition was united with, and on the evening of the 28th, he writes—

"I prayed earnestly for help, to Him from whom alone it could come, and at six o'clock walked into meeting; the large house was quite full; I felt under a great weight of exercise, and continued so for some time. E. J. F. knelt down in prayer, and soon afterwards, I rose and was helped to deliver what came before me, under a belief that the power of the Holy Spirit accompanied the words. Dear E. F. was afterwards engaged in ministry, and I concluded in supplication. It was a solemn time, and I was humbly thankful for the support experienced.

Fifth Month 29*th.*—The Yearly Meeting closed this evening, under a feeling of holy solemnity; thanksgivings arose from many hearts, for the sense of the divine presence and love, with which we have, from time to time, been favoured.

30*th.*—Rose at half-past five. Retirement; the aspiration was, 'Lord! it is sweet to come to Thee.'

Wrote notes to eleven members of parliament for J. T. Barry, on the subject of Kelly's motion, on the Capital Punishment question.

Sixth Month 1*st.*—Inspectors' Committee, Borough Road; then to Exeter Hall, to attend the meeting of the African Civilization Society; Prince Albert in the chair, supported by Buxton, Lushington, and others of our friends. The Prince was greeted with thundering applause; the expression of his countenance was calm, pleasing, and dignified, and in a short, but very appropriate speech, he stated his view of the subject, and his interest in the cause. There was a great crowd, and hundreds who came were unable to enter the Hall.

12*th.*—To town, to attend the 'Anti-Slavery Convention,' which commenced its sittings at the Freemasons' Hall, at ten o'clock.

In afterwards writing to a friend, W. A. says—

"This Assembly, which was called 'The World's Convention,' originated with members of the Anti-Slavery Society, and consisted of delegates from various parts of this country, also from the United States of America, and from France. The meetings were continued, by adjournments, from day to day, exclusive of the Sabbath, for eleven days. The venerable Thomas Clarkson, infirm and aged as he was, had yet strength enough to come up to London, and was placed in the chair as president on this memorable occasion. In order to spare his feelings, an intimation was given that it would be desirable to omit the demonstrations of applause, so usual in popular assemblies; and the solemnity of the pause which took place before the business began, was far more striking than any noisy expression.

With respect to the subjects brought forward for discussion, and which gave occasion to very powerful and eloquent speeches, as there is to be a printed account, I need only add that the proceedings were, on the whole, highly important and satisfactory.

On the 24th, after the conclusion of the convention, there was a large public meeting held at Exeter Hall, the Duke of Sussex in the chair. The French minister, Guizot, was there, also Isambert from France. There were some excellent addresses, and I believe a deep impression was made.

Our dear Joseph John Gurney, in addition to his ministerial labours in our West India Islands, has been of great use to the Anti-Slavery cause."

During a visit to Lindfield in this month, William Allen was comforted and encouraged by the religious engagements of some Friends who were much interested in his establishment, and had a meeting with the boys, as well as a meeting to which the inhabitants of the place were invited.

Gustavus Mëyer, from Count Von der Recke's establishment, at Dusselthal, came over to spend some time at the school, in order to learn the English language, and to gain some knowledge of a system of farming, which might be beneficial to the Count.

"*Sixth Month* 29*th.*—Quarterly Meeting. The testimony on the subject of tithes and ecclesiastical demands, issued by the Yearly Meeting, was read; it is very valuable. E. J. Fry came in to return the endorsement of her certificate, and gave a sweet account of her proceedings. I stated that I was not prepared to give up mine, as I had not accomplished all that I had in prospect, and that if health and strength were afforded, and way opened, I might possibly visit the South of Europe. Friends spoke encouragingly, and I thought it was a good time.

Seventh Month 1*st.*—To Lord John Russell's, Wilton Crescent. I ventured to press upon him the subject of Capital Punishment, and remarked how much we were behind the Continent: he kindly enquired respecting my late journey.

4*th.*—Elizabeth J. Fry, Samuel Gurney, and I, paid a visit to the Duke of Sussex. We had much conversation about the Continent, &c.; he was very communicative, and is quite with us on the subject of ecclesiastical domination. He took us into his library, which is particularly rich in Bibles; he says that he spends two hours every morning, soon after he rises, in reading and studying the Scriptures.

13*th.*—Morning Meeting. We received notice of the decease of our dear friend Daniel Wheeler, at New York. His end was peace. It was proposed that the sympathy which the meeting felt with the children, should be conveyed to them, which was agreed to.

17*th.*—Rose between five and six. Breathing to the Lord for help for myself and others; my secret prayers were put up for more divine grace. 'Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me.' "

On the 22nd, William Allen set out for Ireland, in order to endeavour to promote agricultural plans for the labouring poor. His views were particularly directed to the county of Galway, where two young persons, who had been at his school, at Lindfield, were residing. Though it was a considerable exertion, he seemed well satisfied with the journey, and returned with his brother Joseph, who had been engaged in religious service in

that country. Soon after his arrival, he mentions attending the Meeting for Sufferings, in the Eighth Month, when a committee was appointed to visit the South of France.

On the 19th of this month, he again left home for the Continent, accompanied by his niece, Lucy Bradshaw. They lodged at Southampton that night, and the next day, visited the Reformatory for boys, at Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight, which he says —

"Far exceeded my expectation. The Governor, Captain Woolcomb, and the Chaplain, T. England, seem to enter into the work with all their hearts. They have adopted the very plans which I have been long anxious to see in operation, viz.—

Such a system of classification, as is calculated to prevent criminals from contaminating each other still more.

A complete history of the criminal, previous to his entrance into prison, with the causes which appear to have operated in bringing him into his present condition, and a daily record of his conduct, with notice of his progress towards reformation, *that* being the *principal* or main object.

This Reformatory has only been established twenty months, and the order is beautiful. We parted cordially with the managers of it, invoking the divine blessing upon their truly christian labours.

On returning to Southampton, we found our friends Peter Bedford, Samuel Fox, George Stacey, Josiah Forster, and Thomas Norton, jun., also Christine Majolier: they were about to proceed to the south of France, and we had arranged to travel together to Paris. We embarked for Havre in the afternoon, and had a fine, calm passage, arriving about half-past six the following morning. From Havre, we proceeded up the Seine in a steam-boat to Rouen. The weather was delightful, the scenery, in many parts of the river, romantic and beautiful, and the landscape varied: the ruins of several monasteries, the dens of superstition in olden time, are to be seen. After lodging at Rouen, we went forward the next day to Paris, and arrived late in the evening."

During his stay in this city, William Allen revived the intercourse of former years, with some of his old friends, and also became acquainted with the Baroness, (now the Countess,) Pellet, whom he describes as a very interesting person, possessing a superior mind, and uniting a discriminating judgment with real piety. He had several interviews with her, and received kind attention from the Baron, her husband, with whom he mentions having much satisfactory conversation on subjects of public interest.

He went over the "Maison pour les Jeunes Detenus," at La Roquette; but though pleased with some parts of the system adopted there, he says—

"It might, from neglect or design, be made an engine of great oppression. There are upwards of five hundred of these young prisoners; they are employed in various trades, and every one is confined in a separate cell, both at meals and at work. The countenances of many of the boys were interesting; I saw very little appearance of hardened guilt, and considering that a great proportion of them were in for *vagabondage*, and were not convicted of any crime, the treatment seems too severe. We were shocked to find that the nice little books and tracts which dear Elizabeth Fry had left for them, were complained of by the Priest, who had written to the Prefect, *and they were prohibited!* Here is a specimen of ecclesiastical tyranny. In an interview with the 'Préfecture de Police,' I represented the circumstance to him, and did not withhold my sentiments on the occasion. He was, however, very kind, and we parted cordially.

We visited the 'Jardin des Plantes,' and were particularly pleased with the elegant and spacious buildings, erected for the minerals. I never saw any thing of the kind so perfect, as the arrangement of the specimens, with the description of the class, &c. A student, with a good mineralogical work in his hand, might gain much information in a short time. There is a beautiful statue here of the great Cuvier."

W. A. attended the meetings for worship held on first-day, and in the middle of the week, and was also engaged in some other religious services, but he observes, on one occasion,—

"I felt low,—there is so little in this place which is congenial to the spiritually-minded."

He, however, acknowledges the privilege of christian intercourse, when enjoying the society of his friend Mallet and her amiable family, at their quiet and delightful country residence at Jouay, a few miles from Versailles.

"Here," he says, "we had much open, religious conversation, which was truly refreshing.

Eighth Month 28*th.*—Retirement. Satisfied in being here, with some feelings of comfort. It should be our special endeavour, in these seasons, to place ourselves as in the presence of God, and let the breathing of our soul be to Him, that He would not only enable us to seek His blessing for ourselves, but for our friends.

A very interesting young man called this morning, on the recommendation of our dear friend, the Baroness Pellet; he gave us some useful information respecting Strasburg. John Sargent also called; he has been exceedingly kind and attentive to us during our stay.

31*st.*—We had a very sweet visit from the Baroness Pellet last evening, and to-day L. and I set out for Strasburg, which we reached the 3rd of Ninth Month, having accomplished our journey agreeably. Called on my old friend G. Kraft, who seemed much pleased to see me; we had a good deal of interesting conversation, and he mentioned to us an institution for poor children at Neuhof, about three miles distant from Strasburg, which he strongly recommends our visiting, and will accompany us there to-morrow. He walked with us to call upon Charles Cuvier, of the family of the great naturalist, a clergyman, to whom Louis Vernes, the friend of the Baroness Pellet, had given us a letter of introduction. He seems a very pious agreeable man.

Ninth Month 4*th.*—Our kind friend Kraft came, about nine o'clock, to take us to Neuhof; he was accompanied by a nice young

man, of whom his friends say, 'The Lord has touched his heart,' and truly this appears to be the case. There was also a gentleman from Germany, named Nées. We learnt many interesting particulars connected with the history of this establishment, which affords a striking proof that, when the love of God dwells in the heart, love to man will be there also, and it is always useful to let the experience of others be known, when it serves to increase our confidence in that promise, 'I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee.'

It appears that, in the year 1825, some christian friends, at Strasburg, formed the design of establishing an institution for the education of poor children, and met to communicate their views upon the subject. Encouraged by a number of unforeseen circumstances, they soon felt a conviction that their project came from Him who inclines the hearts of men, and that it was their duty to put their hand to the work. There was then, in that city, an old man, whom the Lord had designed to be the principal founder of the projected institution; his name was Philip James Wurtz; and this worthy man being casually informed of what was in prospect, invited the parties to his house, informed them, that he had himself been a poor child, and had sought his wife at the orphan house, that the Lord had blessed them, and as he considered the property which he then possessed as a talent lent to him by his Saviour, it was his desire to aid the proposed undertaking. This he did liberally. Some other instances of generosity also afforded encouragement, and 'A Protestant Establishment for the Education of Poor Children,' was founded. The venerable Wurtz, who was truly termed the father of the destitute, spent several years of his life at the institution, and proved a great blessing to both pupils and teachers. By him, they were instructed in the nature of true prayer. He often spoke to them of their Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and of their duty to God, shewing them, both by example and precept, that if they acknowledge Him in all their ways, He will direct their paths.

We had much satisfaction in visiting this establishment, and in listening to these relations. The children are taught the usual branches of school learning, and the boys work on the land. Their religious instruction is especially attended to. The female

superintendent is a grand-daughter of the late revered pastor, Oberlin, of the Ban de la Roche; her husband, whose name is Henri Balhaus, and who is the master, was trained at Beuggen, under the excellent Zeller, with whom dear S. Grellet was so much pleased, and was afterwards at Count Von der Recke's Institution, at Dusselthal.

In the address of the president, at the fifteenth anniversary, he says—

'It is a good thing that the heart be established with grace. These words of the Apostle shall be our motto, whilst we rejoice over the prosperity of our institution, and, with renewed hopes, enter upon another year, in which we shall again need the help of our Lord, and of our Christian friends.'

It is observed in the report, that 'If christian anniversaries had no other advantage, they would be desirable to help to keep us awake.'

The committee mention the desire they feel, if their friends would admit of it, to add to their present establishment an institution for training masters. The example of Beuggen, which, during twenty years, has proved so great a blessing, is a strong inducement to them to endeavour to make the attempt.

Besides a vigilant gentlemen's committee, there is an active committee of ladies. Charles Bëcker, the superintendent or director, seems a very valuable man. Every thing appeared clean, and in good order. We distributed many tracts, &c.

After our return, Henri Scheffer kindly accompanied us to call upon sundry pious persons, to whom we paid interesting visits. Laure Berger, a pleasing, sensible woman, who was left a widow with five children, about two years since, devotes much of her time to the service of the poor and needy. She has the chief charge of a very useful institution, lately established for training poor girls as servants. The wife of Pastor Hoerter, a friend of Emilie Mallet, seems to possess much depth in religion.

In the evening, we went to a '*réunion*,' at Charles Cuvier's. He is an excellent man, animated by the spirit of true piety, and has a very amiable and agreeable wife. We took tea with them, and met many interesting persons, with whom we had some useful

and, I trust, edifying conversation. My mind was under much exercise, and having to express myself almost wholly in French, on important subjects, was a great stretch; however, they were all very kind, and seemed pleased with many explanations which I was able to give them. There was a sweet uniting feeling, that seemed universal, and, shortly before we came away, I requested Charles Cuvier to read a chapter in the Holy Scriptures, and let there be a short pause afterwards. He appeared glad of the proposition; we were favoured with a covering of solemnity, under which I made some remarks, beginning with the text, 'We preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord,' &c.; I was helped to relieve my mind, and to show what the religion of the heart would lead to. C. Cuvier prayed with much fervour, mentioning us in his petition. This was an evening to call forth thankfulness, and we parted in christian affection.

In the course of conversation, we were pleased with hearing of one plan for the benefit and improvement of the labouring classes, which has been adopted at Strasburg, and is, we understand, in operation in many parts of Germany. It is to provide a room on the first day of the week in winter, for those young men, artizans, or others, who may not have any substantial home in which to pass that day; and who, but for this kind arrangement, might probably be tempted to spend it in dissipation. This room is furnished with appropriate reading, under the direction of our friend Cuvier, who is much interested in the welfare of his fellow creatures, and who endeavours to render the occasion both pleasant and profitable: a fire and lights are provided; any respectable persons may be admitted, and we learnt that from sixty to eighty frequently attend.

Great efforts have been made at Strasburg in the circulation of the Holy Scriptures. On the occasion of the 'Fête of Gutenberg,' celebrated in the Sixth Month of this year, to commemorate the invention of the art of printing, to which John Gutenberg, a native of this city, appears to have some claim, many copies were distributed, together with a small pamphlet entitled, 'Souvenir Religieux de la Fête de Gutenberg,' written by C. Cuvier. This pamphlet enforces the importance of a daily perusal of the sacred

volume, and gives a little biblical calendar of portions for each day in the year, at the same time by no means restricting the reader. It was prepared for the occasion; and the Testaments distributed, contained a little printed notice of the event, accompanied with a desire, that the fête might be turned to profit, and be the means, not only of awakening grateful feelings for so important a discovery, but of spreading the knowledge of gospel truth, which the art of printing has given us the means of so widely extending. Several of these Testaments are placed in the hotels of the town; and in Switzerland also, it is a common practice to find the hotels furnished with copies of the New Testament.

Ninth Month 5th.—We left Strasburg to day, to visit the Ban de la Roche, intending to return on second-day. The prospects of the Vosges mountains, with many valleys and villages, are very fine, the roads are excellent, and the change since I was here in 1822, is great indeed. Large cotton factories have been established, a number of houses built, and great improvements have taken place in various ways. We took a walk in the evening, and admired the picturesque scenery about Rothau, where we lodged. This is considered the first village in the Ban de la Roche.

6th.—Rode over to Foudai this morning, and called at Daniel Legrand's; his wife gave us a warm welcome, but her husband being gone to Waldbach, we walked on there, and were greeted in the most friendly manner, both by him and the present Pastor, Raucher and his wife, the eldest daughter of Pastor Oberlin. We accepted a pressing invitation to dine with the family. The library of the dear old pastor is much the same as when I visited him; it was interesting to trace some of the fruits of his labours; his daughter is a spiritually-minded woman, rich in faith. Legrand spoke of dear S. Grellet's gospel labours with much feeling, mentioning an instance of their having been specially blest to an individual. They were all exceedingly kind, and grateful for the visit. We returned to Foudai, and attended the sabbath school, at the conclusion of which I was enabled to convey counsel and instruction to those present, and, I believe, it was felt to be a solemn time.

We visited the grave of Oberlin, by which are interred the remains of his faithful servant Louise. After taking tea at Legrand's,

I had a little religious communication with his family, and with some of the young men engaged in the school. We returned to Rothau in the evening, and met with an interesting young man, a pastor, and his sister, who reside there; they were extremely kind, and seemed deeply to feel the spiritual nature of vital religion. We had some very satisfactory conversation; Gospel truths were brought forward, and I was really glad of this opportunity, in which, I believe, we were refreshed together. Their name is Yundt. They inquired, with much affection, after J. and M. Yeardley.

Ninth Month 7th.—Retirement. Comforted and strengthened—earnest breathing of soul for preservation under a deep sense of my own unworthiness; peace on retrospection.

We returned to Strasburg, and visited the prison, where a large proportion of the children are in merely for 'vagabondage.' I am more and more convinced of the importance of bringing this poor, neglected class of our fellow-creatures, closely under the notice and care of a good vigilant committee. Our kind friends came to take leave of us, and gave us many parting blessings. In the afternoon we set out for Stuttgard, which we reached the following day, after having walked about the beautiful town of Carlsruhe, which is nearly surrounded by a forest. We put up at the 'König von Würtemberg,' where the waiter is a very civil man, and speaks English well. Called at Hœring's; I find the King leaves Stuttgard the day after to-morrow for Heilbronn.

9th.—Walked to the palace at four o'clock, according to appointment. I was shown into a handsome room, where I met with a superior officer, who was very civil, and we had a good deal of conversation. There were some large paintings of battles hanging up, and we had some discourse respecting them. I maintained that if we were all christians, not merely in *name*, but in *deed*, there could be no such thing as war, and he did not attempt to dispute the point. Shortly afterwards, the officer withdrew, and the King entered; he shook hands with me in a very friendly manner, and made me sit down by him on the sofa. He was very courteous, and I felt entirely at my ease; many subjects on which I wished to engage his attention were brought forward, and he listened with kind interest. After we had been conversing for

some time, the Queen and her daughter came in, and were very affable. It was altogether a most agreeable interview, and I returned to the hotel with a thankful heart.

We took a walk by moonlight, in the extensive gardens of the palace, where there is a large circular piece of water, surrounded by noble orange trees, some of them more than one hundred years old, with stems a foot or upwards in diameter. The park and gardens extend for three miles, and are always open to the public.

Ninth Month 10*th*.—Frederick Chevalier, of Elberfeld, kindly consented to accompany us to Ludwigsburg and Kornthal. Our object in going to the first place, was to see the prison, which contains from seven to eight hundred prisoners. The whole establishment is remarkably clean. The director, Von Glett, is a very clever man, and there are many excellent arrangements in this prison, but it is too much crowded, and there are not sufficient officers.

I addressed some of the younger class, and also some in the sick wards, and had peace in doing so. F. Chevalier kindly interpreted. From hence, we proceeded to Kornthal, a village four or five miles from Stuttgard; here there are several interesting institutions, which embrace various objects, and have obtained the special notice and patronage of the King. They are connected with a religious settlement of Lutherans, who, being dissatisfied with the form of church government of that sect, and with some other points, formed themselves into a distinct community. The principal founder of this settlement is a very pious, excellent man, named Hoffman, who, about twenty-four years ago, commenced a work which, in its progress, appears to have been eminently blessed. The history of its origin states, that 'The chief aim of himself and of his coadjutors is the religious education of young people, and the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.'

There is a boarding school for boys and one for girls of the middle ranks of society, where the pupils pay a moderate sum for board, lodging and instruction, proportioned to the privileges which they wish to enjoy. They appear to be carefully taught the usual branches of school learning, and in some of the institutions they have the advantage of a liberal as well as a guarded education.

There are also schools for the destitute classes, where much of the children's time is devoted to works of industry: in all of them, religious instruction is considered of the first importance, and is carefully imparted.

We were interested in hearing the origin of this establishment, which now consists of five houses, with forty morgens of land, (or about thirty acres), and contains one hundred and ninety-two children. It was commenced with only twenty-four kreutzers (equal to one shilling), and arose from the following circumstance:—

One first-day afternoon, in the year 1822, several guests were dining with Hoffman, when a little boy, between five and six years of age, came from a neighbouring district to ask for charity. The compassion of Hoffman was awakened by the exposed situation of children, who at so early an age were trained to gain a subsistence by begging, considering that they would probably by little and little, become idlers and thieves: and he thought if he were rich enough he would build a house for destitute children, where they should be lodged and boarded, receive school instruction, and be trained up in industry; but this was not in his power. The company conversed for some time upon the subject, and on rising from table, one of the guests went up to him and gave him a twenty-four kreutzer piece, saying, 'Do not abandon the idea of building a house for destitute children.' The same year Hoffman had a notice printed, in which he first showed, the blessing that had attended the establishment of Count Von der Recke's Institution, and then expressed the wishes of himself and his friends, that a similar one should be formed in the neighbourhood of Kornthal; in which poor, destitute, and orphan children, or children of worthless parents, might be boarded, clothed, and educated, either gratuitously, or for a very small sum. The parties expressed their desire to know the will of God in this matter, and wished to ascertain whether the needful support would be obtained from benevolent individuals, who were friendly to the cause. They soon received very encouraging letters, with assurances of support, and the institution at Beuggen was mentioned as a cheering example of success.

Towards the middle of the year 1823, Hoffman announced that the proposed building was about to be commenced, and solicited funds in aid of the undertaking. Contributions accordingly flowed in from all quarters, both far and near, and stones, wood, and labour, were freely offered. The King subscribed liberally, and in a few months, half the house was opened for the reception of the children, ten of whom were first admitted, but the number was soon increased, and in the summer of 1825, when the second half was completed, it amounted to fifty seven. The following year the report bears a most satisfactory testimony to the improvement of the children, in many of whom it is stated, 'a joyful change had taken place.' During the last fourteen years, the average number at Kornthal has been about seventy: the plan of employing them in manual labour answers well; and the healthiness of their occupation, as well as of their situation and manner of living, is proved from the fact, that, during this period, notwithstanding many, when they first came, were, through neglect, weakly or diseased, there have only been two deaths in the institution.

We called upon Hoffman and his wife, who are both advanced in years, but seem animated with feelings of faith and love.

On our way to Stuttgard, we visited an infant school belonging to the same establishment; the little creatures are trained to work according to their years and capacity; they raise silk-worms, and gain something by picking herbs. The total number of children under care in the different establishments, is one hundred and ninety-two. The population of Kornthal is about eight hundred, and much improvement has taken place in the neatness of the dwellings since the formation of this settlement. The Pastor Kapff seems a devoted christian. The whole community are instructed, that whatever their rank in life may be, industry is a duty. 'Pray and labour,' is the motto; they make labour a pleasure to the children, and show that none can enjoy real happiness, unless they are fulfilling the duties to which they are called.

After our return to the hotel, I wrote a letter to the King directing his attention to those parts of the *Lindfield Reporter*, which I had given him, where the punishment of death is mentioned, also prisons, agricultural colonies, &c."

The letter thus concludes :—

"W. A. cannot take his leave of the King without saying, that it is the fervent prayer of his heart, that the King may earnestly seek for and receive strength from the Almighty, to put down and discourage every thing, in his kingdom, that tends to demoralization, and consequently, to the misery of man; and that he and the Queen, and all the branches of his dear family, may be the objects of divine protection."

"*Ninth Month* 11*th.*—We took a ride, this morning, to Hohenheîm, to visit what is considered the most complete school of agriculture in Europe. The King, understanding that I was going there, kindly sent me a letter of recommendation to the director, who was very attentive, in giving us every facility to obtain the desired information. The situation is beautiful, commanding a magnificent view of the distant mountains. The spacious edifice was once a palace, but has been appropriated to its present purpose since the year 1817. The farm, consisting of nearly one thousand acres, is exclusively devoted to the objects of the institution. There are about one hundred pupils, who are of different classes in society, some paying for their education, and others being admitted gratuitously. The establishment possesses the most ample means for affording an excellent course of instruction. There is a large stock of cattle, of various kinds; a collection of agricultural implements, and a museum of natural history. The subjects for study are admirably arranged.

J. Hœring called in the evening, and regretted that some of his friends, whom he wished to bring here, were engaged. He was earnest with me to go by Kircheim to Ulm, in order to call upon the Duchess Louis, the mother of the Queen, who, he said, had several times expressed a desire to see me, and, at length, I fixed to do so; I felt the more disposed to yield to this proposition, from having learnt that the Queen intended being there, instead of going to the review at Heilbronn.

12*th.*—We left Stuttgard for Munich, proceeding by way of Kircheim, where we called at the chateau, and were shown into an apartment in which the Duchess, with the Queen her daughter,

and the two young Princesses, were sitting at work; they rose on our entrance, and came to meet us, the Duchess stating her desire to see me, and the regard she felt for me, in consequence of what she had heard from her dear friend, the late Emperor Alexander. We staid nearly an hour, and paid them a very interesting and agreeable visit; they seemed gratefully to receive the expression of christian regard and solicitude, and evidently felt the value of gospel truth. On our preparing to retire, they took leave of us with kindness, and even affection, speaking of the satisfaction which the visit had afforded them, and their approbation of the Society of Friends. I was thankful that way had opened for this interview. We left some books with them, and soon afterwards proceeded on our way to Munich, passing through some very fine country. We were particularly struck with the town of Geislingen, most romantically situated in a narrow glen, at the foot of the hills called the Rauhe Alps; these are, in some parts, covered with trees, whose rich foliage forms a striking contrast with the rugged and gigantic rocks, which, rising up on the opposite side, tower above the clear waters of the river Fils. On leaving Ulm, the frontier town of Würtemberg, we crossed the Danube, and entered Bavaria; here the country is very flat, and from thence to Augsburg, presents little interest. I was sorry to find, on arriving at Munich, that the King was absent at Aschaffenburg.

Ninth Month 16*th*.—Called on Dr. Ringseis, who received me in a most kind, frank, and open manner; he has great vivacity, and is certainly a very clever man. This visit brought dear S. Grellet forcibly to my remembrance. He took us over the great hospital, which, as it regards cleanliness and neatness, I think, exceeds anything of the kind I have ever seen. There are from four hundred to five hundred patients, who are waited upon by fifty sisters of charity, from an adjoining convent, but we were informed that their interference in matters of religion, was, at times, burdensome to the poor inmates, particularly to the protestants, all classes being received. After visiting an excellent institution for orphans, and making some other calls, we went to the establishment of the successor of Frauenhoffer, who showed us their large object glasses. We looked through one telescope and

read small print distinctly, at a distance of five hundred feet, a card being fastened upon a wall as a mark.

Ninth Month 17*th.*—Called upon our friend Kleinshrod, who visited us at Lindfield; he was rejoiced to see me, and introduced me to the president of the agricultural society, as well as to several of the members, all of whom gave me a cordial reception. L. and I set out, this afternoon, for the Donaumoos, C. Kleinshrod having kindly made all the needful arrangements for us. We had fine views of Ingolstadt before we reached Neuburg. Cultivation is increased very much since I was last here; a number of divisions of cabbages, potatoes, &c. reminded me of Lindfield, and I think they have copied those plans. On arriving at Neuburg we took the letter which the Minister of the Interior, at Munich, had given me, to the Director of the Donaumoos, and found him very civil, and desirous of rendering us every assistance. He afterwards called at the hotel with Professor Kettel, and arrangements were made for us to go to the Donaumoos the following day. Lucy and I took a walk by the Danube, which runs very rapidly here.

19*th.*—A sweet pause after our chapter this morning, in which an evidence seemed mercifully granted, that the Lord was near, and we were comforted together. The Inspector Widdeman, and Professor Kettel called, and accompanied us to the Donaumoos: here again, I noticed a great improvement in the cultivation of the land, since my last visit. We drove first to the Mennonite colony of Maxweiler, which consists of sixteen families. Daniel Schmidt and his wife immediately recognised me, and gave me a cordial welcome: they now have eight children. The meeting house, which was begun when S. G. and I were here in 1832, is finished, and we arranged to be with them at their time of worship to-morrow, (first-day). We visited some of the other villages, which are inferior to Maxweiler. It appears to me that the people ought to keep more cattle, and to make more use of lime on the land.

In the afternoon, we took a ride alone, through Zell and Marienburg, to Carlshuld; there is a great expanse of flat, uncultivated land in this direction, and we saw rows of turf cut and drying, just as in Ireland. Carlshuld is a scattered village of poor

looking houses, containing about one hundred and twenty-five families. We managed to have some conversation with several of the inhabitants, who were very open and kind, and seemed pleased with our visit, gratefully receiving a few tracts which we gave them. In returning, we saw at a distance a little wooden building, which we thought might be the protestant place of worship, and having heard much of Pächtner, the clergyman, for whom I had a letter, and who is now travelling to collect funds for a new building, (which is indeed much wanted), we both felt an inclination to drive towards it. Seeing a neat, pretty house just by, we alighted; an agreeable looking, well-dressed young man, invited us to walk in, and we found that this was Pächtner's house: his wife, who received us very kindly, seems a sweet-spirited person. On giving my card to the young man, he appeared surprised, and said there was a letter here for me; it proved to be from the King of Würtemberg, who, having known my intention of coming to the Donaumoos, had written to acknowledge the letter which I sent to him on leaving Stuttgard."

The letter is dated "Heilbronn, September 13th, 1840,' and the King writes—

"My dear Mr. W. Allen,

"I have received the letter which you addressed to me before your departure from Stuttgard, and have learnt with pleasure that the different establishments which you have visited, have met with your approbation.

I shall be very happy to receive from you, after your return to England, the result of your observations upon those important subjects connected with the interests of humanity, in which you have so successfully occupied yourself. In the meantime, I thank you for your communications in the '*Lindfield Reporter*,' which contains very useful hints and suggestions.

Accept my sincere gratitude for your good wishes on behalf of myself, my kingdom, and my family, and receive also the expression of those sentiments of esteem and regard which I feel towards you. I pray God that He may have you, my dear Mr. W. Allen, in His holy keeping.

Wilhelm."

W. A. observes, "My receiving this letter so unexpectedly, and under such circumstances, was certainly remarkable.

Ninth Month 20th.—First-day. We drove to the house of Johann Schmidt, and had a loving reception from several who were collected there to meet us. We accompanied them to their place of worship, where the service was conducted by a minister, whose appearance was very simple, and who does not receive any remuneration for his office; his sermon contained sound gospel truths, it was extempore, and I thought there was much feeling in what he said. As there was no person present who understood English, I could not venture to address the people, but an acquaintance of their's, who can speak both English and German, is expected to be with them to-morrow, so I have settled to have a meeting for worship after his arrival. They were very glad of some tracts which we left them. We felt well satisfied in having come over, and after spending about an hour in interesting, though limited, communication, we returned to Neuburg.

A fine old man, a Mennonite, who lives at a considerable distance, called this afternoon. He was in a very precious and tender state of mind; the tears were in his eyes as he conversed with us, and the opportunity seemed quite a comfort to him. We had also a visit from some protestants in the neighbourhood, who have been suffering from persecution, and feelingly stated their case. This has been an interesting, though an exercising day; there is something in this place worth feeling for.

Ninth Month 21st.—We rode over to Maxweiler this morning, and soon after we reached the house of Johann Schmidt, the young man arrived who understands English, and who had walked a distance of twenty-two miles to meet us, and act as interpreter; his name is Jacob Lechy. We were soon surrounded by our Mennonite friends, and were enabled to obtain much information with regard to their circumstances. It appears that at Maxweiler they have the free exercise of their religion, and are not obliged to contribute towards the support of the Roman Catholic priests, who are paid by the King. The Mennonite pastors do not receive any thing for preaching. All the children, of a suitable age, in this colony, can read and write. At twelve o'clock, we assembled in

the meeting house for a religious meeting; I think about a hundred were present; we sat for some in silence, and were favoured to feel a solemnity over us. My mind was under much exercise, and my prayers were put up in secret for divine support. At length, I was led to address the audience, J. L. interpreting. I showed the importance of waiting upon the Lord, and seeking for the guidance of His Holy Spirit, and the necessity of experiencing an evidence of the remission of sins, through the great atoning sacrifice; earnestly intreating the young people especially, to attend to the secret drawings of the Father's love. We were enabled to proceed very intelligibly. On concluding, there was another silent pause, and I then knelt down and prayed for a blessing upon these people, that the Holy Spirit might be poured out upon them, &c. I was thankful for this opportunity. The countenances of many indicated much feeling, and several expressed the comfort they had experienced. We parted in much affection, and afterwards called on Pastor Brock, at Unter Maxfield. He gave a farther statement of the grievances which they labour under in Neuburg, and which I must endeavour to represent to the King.

There are six hundred and fifty-two families in the Donaumoos; every district has its school, and as all the children are obliged to attend, they must be sent to the Roman Catholic, if there is no Protestant school.

Ninth Month 22nd.—Professor Kettel called, and conducted us to the gymnasium, and also to the prison, which is in a very bad state; women confined without any female officers, and some have been in prison for fourteen months before trial.

We dined early, and set out on our return to Munich, taking a circuit by the colony of Heinrichsheim to call upon Johann Müller, the Mennonite minister. A good agricultural school here, would be of incalculable benefit, as an experimental farm, and also in other respects. These dear people were much gratified with this short visit; they seem very industrious, and were at work in the fields when we arrived. They took an affectionate leave of us, and we felt very near to each other in gospel love. J. M. showed me a copy of 'No cross, no Crown,' which he valued

much; it was printed at Pyrmont. We left many tracts with them, which they received gratefully. Though I have passed through much exercise of body and mind in coming to these colonies, yet it has proved a most interesting and confirming visit.

We reached Munich the following day, and, in the course of our ride, observed the women working in the fields just like men; some of them holding the plough, and guiding the cattle with reins.

Ninth Month 24th.—Fervent prayer, and some comfort. A sweet pause after our reading this morning, when spiritual refreshment was afforded. Called on C. Kleinshrod, who took me to see one of the King's principal ministers, with whom I had a good deal of important conversation. We afterwards visited the beautiful gardens near the city, which are several miles in extent. They were laid out by the late Count Rumford. We returned by a delightful terrace walk, on the banks of the Iser, from whence there is a fine commanding view of Munich, with the Tyrolese Alps in the distance.

In the evening, I wrote a letter to the King, with some suggestions about the Donaumoos, and a representation of the state of the prison at Neuburg, &c.

25th.—Took an affectionate leave of C. Kleinshrod, and set out for Lindau on the Lake of Constance. There was a great change in the appearance of the country, during the latter part of our ride, when the scenery became very romantic, and quite Swiss in its character: there were pretty cottages, hills, vallies, pine forests, water-falls, and mountain streams as clear as crystal. On our arrival, we were sorry to find that the steamer for Constance did not go till the next day. I always wish to avoid travelling on first-day, but this seems a case of necessity.

27th.—We went on board the steamer about six o'clock. The views of the lake, and the snow-topped mountains were grand. As I looked towards the red clouds in the east, at sunrise, the first verse of the twentieth chapter of John was sweetly brought to my remembrance—'The first day of the week cometh Mary Magdalene to the sepulchre,' &c., and my mind was deeply impressed with the triumph of our risen Lord. During part of our voyage, we had

a quiet, comfortable time in the cabin, and reached Constance about twelve o'clock.

In the afternoon L. and I took a walk to the Cathedral, which is a very curious structure; we saw the large square stone on which the martyr John Huss stood, when he was degraded, and condemned to be burnt; we were also shown his house, on which there is a figure of his head in relief. The place where he suffered is near the Schaffhausen gate; all this cruelty was perpetrated by persons who, under the mask of religion, claimed a right to exercise ecclesiastical authority. Read a good deal in the Bible to comfort.

Ninth Month 28th.—Engaged a carriage to take us to Zurich. The weather was fine and we travelled very pleasantly. From thence we proceeded by public conveyances to Geneva, where I was rejoiced to meet dear Peter Bedford, who had been waiting for me above a week. Great alterations and improvements have been made in this city since I was last here. We took up our quarters at De Jean's at Secheron, where we have a beautiful view of the lake and the mountains. Mont Blanc is clear and grand.

Tenth Month 1st.—We visited the excellent penitentiary, but Aubanel was absent on account of his health; his family received us most cordially. Charles Grellet was supplying his place. My spirits are exceedingly depressed. The Vernets are absent at Carra, and dear M. A. V. is very ill."

The following day, William Allen rode out to Carra; but M. A. V. was in too weak a state to be told of his arrival. He says—

"In returning to Geneva, I met her husband, who was very respectful and affectionate; and on taking leave, remarked, that there was something solemn, to persons of our age, in the word *farewell.*

We made some other calling visits, and had a religious opportunity with the prisoners, which afforded satisfaction. In the afternoon, we took a ride to the burying ground, at Sacconet, (the lesser), and, under feelings of deep solemnity, stood for some time in silence by the grave of my dear Charlotte. It is now twenty-four years since our separation. We had lived together in uninterrupted harmony for about ten years.

Dr. Fauconnet and T. D'Espine spent the evening with us; we had much useful and satisfactory conversation.

Tenth Month 3rd.—P. B., L., and I went on board the steamer for Lausanne. We met with very agreeable company. Some of the passengers were persons of distinction, who had lived a considerable time in Russia. They seemed disposed to be sociable, and asked me many questions which drew forth a history of the Scripture Lessons, Lanark, Lindfield, &c., and they appeared to be deeply interested. On reaching Lausanne, we went to the 'Hotel Gibbon,' which commands a fine view of the lake and mountains. Some calls in the evening. It seems, that the government here interferes with religion, and we found little openness on the subject.

4th.—We spent some time together in worship, and afterwards visited the excellent prison. The inspector seems well qualified for his office. In the evening we called at the house of Chavannes, who was not at home, but we saw his daughters, and had much useful conversation with them.

5th.—The breathing of my soul, this morning, was, 'Thy face Lord will I seek.' On visiting the normal school, we found they were engaged in the examination of young men called Regents, who were candidates for appointments as masters. It seems to be conducted in the presence of some of the principal inhabitants, and is on an extended scale; schools are spreading rapidly. Pastor Gaultrey is the director. Cornelia Chavannes called upon us at our hotel. There is much christian sweetness about her, and her visit revived my drooping spirits. She has published a very sensible book on domestic economy. We left Lausanne in the diligence for Berne, and arrived in the evening. We had intelligent, agreeable companions the first part of the way.

6th.—After making several calls in Berne, we walked to the Chevalier Bünsen's, whose house is beautifully situated a little out of the town; we found him a most interesting man, his wife seems an excellent person, and they have a fine family. We afterwards accompanied him to Waburn, where a reformatory for boys has lately been established. The young man who has the care of them wishes to act upon the minds of his charge by kindness and

firmness, and to make religious principle, the basis of his instructions; he seems deeply interested in the success of his plan. The boys work on the land, which is attached to the establishment. We took tea at the Chevalier Bünsen's, and had a very agreeable visit. Sophia Würstemberger, a pious young woman, active in charities, came in; she is the person who interpreted for E. Fry, when in this neighbourhood, and wrote E. F.'s 'Address to Prisoners,' from having heard her deliver it. We also met here, a very interesting man, H. C. Zellweger, who is president of the society for 'Common Usefulness,' in Appenzell, and has done much for the cause of education in Switzerland; he is now far advanced in life.

Tenth Month 7th.—Rode over to Hofwyl this morning: E. Fellenberg was very kind, and I had much conversation with him respecting his plans, but it was difficult to discover his sentiments on some points, and those of great moment.

We all spent the evening at Schoosshalden, the residence of Sophia Würstemberger's family: the Chevalier Bünsen, and his wife were there, and some other friends. It was a very interesting visit; we had a precious time of christian fellowship, in which, I was enabled to testify to the truth of the Gospel, and to speak of the influence of the Holy Spirit, on the hearts of believers. My own mind felt refreshed and relieved. P. B. was afterwards similarly engaged.

8th.—The Chevalier Bünsen and S. Würstemberger called; we parted, I believe, with mutual feelings of affectionate regard, and about two o'clock, set out, to proceed on our way to Basle. Cultivation appeared very luxuriant, and the cattle are some of the fattest I have ever seen. We lodged at Soleure, and in our ride from thence to Waldenburg, passed most grand and striking scenery. The ruins of the commanding castle of Falkenstein, and many other *dens* of the *robber knights*, brought to remembrance some of the histories of former times. Here are also immense ridges of limestone rock, projecting from hills, clothed with wood, now rich in autumnal tints, and the road, which in its course, traverses a singular cleft in the mountains, severing the Jura chain from top to bottom, exhibits varied scenes

of romantic beauty, rarely to be found. We reached Basle about six o'clock.

Tenth Month 10*th.*—We took a walk to the Mission House, of which W. Hoffman, son of the Director at Kornthal, is the Inspector. This is a very interesting establishment, and we were struck with the appearance of cheerful dedication with which many of the young men seemed to be pursuing their self-denying course. One of them, who understands English, and whose name is John George Widdman, accompanied us to Beuggen, to visit the school for orphan and destitute children, and for training teachers. We went over the bridge, and took an eastern course by the side of the noble Rhine, for about ten or twelve miles. The views were beautiful; on one side the mountains of Jura, and on the other the Black Forest, rocks, and vineyards. The institution is still superintended by Zeller and his wife; it was cheering and encouraging to find that, during twenty years which have elapsed since its first establishment, the course of steady usefulness in which it has proceeded, has been attended with the most favourable results; and as I, in conjunction with some other friends of education in England, took a lively interest in its formation, it was particularly pleasant to witness the blessing that has attended it, and to learn, from various quarters, the extensive benefits which it has been the means of conferring.

We were glad of the opportunity of becoming acquainted with our kind interpreter, who seems an excellent young man: there is a settled stamp of piety in his countenance, and we found from his conversation, that his sentiments quite corresponded with our impression of his character.

11*th.*—First-day. J. G. Widdman joined us at meeting this morning. We afterwards called upon the dear old man Spittler, who seemed much rejoiced to see me. He gave us an animated account of his 'Pilgrim Mission,' established at Chrishona, on a mountain a few miles distant. He said, 'My desire was to find some young men who would give themselves to the service of the Lord, and quietly serve Him amongst the poor,—who would practise self-denial, with prayer, and labour to support themselves; and who might eventually become useful as Bible colporteurs, as

assistants in hospitals, and as aids to missionaries amongst the heathen, to instruct them in useful arts, &c.; and a small beginning has already been made.

We took tea with friends of S. Würstemberger, Dr. Burckhardt, *Haller* and his wife. Our friend Widdman was there, also Pastor Albert Ostertag, the nephew of the late Blumhardt, his wife, and some other friends. Before we separated, a chapter was read, and though I had previously felt low, life seemed to arise, and I was led to address the company in ministry. We then went to the Mission House, and saw the young men, about forty-three in number, assembled for supper. The dear Inspector Hoffman, and his excellent wife, were present; there was a sweet solemnity, and I offered a few remarks, which he most readily interpreted. The communication was cordially received, and I came away in peace.* Widdman expressed the comfort he felt on this occasion: he accompanied us to our hotel, and took an affectionate leave.

Tenth Month 12th.—We left Basle early, lodged at Kehl, and the next day arrived at Carlsruhe. Finding we could not go forward by the Rhine that night, we staid till the following afternoon, and then proceeded by the steam-boat from Leopoldshafen to Bonn, spending a short night at Manheim. This day, the 15th, being the King of Prussia's birth-day, the boats were dressed out with flags, and many guns were fired. As evening approached, bonfires were lighted on the summits of the hills, lamps were hung from the vessel, and on entering Bonn, we found the town illuminated.

* After the decease of W. Allen, Peter Bedford enclosed to W. Hoffman, some copies of the "Testimony," issued by the Monthly Meeting, together with a letter from himself. In acknowledging his kindness, W. H. writes thus to P. B :—

"Your kind letter, accompanying the copies of the interesting Memorial to our late dear friend William Allen, gave me much pleasure.

When I heard, by the newspapers, that our dear friend was called away by Divine Providence, from the scene of his labours for the good of mankind, I deeply felt that one of the fathers in Israel had left us, for finding the heavenly repose which the Lord has destined for his faithful servants. O! that my end may be like that of this righteous man; and that he may find many followers to imitate his benevolence and activity."

Tenth Month 16*th.*—Called upon Dr. Meyer, and then visited the University, which was formerly the palace of the Elector of Bonn, but since his death, the King of Prussia has made it the seat of a university. On looking over the library, and examining the compartment of theology, we found no Friends' books. I enquired of Professor Joseph Schram, whether they would be willing to accept of any, and he said they should be exceedingly glad to receive them.*

We came by the steamer to Dusseldorf, where we put up at our old quarters, the 'Breidenbacher Hof.'

17*th.*—P. B., L., and I, walked over to Dusselthal, and met with a cordial reception from the Count and Countess Von der Recke, and Marianne Murray, (who now resides there); we also saw Gustavus Mëyer, who is returned from England. We fixed for M. A. M. to spend the afternoon with us, at our hotel, and from her we received much interesting information respecting the establishment.

Deeply impressed, in the evening, with a sense of my own unworthiness.

18*th.*—First-day. Some of our friends from Dusselthal came over and joined us, at our meeting for worship. We waited in silence before the Lord for some time, when I became concerned to address them, and M. A. M. interpreted. Towards the conclusion,

* On W. Allen's return home he procured, from the Society of Friends, a present of books, for the University, and forwarded them to Professor Schram, together with a set of J. J. Gurney's Works, presented by the author. The following acknowledgment was soon afterwards received:—

"*Bonn, 24th of March,* 1841.

"I thank the Friend William Allen, in the name of the said Library, for the valuable present of books, which has duly arrived. These authentic proofs of the labours of the Society of Friends for the promotion of pure christianity, are cause of peculiar rejoicing in the present day, and deserve to be considered, by all those who regard the diffusion of christian doctrine as important, as worthy memorials of pious sentiments.

I therefore beg that the Library of the said University, may be further permitted to share in any future publications of the Society, and be kept in friendly remembrance.

J. Schram."

the Count, in a very sweet manner, expressed the comfort he had felt. I experienced the truth of this scripture declaration, 'He that watereth shall be watered himself.'

In the afternoon, we rode over to Dusselthal, where a meeting for worship was appointed: it was held in the great chapel of the establishment, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons were present. We sat in silence under a calm and precious feeling: at length, I felt it right to rise, and was strengthened to my own humble admiration, to preach, I trust, the gospel of Christ. Dear M. A. M. again interpreted remarkably well. It was felt to be a time of divine favour, and we were comforted together. All praise be to the Great Master alone!

Tenth Month 19*th.*—Called at Count Von der Gröeben's, and on Pastor Thielen, and were very kindly received. We then endeavoured to enter a little into the arrangements at Dusselthal, with a view to affording help to this interesting establishment. Part of the following day was also similarly engaged. We all dined at Count Gröeben's, and had a warm-hearted reception; several relations and friends were present, and the whole company were much delighted with the speech of the King of Prussia, on his birth-day; it does indeed breathe an excellent spirit. A meeting for worship was appointed for the afternoon, and proved a solemn and favoured opportunity; I was engaged in ministry, and Pastor Thielen interpreted well. Prayer was afterwards offered up, and, amongst other petitions, I supplicated for a blessing upon the King and Queen. A tribute of thanksgiving was raised in my heart to my Divine Master, for being graciously helped through this engagement.

21*st.*—We had a satisfactory religious opportunity with the waiters of the hotel, this morning. Some of our dear friends from Dusselthal came to take leave of us, and, between eleven and twelve o'clock, we set out from Dusseldorf, on our way to Brussels."

William Allen and his companions proceeded by Aix la Chapelle to Brussels, and from thence to Ghent, where he had several interviews with some of the English work-people, and endeavoured to complete the arrangements for a school and

library, which had been commenced in his former visit. The fluctuating state of this class of persons presented many difficulties, but at length, some points were satisfactorily adjusted. A meeting for worship was held on first-day, at which a few were present. He mentions a solemn feeling having prevailed, and adds —

"I had an open time in testimony, and afterwards in supplication.

Tenth Month 26th.—We met a number of the work-people at David Bell's, at the *little* Phœnix works, and agreed upon some of the rules to be adopted. There was rather a large company; and when the business was concluded, I read a chapter, and had to offer a religious communication afterwards, which brought peace.

28th.—We came to Antwerp yesterday, and spent a pleasant quiet evening at the '*Grand Laboureur*;' thankfulness covered my mind that we had been favoured to arrive thus far in safety. We started about noon in the '*Antwerpen*' steamer for London, and landed at the Tower Stairs between eight and nine o'clock. A tribute of thanksgiving and praise to the Great Preserver of men, was again raised in my heart for the mercies vouchsafed to us. Very peaceful feelings on reaching Stoke Newington.

Eleventh Month 7th.—Received a letter from Alexander D'Junkovsky, expressing his regret that Daniel Wheeler, (son of the late Daniel Wheeler), was leaving Russia. He also says, 'Be persuaded, my kind benefactor, that the benefits you have conferred upon me, are never to be rooted out of my memory; your friendship and the kind proceedings of your friends towards me, I shall never forget, and I am very sorry that the only member of your esteemed Society, who resided in Russia, is going away.'

11th.—(At Lindfield). Dear E. and L. and I enjoy being again together at this place. It is great cause for thankfulness that the school seems to have been managed well in my absence. There are now twenty-one boarders, and I was comforted with the appearance of the children."

William Allen was diligently occupied on his return home, in bringing up the arrears of his little periodical, the "Lindfield Reporter," and in his other home engagements; he says—

"I am graciously permitted to enjoy a quiet, peaceful state of mind.

Twelfth Month 3rd.—Felt the good effects of the prayer put up in my retirement this morning.

5*th.*—Received a gold medal from the King of Prussia, who, in a letter addressed 'To Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, Mr. William Allen, and Mr. Samuel Gurney,' returns his best thanks for our kind letter, 'united with the sincere wish,' he says, 'that the three golden homage medals enclosed hereby, may afford you some pleasure, and be a constant remembrance of me.'

7*th.*—A letter from Professor E. Jaequemyns, mentioned the arrival of John Dixon, the school-master, at Ghent,—he promises to patronise him.

10*th.*—The city has voted one thousand pounds to the British and Foreign School Society.

21*st.*—L. read to me in J. J. Gurney's 'Winter in the West Indies,' a most cheering account of the working of the Abolition Act. Triumphant facts in favour of freedom. Thanksgiving and everlasting praises to my Divine Master, who has permitted His poor unworthy servant to see the desire of his soul, after more than fifty years' struggle with the powers of darkness, in promoting the Abolition of Slavery in the British Dominions!

24*th.*—With the Aborigines Committee, to Lord John Russell, about a memorial from that Society. A very agreeable interview; we were earnest that government should make some provision for the protection of the Aborigines of New Zealand.

26*th.*—Wrote the following letter to the King of Prussia:—

TO FREDERIC WILLIAM, THE FOURTH, KING OF PRUSSIA.

"The important events which have taken place in Berlin since I had the privilege of seeing thee in that city, have, on many accounts, excited my deep sympathy with thee, O King; and earnestly do I desire, that the Father of mercies, and God of all

consolation, may continue to watch over and preserve thee, and thy beloved consort; so that neither heights nor depths, things present, nor things to come, may ever be able to separate you from His love in Christ Jesus, our Lord. I cannot adequately express the comfort and satisfaction that I felt, and the thanksgiving that was excited in my heart, when I read the account of the manner in which, I have no doubt, thou wast divinely supported by the grace of our Lord, to acknowledge Him before men. It has been cause of great joy to *his servants*, not only in thy own country, but will be so in all countries where the account shall come; and I am fully persuaded, that their fervent prayers will ascend for thy preservation, under all the difficulties, trials, and temptations that thou mayst have to meet with; and O, saith my soul, may 'the unction from the Holy One' be thy guide, thy defence, and thy comforter, and through all the varied scenes of thy earthly career, may *He*, whom thou hast so publicly confessed, mark and acknowledge thee for His own, not only in this present world, but in the great day, before His Father and the holy angels. 'Him who honoureth me, I will honour,' saith the Lord.

The tokens of thy kind remembrance of my two friends and me, as expressed in the letter that accompanied the homage medals, which thou ordered to be delivered to us, were very cordial to our feelings, and we gratefully receive them, not merely as coming from a king, whom we honour and love, but from one whom we rejoice in being permitted to consider as a christian friend. The letter and medals did not come to hand, till after the notice of the transactions of the 15th of the Tenth Month (October) last was printed in the *Lindfield Reporter* herewith sent, which will shew how those transactions were felt and appreciated here.*

I remain, thy very respectful and affectionate friend,

WILLIAM ALLEN."

"*Near London, 27th of Twelfth Month*, 1840."

* The following extracts from the *Lindfield Reporter*, state the circumstances to which W. A. referred:—

"The 15th of this month was a day of public rejoicing at Berlin, and of great interest to all Prussia. It was the forty-fifth anniversary of the birth of her beloved monarch Frederick William the IV., and on this memorable

Twelfth Month 31*st*.—This year I have spent five months on the continent, and travelled about five thousand miles, by sea and

day he received the homage of several provinces, on his accession to the throne.'

In commencing the proceedings at Königsberg, on the 10th of the preceding month, he thus addressed the people :—

'I promise, here in the sight of God, and all these beloved witnesses, that I will be an upright judge—a true, careful, merciful Prince—a christian king, as my never-to-be-forgotten father was: blessed be his memory! I will exercise justice and righteousness with zeal, and without respect of persons. I will, with equal affection, protect, cherish, and promote the welfare, the success, and the honour of all classes; and I pray God for that blessing which inclines the hearts of men towards the prince, and makes him a man after the divine will, a delight to the good, a terror to the evil-doers. May God bless our beloved country.'

A highly respectable correspondent, has furnished us with the following particulars of the events which occurred at Berlin, on the 15th of Tenth Month.

"The addresses delivered by His Majesty, were distinctly heard by, at least, twenty thousand of the persons present. He said—

'I know indeed, and I acknowledge it, that I have received my crown from God alone: I know also, and I acknowledge before you all, that I wear it as a trust from the Most High, and that I am accountable to Him for every day and every hour of my reign. Should any one desire a guarantee for the future, I refer him to these words; a better security can neither I, nor any other man on earth give; it weighs heavier, and binds faster, than any coronation oath, than all the assurances written upon brass or parchment; for it flows from the heart, and is rooted in faith.'

In a subsequent address he said—

'In the solemn moment of receiving the homage of my German dominions, of the noblest races of the most noble people, and recollecting the memorable scene at Königsberg, and which is here repeated, I pray God to be pleased to confirm, with His Almighty Amen, the vows which I made at Königsberg, and which I here confirm,—I promise to conduct my government in the fear of God, and in love to man, with open eyes when the wants of my people are concerned, and with closed eyes when justice is to be administered. I will, as far as my power and my will extend, maintain peace in my time, and, to the very utmost of my ability, support the noble endeavours of the great Powers, who, for the last quarter of a century, have been the faithful guardians of the peace of Europe.'

The King's words were received with the most joyful acclamations, and in concluding his impressive address, which embraced several other points, he prayed that the blessing of God might rest upon that hour."

land, and I have gratefully to acknowledge the goodness of our Almighty Preserver, who supported me and kept my spirits from utterly sinking in low seasons. Though sometimes I am afraid to call myself the Lord's servant, and am almost ready to wonder that I should feel peace in attempting publicly to advocate His blessed cause, yet I may acknowledge that through the influence of His Holy Spirit, He has, at some favoured seasons, enabled me to preach His everlasting gospel to my own humbling admiration.

O, I have very *distinctly* felt that the power and ability were solely from Him, and that *no* merit attaches to my poor self. To Him be *all* the praise of his *own* work!"

CHAPTER XXX.

1841—1844.—Letter to his Grand-daughter—Death of his Niece—Religious Persecution—Letter to the King of Sweden—Visit of A. Beyerhaus—Attends the Quarterly Meeting of Suffolk—Correspondence—Interview with the King of Prussia, in London—Friends present an Address to the King—Letter to F. Fox—Reflections—Illness at Lindfield—Letter from J. J. Gurney—Returns to Stoke Newington—Declining Health—Last Illness at Lindfield—Death.

"*First Month 4th*, 1841.—Adjourned Morning Meeting. I was contrited in hearing some of the old letters read, of our worthy predecessors. The Lord was with them of a truth.*

5th.—Michael Gibbs's wife paid us a visit, with Frances Fox, the daughter and only child of my late very dear friend Joseph Fox. I was affected by the recollection of him.

8th.—British and Foreign School Committee; important. A memorial drawn up to the present government. We are afraid that concessions have been made, which will tend to throw the education of the people into the hands of the church, by degrees.

23rd.—Thanksgiving. Retirement to comfort, under the calming influence of divine good. This acknowledgment of the Prophet occurred with some instruction,—'Mine eyes fail with looking upward,' denoting that his mind was abstracted from earthly things, the things that are seen and are temporal, and directed to the invisible Source of help and consolation, and that he did it ardently and perseveringly.

* "Letters of Early Friends," selected by A. R. Barclay.

First Month 24th.—I have been drawing up a set of queries to be answered by young Friends, and sent the following letter to my grand-daughter Charlotte Hanbury, with a copy of them :—

'My dear Charlotte,

'The testimonies of our Religious Society, though founded upon the doctrine and precepts of Holy Scripture, are, in many points, so different from the practice of the world in general, that the children of Friends are liable to be called upon, to give a reason for being singular in various respects; and I have long been desirous that our dear young people should so thoroughly acquaint themselves with the subject, as to be able to render a reason, as the Apostle Peter expresses it, 'But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts, and be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you, with meekness and fear;' and again, Psalm cxix, v. 46, 'I will speak of thy testimonies also before kings.'

I have made a list of some of those points, in which we are deemed singular by the world, as queries; with a request that those to whom they are given, would return an answer in writing; bringing forth such passages of Scripture, as they think applicable to the subject.

Barclay's Apology, J. J. Gurney's Peculiarities, and the Rules of Discipline, would furnish excellent materials.'

31st.—Called upon my sister-in-law, Sarah Hoare, who is very ill, and wished to see me. I had much satisfaction in the visit.

Second Month 7th.—Message from J. T. B., requesting me to write notes to some members of parliament, urging them to an early attendance at the house on the 9th, when F. Kelly is to bring in his bill on the subject of the Punishment of Death.

12th.—Hawes's Bill about Chemists and Druggists is trying to us. I have been requested to take the chair at a public meeting of the trade on second-day, but I am not up to it."

After mentioning the decease of his dear sister-in-law, Sarah Hoare, on the 14th instant, he writes—

"Comfort in my morning retirement; contrited in prayer for my own preservation, and for that of those dearest to me; especially for my dear grandson William.

Second Month 23rd.—Very much interested in reading Ellis's 'Women of England;' it is written with great ability, and ought to have a place in every boarding-school for girls."

For some weeks after this period, William Allen was much indisposed from an attack of influenza, which was at that time a prevailing epidemic; he mentions that his niece, Eliza Bradshaw, was suffering from the same complaint, but on the 27th of Third Month, he writes—

"I think dear Eliza is recovering. We returned from Lindfield by easy stages, having the chariot to the Blue Anchor, and a fly from thence to Croydon. We reached home to dinner.

29th.—I thought our dear Eliza was recovering yesterday, and though poorly in the evening, and urged to have medical advice, she said she had rather wait till the next day. She had a tolerable night, but this morning, about six o'clock, L. was struck with a change in the dear creature when she coughed, and ran down to call me. I was dressed and in my study, and it is remarkable, that in my private retirement before the Lord, which was then over, I had prayed, upon my knees, for these two dear objects of my care and solicitude; but little did I think that my precious E. was then about to be gathered to her everlasting rest. I ran to the bed-side,—she seemed in a sweet sleep, but was very pale; it was evident that life was ebbing out, and she scarcely breathed after I entered the room. There was neither sigh nor movement,—not a feature was disturbed; a heavenly serenity marked her placid countenance, which was lovely in death, and seemed to speak more powerfully than words, 'All is peace.' Surely there never was a sweeter or an easier transition from a world of trial and conflict, to the regions of love and bliss! I firmly believe she sleeps in Jesus; and O, that my last end may be like her's! Ah! this was a most sudden and unexpected stroke, and nature must feel, but I remembered the language, 'I

was dumb; I opened not my mouth, because thou didst it,' and, in a little soul-sustaining help, we have, I trust, been enabled to say, 'Thy will be done.' On how many occasions shall we miss her! we were indeed a three-fold cord; it is consoling to think of the love and harmony in which we have lived, down to the moment of separation. A more amiable disposition than that of our precious Eliza, I was never acquainted with,—so perfectly free from selfishness or ostentation,—she delighted in doing good privately. I loved her deeply and and tenderly. O, may we who remain, be preserved unto the end, and then, being washed from our sins, in the blood of the everlasting covenant, rejoin the spirit of the dear departed. Amen!

In the course of the morning, my dear friend and christian brother, Peter Bedford, called; his sweet, sympathising spirit is truly cordial to me. He is one who loves the Saviour, and all those who love Him. After the Select Quarterly Meeting, dear E. J. Fry and Samuel Gurney paid us a very acceptable visit, also dear S. Corder, and some other Friends. A contriting season in the evening: I read the fourteenth chapter of John, and we were comforted.

Fourth Month 5th.—To-day, the remains of our precious Eliza were interred at Stoke Newington, next to those of my dear mother. A meeting was held, which was largely attended. The poor were true mourners. Her loss will be long and extensively felt, both here and at Lindfield. We were favoured with a very solemn and satisfactory meeting, and, I trust, an evidence that the Comforter was near. Our beloved E. J. Fry was helped in an extraordinary manner, both in testimony and supplication, to the tendering of many hearts; it was a time to be long remembered; some other Friends were acceptably engaged in ministry. I spoke for a short time at the ground, quoting those expressions of our Lord, 'Where I am, there shall also my servant be.'

Deep gratitude was experienced for the support graciously vouchsafed to us under this bitter trial, and for the precious evidence, that the beloved departed one had entered into the joy of her Lord. She was, indeed, a humble follower of her dear Saviour, whom she loved and diligently served, and the *manner*

in which she was so gently and peacefully withdrawn from us, contrited my spirit.

Fourth Month 6*th.*—A sweet consolatory letter from dear J. J. Gurney, and also from my dear old friend, Thomas Clarkson, expressive of the sincere sympathy of himself and his wife and daughter-in-law.

8*th.*—Tender in prayer, entreating, that my heart might not be permitted to become hard.

9*th.*—At work on an article for the *Lindfield Reporter*, on religious persecution."

It commences thus:—

"Our attention has been particularly turned to the subject of religious persecution, by the accounts given of the debates in parliament, upon the case of W. Baines, a highly respectable inhabitant of Leicester, for the non-payment of church-rates. The arguments of those who ranged themselves on the side of ecclesiastical domination, amounted briefly to this, that these rates were levied in consequence of an act of parliament, and being thus the law of the land, it is the bounden duty of every subject to pay them. Now, overlooking for a moment the circumstance, that they can only be legally enforced by the vote of a majority of rate payers in any given parish, let us examine this position, on which the advocates for the compulsory maintenance of an ecclesiastical establishment, take their stand.

The whole force of their argument lies in the very words employed by those who condemned the Saviour of men, 'We have a law.' John xix, 7.

We will, in the first place tell them, that the mere circumstance of *having a law*, is not sufficient to justify them in the execution of it. Have they never heard of unjust, cruel, and wicked laws? Can they forget that Bishops Ridley and Latimer, and a glorious host of martyrs, were burnt to death *according to law*, because they could not conscientiously conform to the state religion? Had these champions for law lived in Spain and Portugal, when the laws of the land in those countries subjected conscientious men

and women to the horrors of the Inquisition, would they have considered it their duty to support these proceedings, because there was a *law* for it? But we will tell them that every law, which is contrary to the precepts and doctrine of the gospel, is more honoured in the breach, than in the observance, and ought not to be considered binding upon any christian."

He then describes the object and end of all good government, which has before been stated, and proceeds—

"The Saviour of men, when He sent out His apostles,—who, by the way, were of the poor of this world, though rich in faith,—so far from giving them any authority to claim pecuniary support, laid this solemn injunction upon them,—'Freely ye have received, freely give.' Matt. x. 8. The kingdoms of this world are of a *secular* character; their objects are secular; but what relates to the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, is of a spiritual nature; and He said, expressly, 'My kingdom is not of this world.'"

After strongly deprecating the ecclesiastical courts, where "William Baines, for a demand of two pounds, five shillings, has been visited with costs, in addition to the amount, of one hundred and twenty-seven pounds, eight shillings," he says—

"The religious liberty enjoyed in this country, in the present day, was obtained through the sufferings of those upright men, who boldly stood forward to advocate the rights of conscience. See the remarkable trial of William Penn, and William Meade, for the crime of meeting for the purpose of religious worship and preaching, in a manner different from that of the establishment.

The call of every true minister of the gospel, is derived from Christ alone, through the agency of the Holy Spirit: even the Apostles of Christ were not permitted to go forth with their message, until they were endued with power from on high: human learning is by no means a necessary qualification: the unlearned may be, and have been made, skilful in the office, through the influence of the Holy Spirit. Is it not, therefore, awful presumption for any to suppose, that they can qualify themselves for *that*,

as for any secular employment, by human study? And must we not conclude, when such take upon them the ministerial office, maintain themselves in it, by the power of the government, and force all to contribute to their pecuniary support, that such a procedure is not only unsanctioned by the scriptures of the New Testament, but contrary to the spirit and tenor of the Gospel, and plainly anti-christian?"

"*Fourth Month* 15*th.*—Trade Meeting at the Crown and Anchor, Strand. The Pharmaceutical Society of Chemists and Druggists was unanimously formed.

17*th.*—Anna Pease accompanied L. and me to Lindfield; we arrived in the afternoon, *in sadness.*

18*th.*—Reading meeting at the schools. Fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians, and some precious letters of John Thorp's. There was a solemnity over us, and I addressed the company, alluding to our late loss; it was a contriting time, and divers were affected.

19*th.*—I expressed a few words to the servants this morning, recommending them always to avail themselves of the solemn pause after reading the Scriptures, to lift up their hearts to the Lord in silent prayer, and enforcing the importance of doing the will of our Father, who is in heaven.

Fifth Month 1*st.*—In an interview with Lord John Russell, I gave him the *Lindfield Reporter,* containing my article on Religious Persecution, telling him at the same time, that I supposed we should not agree upon that subject. He received it very kindly.

8*th.*—Engaged in writing the following letter to the King of Sweden, on the subject of the persecution of our Friends in Norway."

TO CHARLES THE FOURTEENTH, KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

"MAY IT PLEASE THE KING,

"Having, in the year 1818, had the privilege of two interviews with the King, at Stockholm, in company with my dear friend and fellow-traveller, Stephen Grellet, when the King was pleased to present us with a printed copy of the laws, and having, subsequently, had an interview with the Crown Prince, at Verona, at

the time of the Congress, in 1822, I venture to bring myself to the King's recollection, in order to lay before him the circumstance of some of his loyal subjects, in Norway, who are now suffering persecution for not conforming to the requisitions of the state religion; they are of the same christian persuasion as myself, namely, of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers. Their religious scruples are respected in this, and other countries, where its members are acknowledged as useful and valuable subjects. The King must be well aware that William Penn, the founder of the government of Pennsylvania, was a distinguished member of our Society.

I beg to recal to the King's recollection some of his kind expressions, in an audience he was pleased to give to my dear fellow traveller and me, on the 25th of the Tenth Month, (October), 1818, at Stockholm, when we entreated the King's kind indulgence to the members of our Religious Society, who were settled, or might be settled, in his dominions. We stated to the King, that we felt bound, faithfully and cheerfully, to support the government under which, by the permission of Divine Providence we might be placed; and to maintain, as good subjects, all laws which did not interfere with those duties, which we conscientiously believed we were called upon to perform to the Supreme Being; but there were some requisitions of an ecclesiastical nature, in no way essential to the frame of civil society, which we felt ourselves religiously restrained from complying with. Among these are, *marriage by a priest,* and conformity with what are called the ordinances, rites, and ceremonies of an established church. At the time of this interview, we left with the King the publications of the Society, containing the reasons for its dissent, and affording full explanation on all these heads, which the King was pleased to receive in the most gracious manner; and in reference to the Friends in Norway, he then told us, that the affair of marriage had been before the council, and that it was concluded, that provided it was performed after the manner of Friends, and registered, it should be lawful, and that he would protect, not only the Friends who were there at present, but those who might join them in future. We think it right, however, to inform the

King, that in a letter lately received from one of our Friends at Stavanger, it appears, that two of our Friends, having been married according to the rules of our Society, have been summoned before the judicial authorities, condemned to be sent to prison, and kept there ten days on bread and water,—to pay a fine, and be separated from each other, the marriage being thus rendered null and void.

In another instance, the magistrates have taken from one of our Friends, Soren Ericksen Stagland, six cows and one horse, because he had not submitted his two children to water baptism. These circumstances so strongly affected a dear friend of mine, George Richardson, of Newcastle, who was the means of conveying the letter to me, that he immediately wrote a letter to the magistrates of Norway, a copy of which is herewith sent. It is very remarkable, that while the Lutherans, in Norway, were employed in cruelly persecuting our Friends, on account of their religious scruples, which prevented them from conforming to the rites and ceremonies of the Established Church,—we, the Friends of England, were at the same time employed in using our influence with the Government of Prussia, to stay the persecution of Lutherans in that country, and were contributing to aid and support those who were emigrating from their country, on account of their religious scruples. And here may I be permitted to copy a paragraph from a letter which we wrote to the late King of Prussia, not long before his decease, on behalf of his Lutheran subjects.*

In conclusion, I beg to recommend the case of my suffering Friends to the kind interposition of the King in their favour, and request his acceptance of the tracts herewith sent.

My friend Grellēt resides at Burlington, near Philadelphia; he and his wife, and daughter, were in good health, when I last heard of them, and from the impression that the King's kindness made upon him, when we were at Stockholm, I am sure that, if he were present, he would, most heartily, join me in best wishes for the

* See the passage in reference to the Lutherans, in the letter inserted at page 358.

comfort and happiness of the King and his son, and the peace and prosperity of his kingdom.

I remain, with great respect and affection,
Thy sincere friend,
WILLIAM ALLEN."

"*Paradise Row, Stoke Newington, Middlesex,*
8th of Fifth Month (May), 1841."

Several days of this month were occupied in the attendance of anniversaries. In consequence of the critical state of public affairs, W. A. was much urged to take the chair at the Annual Meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society; this he at length reluctantly consented to do, observing, "It is painful to me, but it seems a duty to stand by a cause in difficult times." The exertion was, however, almost too much for him.

He mentions the Yearly Meeting as satisfactory, and on one occasion, writes—

"James Backhouse gave a most interesting and satisfactory account of his gospel labours, with those of his dear friend G. W. Walker, in Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk Island, South Australia, the Island of Mauritius, South Africa, &c., &c., during a period of between nine and ten years.

Sixth Month 1*st.*—The Pharmaceutical Society organised. I am appointed president of the council.

18*th.*—Attended the examination of the boys at the Borough Road, but was called out by a note from J. T. Barry, informing me that the last reading of the Capital Punishment Bill was to come on this evening, and he much wished me to show myself in the gallery. We accordingly went there together in the afternoon. The bill, or rather the clause, for removing the punishment of death for certain crimes, was opposed vehemently, but supported by Lord Brougham and Lord Normanby. On the division, there was for the clause, sixty-four; against it, sixty; majority, four! Thus another grand step has been secured.

Seventh Month 11*th.*—First-day. Contrited in prayer; preserved in a wrestling spirit, in both the morning and afternoon

meeting. I thought of our Lord's query to the poor disciples, after his resurrection, when standing by the sea of Tiberias, he said, 'Children, have ye any meat? They answered him, No;' he then said, 'Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find. They cast therefore, and now they were not able to draw it for the multitude of fishes.' Thus he made an act of faith necessary for procuring a supply. I was a little comforted and revived in our family reading, which was the sweet religious journal of M. A. Gilpin, and a portion of Scripture.

Seventh Month 12*th.*—Augustus Beyerhaus, of Berlin, arrived, and takes up his quarters with us.

15*th.*—Favoured in my retirement; constantly looking forward to the end of all things here. Attended the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society; passed the bye-laws unanimously; a very satisfactory meeting. Our vice-president, C. J. Payne, is a very clear-headed, sensible man. Jacob Bell is indefatigable, and one of our most useful members.

17*th.*—The Brighton railroad was opened on the 12th, and we came by it to Hayward's Heath station to-day. Rode from thence to Gravely, which is looking very beautiful. My spirits were quite cheered.

25*th.*—First-day. (At Lindfield.) A. Beyerhaus is staying with us, and accompanied us to meeting in the morning, and to our reading meeting in the afternoon."

In a subsequent letter from Augustus Beyerhaus, he writes—

"I often think of you, my dear friend, and of the pleasant days I was favoured to spend in your company. What a blessed sabbath it was which I passed with you at Lindfield, far from the noise and bustle of town: how solemn the hour of our social worship, waiting upon the Lord, and how beautiful the chapter you read in the afternoon, from St. John, of Mary weeping at the grave, because she thought her Lord was taken away, and she knew not where they had laid him. How graciously did the Lord reveal himself to her, and how graciously, thought I, does He visit, even now, with His comforting presence, every afflicted heart that is longing for His sweet communion. I knew and felt

it was the Lord who was in the midst of us, and who blessed my heart with His precious peace, which the world cannot give."

"*Seventh Month* 28*th.*—Faint, yet pursuing. Some comfort in my retirement.

Eighth Month 3*rd.*—A deputation of Friends waited upon Lord Palmerston, and stated to him the case of Friends in Norway, who are suffering from persecution. He received us very kindly, and promised to write to our minister at Stockholm.

9*th.*—Morning Meeting. The M.S. respecting John Wigham was finished; it is a very valuable account, and I felt comforted in hearing it. Went up to the Home Office about the case of a person, who was to have been executed next sixth-day: a reprieve is obtained. Called at the Privy Council Office, Whitehall; received five thousand pounds for the buildings at the Borough Road.

Read to L. some account of J. J. Gurney's Travels in America, to great satisfaction. I am persuaded that his visit has been blessed to the comfort and edification of many, though a little out of the common line of ministers amongst Friends: he has talents and gifts for usefulness in the higher ranks of society.

15*th.*—Letters from Davally and Moran; the poor are suffering dreadfully in some parts of Ireland. Lindfield plans are greatly wanted there.

Ninth Month 3*rd.*—Meeting for Sufferings. John Candler gave an interesting account of his visit, in company with his wife, to Jamaica, Hayti, and America. I am decidedly of opinion, that all these visits are highly useful, and am thankful to the Lord in that He has inclined the hearts of those who desire to serve Him, to enter into such fields of labour; and though, in the diversities of gifts, there may be some variety in the operations, yet under the guidance of the one ever-blessed Spirit, we may humbly trust that the labour will not be in vain in the Lord.

Attended the Anti-Slavery Committee in Broad Street; Joseph Sturge and Dr. Madden were there. I find that some of our merchants openly supply slavers with guns and powder. O, this lust of money! the value of honest, disinterested labourers in the Anti-Slavery cause, is inestimable."

William Allen, with his niece L. B., attended the Quarterly Meeting for Suffolk, held at Bury; from thence, he proceeded to Ipswich, and speaks with pleasure of a friendly visit which he paid to R. D. Alexander and his wife, the latter of whom he had known and loved from her childhood. He says—

"Our kind friends took us to Playford Hall, to call upon my dear old friend, Thomas Clarkson; he was rejoiced to see me, and after spending an hour in talking over *old times*, we returned to Ipswich, where he joined us at dinner; a most satisfactory party. In the afternoon, L. and I set out for Witham, on our return home. I was affected on taking leave of T. C., and said, 'The Lord bless thee;' it came from my heart, and went to his; he quite wept. We have been dear to each other for nearly half a century, and it is doubtful whether we shall ever meet again.

Ninth Month 26*th.*—Attended Chelmsford meeting, morning and afternoon. Lodged at Broomfield, with our kind friend, Thomas Christy. My spirits were rather depressed with the remembrance of his late dear wife.

27*th.*—Returned to London this morning, thankful and abundantly satisfied with this excursion.

Tenth Month 11*th.*—Retirement. Earnest prayer for preservation and guidance, and for wisdom from above. A comfortable supporting feeling prevailed. In the evening, I was in the chair, at the Stoke Newington Bible Meeting—satisfactory. Engaged in writing a letter to Elias Tasted, of Stavanger."

After acknowledging E. T.'s letter, is the following paragraph:—

"When my mind is turned towards the little company in Norway, and the visit paid to them by dear Stephen Grellet and myself, in the year 1818, strong desires frequently arise for their preservation upon the sure foundation, against which all the storms that may be raised by the grand adversary of souls, will never be able to prevail. May our divine Master stablish, strengthen, settle you, and give you an evidence, by the witness of His spirit, that you are His: as the Apostle John says, III, 24, 'We know that He abideth in us, by the spirit which He hath given

us.' And if we are favoured with this precious evidence, we know that our sins are forgiven us for His name's sake, and that through His atoning sacrifice we are reconciled to the Father. The apostles said to the believers formerly, 'Ye are Christ's: and Christ is God's.'

May your little company be strengthened and kept together, by the unity of the spirit, which is the bond of peace. As this is the case, you will be glad when the day comes, to meet together in the name of the Lord, and will wait patiently for the fulfilment of His promise, to bless all such with His presence. Now, if He be with you, who shall harm you? if He give quietness, who then can make trouble? The more your trials increase, the closer you must press to our blessed Saviour, who can deliver to the uttermost all those who put their trust in Him."

"*Tenth Month* 27*th*.—Retirement. The language of poor Nehemiah was feelingly adopted,—'Remember me, O my God.' Fervent prayer for more of the descendings of the Holy Spirit on myself, and on those nearest and dearest to me.

Eleventh Month 1*st*.—Heard that there was a great fire at the Tower, on seventh-day night, and that the armoury was completely destroyed, with one hundred and fifty thousand stand of arms; but the worst of it is, that two lives were lost. The damage is estimated at a million of pounds sterling. On the other hand, however, there is great and good news. The trial of Mc Leod has terminated in his acquittal, to the mortification of those who 'delight in war.' So now there is a prospect of continued peace with North America.

9*th*.—The Queen was safely confined this morning, with a son, for which, thanksgiving to God arose in my heart.

11*th*.—Wrote to Frances Fox to-day." *

The following is a copy of this letter:—

"My Dear Friend, Frances Fox,

"Thy note, dated 'Penn Cottage, near Beaconsfield, Bucks,'—I

* Daughter of the late Joseph Fox, who appointed William Allen one of his executors and trustees.

notice thus particularly, in order to preserve the address, coming from the representative of one whose memory is most dear to me,—was exceedingly welcome. I was sorry to hear so poor an account of thy dear grandmamma's health,—indeed, I feel a deep interest in all those who shared the love of thy honoured father. Since I wrote to thee, in the spring of this year, I have suffered much affliction by the sudden and unexpected death of my beloved niece, Eliza Bradshaw. Though we have the firm conviction that she is translated from the trials and conflicts of time, to an everlasting inheritance in the joy of our Lord, and is now the blessed companion of spirits made perfect, through the redeeming love of Him, who was the great sacrifice and atonement for the sins of the whole world, yet nature deeply feels the bereavement. My own health has been delicate, and the 'earthly house of this tabernacle,' has been giving hints, that ought to make me increasingly anxious for a building of God, eternal in the heavens. I am now better, though the weight of things pressing upon me causes me sometimes to groan under my burdens, but then I look up to Him, who has mercifully helped me hitherto, and who I humbly trust,

'Will help me all my journey through;'

and, through the merits of the dear Son of God, permit me to join, in a blissful eternity, the spirits of those beloved ones who are gone before, in ascribing everlasting praises and thanksgiving to the Lord God and the Lamb.

Remember me most kindly to thy dear grandmamma.

I remain, dear Frances, thy attached old friend,

William Allen."

TO JOSEPH J. GURNEY.

"*Gravely Cottage, 16th of Eleventh Month,* 1841.

"My very dear Friend,

"Thy kind and brotherly note, dated ten days back, should have been responded to sooner, but my spirits have been, for some time, depressed with cares and anxieties about institutions

on the Continent, in which I had been led to take a deep interest.

It was truly cordial to be thus affectionately remembered by one, whose feelings, upon subjects of the highest interest to the great human family, are so fully in unison with my own. I do indeed rejoice in the connexion thou hast formed, and the prayer arises in my heart, may the Lord direct your way, enable you to walk humbly before Him, and bless you together with the sweet sense, from time to time, of His love and life-giving presence. May He sustain and support you in heights and in depths, and finally, in the riches of His redeeming love and mercy, having kept you from falling, present you before the presence of His glory, with exceeding joy."

"*Eleventh Month* 17*th.*—(At Lindfield). Received a letter requesting me to come to town, to join a deputation of the Pharmaceutical Society to the College of Physicians, to-morrow—an unpleasant interruption, but I must go.

29*th.*—In the pause, after the usual family reading, I expressed a few words as to where we were to look in affliction, 'They looked unto Him, (the Lord,) and were lightened.' Indeed, this has been my own case. Felt a little comforted.

Twelfth Month 13*th.*—Lord Brougham came and dined with me; a very satisfactory visit. We discussed the subject of education. I told him we were prepared to concede any thing, except principle.

16*th.*—Received a letter from Alexander D'Junkovsky, in which he says—

'You express a wish that a village could be established in Russia, according to your plan. Now, in answer to this, I may tell you that on the lands and bogs cultivated by our lamented friend, Daniel Wheeler, there are established thirty small farms, on which as many families of free labourers and peasants are comfortably settled in this manner, only with some small alterations which the climate, the soil, and the laws of the country require. These free labourers enjoy their prosperity under the kind patronage of the Emperor and the Prince Alexander Galitzin. I fully hope that the example will have a salutary effect on the neigh-

bouring proprietors and peasants. I suppose you recollect that, some years ago, you sent me a copy of your 'Colonies at Home,' which we have read and translated.

The Prince has thankfully received the expression of your christian love towards him, and has laid before the Emperor Nicholas, the letter which you wrote to me. His Imperial Majesty read it, and was graciously pleased to order thanks to be conveyed to you in his name, for your kind feelings of christian love to his person, and for the veneration and remembrance of his much lamented brother, the late Emperor Alexander.'

Twelfth Month 25*th.*—Contrited this morning in reading to the family the account of the birth of our Saviour. As we cannot give ourselves these feelings, I was comforted in the humble hope that they were produced by the drawings of the Father's love.

28*th.*—Quarterly Meeting; very large. Dear E. J. Fry was sweetly engaged in supplication, and afterwards, I think I may say, she delivered a *heavenly* testimony. She is so unwell in health, that I fear we cannot calculate upon her long continuance here.

31*st.*—In the year that is just closed, I have met with a sore trial in the death of my beloved niece Eliza Bradshaw. The ways of the Lord are a great deep. May He enable me, in all the permissions of His providence, to adopt the language of 'Thy will, O Lord, be done:' this I was strengthened to say at the grave of my beloved Charlotte, in 1816.

I am much oftener than the returning day, looking towards the end of all things here, and fervent prayers arise for an increase of faith and love. O Lord, make me and keep me Thine, in time and in eternity! Strong cries ascend, by night and by day, to our Advocate with the Father, through whose atoning sacrifice alone, pardon and reconciliation can be experienced.

I am now in my seventy-second year, and my bodily powers are gradually failing. O, that the inner man may be renewed day by day!

First Month 1*st,* 1842.—Interview with Sir James Graham on the subject of the Pharmaceutical Society, together with C. J. Payne and Jacob Bell. He received us very cordially. I informed

him of the origin, nature and extent of the society, and my friends also gave satisfactory explanations. He promised that nothing should be done, bearing upon our trade, without communicating with me, which we acknowledged as very kind.

17*th.*—Prince Albert laid the stone for the foundation of the Royal Exchange to-day."

William Allen was much affected on hearing of the death of his dear and much respected friend, John Smith, of Dale Park, and the 24th of 1st month, wrote the following letter to his widow:—

"My dear Friend,

"It was only the day before yesterday that the news of our bereavement reached me. Permit me to say *our*—for indeed I was most affectionately attached to the dear departed. His upright, sterling character, and his domestic virtues, will long be quoted as a bright example for imitation to the youth of this great city, who are entering upon private life; whilst his universal benevolence, and kind regard to the comfort and happiness of the poorer classes, will render his memory precious to every real philanthropist, who had the privilege of being acquainted with his worth.

May He, who I humbly trust has received the spirit of thy beloved husband into His everlasting rest, through that redemption which is in Christ Jesus our Lord, be very near to sustain and support thee by the comfort of the Holy Spirit, enable thee to stay thy mind upon Him, so as to enjoy His 'perfect peace,' and to adopt the language, 'Thy will, O Lord, be done!'

Please to present my affectionate sympathy to all thy beloved children. Every one who was dear to John Smith, will ever be the object of respectful attention, to his old friend

William Allen."

In a kind acknowledgment of the receipt of this letter, the writer says—

"Any testimony of affection or esteem towards the dear object of our present sorrow, never can fail to give pleasure to us all, and

your letter was one of the most gratifying of the many proofs we have received of such feelings."

"*First Month* 29*th*.—At the Prussian Ambassador's, the Chevalier Bünsen's, with Samuel Gurney and Peter Bedford, to meet the King of Prussia, who is now in this country. He noticed us in a very kind, and even affectionate manner. There was a large party, amongst whom was Baron Humboldt, who pleasantly recognised us.

30*th*.—Arrangements having been made that an Address to the King of Prussia, prepared by Friends, should be presented to him, during a visit which he proposed to make to Elizabeth Fry, some of the members of the Meeting for Sufferings met at Upton, and had an audience with him at Joseph Fry's. His manner was very courteous and agreeable. On my informing him that I held in my hand an Address from the Religious Society of Friends, and inquiring whether he would please to hear it; he immediately replied—'With the greatest pleasure.'

I then read as follows:—

TO FREDERICK WILLIAM, THE FOURTH, KING OF PRUSSIA.

"May it please the King,

"We, the undersigned members of the Religious Society of Friends, and acting on behalf of that body in Great Britain, desire respectfully to express to the King of Prussia, the gratification which we feel at the opportunity afforded, by his presence in this country, of thus publicly addressing him. We rejoice at the evidence, which his visit affords, of the mutual amity and good will which subsist between himself and our beloved Sovereign, and we trust that this friendly intercourse will tend to cherish and confirm the feelings of harmony and brotherhood between their subjects.

Warm are our wishes for thy happiness, and for the prosperity of thy kingdom, and in the confidence that the religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, is dear to thy heart, we are emboldened to express our desire that its principles and its precepts, in their purity and practical efficacy, may be, in all things, the law of thy reign, and may be increasingly diffused and exhibited among thy people; being firmly persuaded that, in proportion as

these principles and precepts influence the actions of a Prince, and sway the counsels of his government, will the welfare of his kingdom be most effectually promoted.

We would take the liberty of commending to thy continued protection and favourable notice, the little company of our fellow-professors, who are resident within thy dominions, at Minden and in its neigbourhood; and we desire at the same time gratefully to acknowledge that consideration which has been already manifested towards them in reference to their christian profession and practice.

Entire liberty of conscience will, we believe, mark the government and legislation of a state in which the principles of the New Testament fully prevail, and under its genial influence, we may most reasonably anticipate the increase of individual happiness, and the spread throughout the land of that 'righteousness,' which 'exalteth a nation,' and which is its surest bulwark.

We are ourselves, as a distinct christian community, the more alive to this subject, from having, in the earlier part of our history, had to endure sore persecution for conscience' sake, and that not only from worldly-minded rulers, but from high professors of the name of Christ.

It has afforded us heartfelt satisfaction, to observe the unqualified manner in which the King of Prussia, in his addresses to his nobles and states, has expressed his sense of the blessing of peace, and his desire to maintain it inviolate. Amongst the religious principles which, from the origin of our society, have distinguished us from many of our fellow christians, has been that of the unlawfulness of all war for those who profess the religion of the Prince of Peace. We cannot, therefore, but earnestly crave that it may please Him who is our common Lord and Master, and who hath enjoined us to love our enemies, so to influence the hearts both of rulers and people, as to hasten the coming of that day, when, in accordance with evangelical prophecy, 'Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.'

May Almighty God, the Father of all our mercies, bless thee O King, with thy royal consort; may He pour forth upon you abundantly of His Holy Spirit; and may you, through following His blessed guidance, been abled to go in and out with wisdom

before the people! May you be enriched with 'the fulness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ,' and at the end of your days, through the mercy of our Lord and Redeemer, be admitted into His everlasting kingdom!

"Signed by us, Members of the Meeting appointed to represent the Religious Society of Friends in England and Wales. London, 24th day of First Month, 1842."

(Forty-three names.)

"Much solemnity prevailed during the reading, and was evidently felt by the King, who made short remarks from time to time, denoting his approbation. After it was finished, I ventured to add that this passage of Holy Writ had much impressed my mind, 'Them that honour me, I will honour, saith the Lord.' John Hodgkin, jun. made a short addition, and also Josiah Forster. We had much satisfaction and peace in this opportunity, and I believe a good impression was made.

Third Month 26th.—Devoted this day to correspondence."

Amongst the letters written, was the following, addressed to Frances Fox:—

"My dear Friend,

"It was cordial to the feelings of thy dear father's old friend, to receive a token of remembrance from his representative; but I was sorry to hear that thy grandmamma was suffering from ill health. I had pleased myself with the hope, that both of you might have spent a few days, with my niece and me, in our quiet retreat, at Lindfield, which is now very accessible, by means of the Railway to Brighton; but do let me know, from time to time, how you all are, even if you cannot come to see me. I am now favoured with usual health, though I sensibly feel the effect of declining years. I feel also deeply, that I have nothing to trust to in going out of life, but the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, the Great Shepherd of the sheep. 'Not by works of righteousness, which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost.'

I have no doubt, dear Frances, of thy being diligent in reading the Holy Scriptures, and meditating upon them; and I may tell thee, that I often feel comfort and inward support, in sitting quietly by myself, in my study, and praying to our Father, who 'seeth in secret.'

Please to accept the little tract which accompanies this, and give my love to thy dear grandmamma. May she be encouraged to look steadily to Jesus as the author and finisher of her faith, who 'having loved his own which were in the world, loved them *unto the end.*' "

"*Fourth Month 4th.*—We never can be truly happy, or in the way that leads to eternal happiness, but in seeking to *do the will of God,* and hence the immense importance of daily *inquiring* after it in abstractedness of mind."

After a visit to Northamptonshire, by appointment of the Yearly-Meeting, William Allen writes—

"I have been much fatigued with this journey, but satisfied in having taken it. Finished reading Dymond's 'Essays on the Principles of Morality,' a very valuable work, which ought to be read by all our young people.

10*th.*—Meeting. 'The Lord will regard the prayer of the destitute, and not despise their prayer.'

23*rd.*—Received a letter from dear Stephen Grellet, dated 14th of Third Month, in which he says—'In body and mind I am but feeble, but I neither repine, nor sink below the hope that the glorious Gospel of Christ inspires; rather shall I tell thee, that these are days, both of building up, and of trying the certainty and efficacy of our christian foundation, Christ, our rock. Let us strive to have our dwelling on Him, then the floods and the winds will beat in vain.'

Fifth Month 4th.—Retirement; sweetly calm, and humbly bowed in thankfulness to the Lord, for the precious feelings with which I was favoured. In reflecting upon the importance of self-examination, I was deeply impressed with the benefit that would arise from an individual enquiry at the close of each day, how

far we have been enabled to come up to the christian standard; what we have done to promote peace on earth, and good-will toward men; and wherever we find deficiencies, earnestly endeavouring to improve. Nothing can so effectually tend to produce universal happiness, as seeking in our daily walk, to live up to the spirit of the gospel of Christ Jesus our Lord; this would keep the world at peace.

Fifth Month 9*th.*—Anniversary of the British and Foreign School Society; Lord John Russell was in the chair, and introduced the business with an able and excellent speech. All went off exceedingly well, which was great cause for thankfulness.

20*th.*—My mind was contrited this morning, in the reading of the Scriptures, particularly with the words, 'Occupy till I come.'

28*th.*—Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders. Edwin O. Tregelles spread before Friends, his concern to pay a religious visit to the people of colour in the British West Indies, and in Hayti, which, after full consideration, was cordially united with. I expressed my full concurrence.

Sixth Month 14*th.*—Sophia Würstemberger came with us to Lindfield yesterday. I feel benefited in health and spirits by this visit.

21*st.*—John A. Smith, and his friend the Marquis Torrigiani, from Florence, dined with us; a very agreeable visit. We went round with them to the cottages, and they were delighted.*

28*th.*—Took a ride to Kensington, to call upon the Duke of Sussex, as I understood he wished to see me; it was a very interesting interview. I had some deep religious conversation with him, which evidently made an impression, and though very unwell, he seemed truly glad of the visit.

29*th.*—To the Borough Road, to the opening of the new buildings; very satisfactory.

* After his return to Florence, the Marquis addressed a letter to William Allen, in which he speaks in warm terms of the pleasure and advantage he derived from this visit, and says, "I am now more than ever engaged in pursuits concerning education, and persevere with the most ardent zeal in devoting myself to the direction of some schools entrusted to my care."

Eighth Month 21*st.*—Rose with this text upon my mind, 'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee, because he trusteth in Thee.' Favoured at meeting with, I trust, the drawings of the Father's love.

Ninth Month 6*th.*—Lucy has finished reading to me the letters of Jonathan Hutchinson, a precious collection, from which I have derived much comfort."

Many symptoms of declining strength, are noticed by William Allen in the course of this summer and autumn, yet was he earnestly engaged in endeavouring to fulfil the command which had so forcibly arrested his attention, "Occupy till I come." He attended the Quarterly Meeting for Northamptonshire, where his company and gospel labours were felt to be very acceptable to his friends; he was also engaged in visiting some of the meetings in Sussex. After one of these occasions, he writes—

"We must be more diligent in promoting the Lord's work on the earth."

When at Lindfield, in the Ninth Month, he had a serious attack of illness, which greatly enfeebled his frame, and circumscribed the energies of his active mind. He was, however, preserved in humble confidence and peace, saying to those around him, "Let us trust—we shall be helped."

On hearing of his indisposition, his much-loved friend Joseph John Gurney, whose warm-hearted sympathy was always promptly expressed when occasion called it forth, and was truly acceptable, addressed to him the following letter:—

"*Norwich, Ninth Month* 26*th,* 1842.

"My dearly-beloved friend, William Allen,

"The accounts which I have received of thy illness are such, that I can hardly venture to hope that thou wilt receive this letter; or if received, that thou wilt be able to hear it read, or read it. But in the possibility of a change for the better, I can

hardly do otherwise than express the deep and tender interest my wife and I feel respecting thee, and how it will *gladden* our hearts, should we be permitted to hear of thy being restored to thy friends and to the church. If not, we are assured that all will be well, and that a glorious entrance is prepared for thy immortal spirit, through the blood of Jesus, into His everlasting kingdom of rest and peace.

Thou hast been a kind and faithful father in the truth to me; and *heartily* do I love thee. So long as memory lasts, I shall never forget thy kindness; and sweet is the hope, that deeply unworthy as I am of the least of the Lord's mercies, we shall spend an eternity together in peace and joy unutterable. It is unspeakably precious to have this hope, and to know it to be as an anchor of our souls, sure and stedfast. Yet I desire to speak of such things with diffidence, and even with fear and trembling.

As for thee, dearest friend, thou shalt 'see the King in his beauty, (as I verily believe), thou shalt behold the land that is very far off. Thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation. Not one of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of her cords be broken. There the glorious Lord shall be, *unto thee,* a place of broad rivers and streams,' even streams of joy which shall flow for evermore.

It will be very sweet to me, shouldest thou be able to receive this token of my warm love and gratitude, and of my humble confidence in the Lord on thy account. But if it be ordered otherwise, these lines will serve to assure our dear friend and sister L. B. of our hearty sympathy under this fresh trial of her faith.

I am ever thy attached friend,
and younger brother in Christ, (as I humbly trust,)
J. J. Gurney."

It pleased Him, who is infinite in wisdom and in goodness, so far to restore William Allen's health, as to enable him to resume some of his former avocations, and though many of his accustomed objects of pursuit had to be relinquished, yet these privations were borne with sweet submission to the will of his

Heavenly Father. The arm of Omnipotence and unfailing love was his support, and he often gratefully recognised the care of his God and Saviour. In a letter to his dear friend, Susanna Corder, dated 17th of Tenth Month, he says—

"I believe this illness is sent in mercy to me, to wean me more and more from all things below, and to make me look more steadily to the end of time."

He returned to Stoke Newington in the beginning of the Eleventh Month, and after attending the Meeting for Sufferings, on the 4th, he writes—

"I was affected by the kind greetings and congratulations of Friends.

Eleventh Month 19*th*.—I have been considering respecting the continuance of the lectures; it seems now quite out of the question for me to resume the occupation, after having been engaged in delivering them between forty and fifty years.

Twelfth Month 18*th*.—At Plaistow Meeting. Called on E. J. Fry afterwards, and showed her a letter which I have written to the King of Prussia, respecting Dusselthal; she approves of it much. I had peace in going, though I felt low and weak."

Similar acknowledgments frequently occur, as well as a sense of gratitude for the kindness manifested to him in his declining years. Often did he speak of the mercies by which he was surrounded, and would cheerfully turn from his increasing infirmities, to his unmerited blessings.

His sympathies were feelingly alive to the sufferings of his friends, and the word of consolation, at times, flowed to the afflicted and the mourners, encouraging them to trust in the Lord, who would never leave nor forsake them. In thus addressing a sorrowing young widow, respecting whom he felt an affectionate interest, he added—

"And when the Lord has conducted them through all the trials which, in His wisdom, He has appointed for them, He will, in the

end, in the fulness of time, receive them unto Himself; and fulfil that promise, that where He is, there His people shall be also."

He considered it a great privilege to be able to unite with his friends in the solemn act of worship, when the influence of his humble, reverent frame of mind, was especially felt. Though not often heard amongst us in public ministry, yet there were times when he was acceptably engaged, in advocating his Divine Master's cause; and more than a few, who were present, at his last vocal prayer, at Stoke Newington meeting, will long remember the solemnity with which it was accompanied. Amongst the fervent petitions which he offered, in great brokenness of spirit, on this occasion, were the following:—

"Permit us, O, Heavenly Father! we beseech Thee, to plead for the children of this people; that Thou wouldst be pleased, afresh, to extend to them the visitations of Thy love. Draw them, and attract them to Thyself, make them Thy children; stain, we beseech Thee, in their view, all the attractions of this world. Preserve those that love Thee, through all, and grant, that by Thy power, they may be kept from falling, and finally be presented faultless, before the throne of Thy glory, with exceeding joy!"

Being unable to acquiesce in the solicitations of his friends to attend the Anti-Slavery Convention, he wrote the following note to explain the cause:—

"*Stoke Newington, 26th of Sixth Month,* 1843.

"My dear Friend, Samuel Gurney,

"Have the kindness to assure our dear friends of the Anti-Slavery Society, that I cordially feel their sympathy with me, as expressed in their note, received this morning; they may rest assured, that nothing but indisposition could have prevented me from joining them upon the present deeply interesting occasion. I regret that our beloved Thomas Clarkson should have been unable, from age and bodily infirmity, to enjoy the satisfaction of once more meeting with his friends for the promotion of this great

cause. I trust, however, that a consciousness that the great work of his life, is, through the divine blessing, making a sure and steady progress, will prove a source of comfort and satisfaction in his declining days.

I remain, thy ever affectionate,
WILLIAM ALLEN."

Soon after this period William Allen went down to Lindfield, and says, in a letter to a friend—

"I endeavour to divide my time between this place and Stoke Newington, being affectionately cared for by my niece Lucy Bradshaw, who has long smoothed the path of my declining years, and done all in her power to supply the place of my only child."

"*Eighth Month* 13*th*.—Attended Morning Meeting to solid comfort. John and Martha Yeardley, lately returned from a religious visit to the Continent, gave an excellent account of their proceedings. I ventured to express the feelings of unity which had been awakened on hearing their report.

Tenth Month 13*th*. — (At Lindfield). Dear Samuel Gurney came here, with his son Edmund. The weather was remarkably fine, and S. G. and L. walked to Penn's. I went in the chaise. They left us about half-past six."

This was the last entry in William Allen's Journal. He spoke with much pleasure of the visit, seemed remarkably comfortable, and several times expressed his belief that it was a *right thing* to come down at this time. In a letter which Samuel Gurney wrote to L. B. on the following day, he said—

"I look back with pleasure and satisfaction to the few hours I spent at Lindfield yesterday. To witness our endeared friend in harbour, and favoured with a portion of heavenly peace, is cause for thankfulness to all his friends."

First-day, the 15th, he attended meeting, and afterwards remarked that it was a *good time;* he felt it to be so, though nothing had been said. In returning home, he visited an invalid,

with whom he conversed cheerfully, and the day being very fine, he walked into his garden and field. He observed to his niece, how particularly comfortable he felt, adding, "I am afraid, my dear, we are almost *too happy*." In reply to an observation respecting the favour it was to experience such a feeling of peace, he said, "Yes; but I have no wish to stay here, except for a few of you, who are *very dear* to me." He spent much of the evening in reading, but the next day became very seriously indisposed, and from his sudden prostration of strength, little hopes were entertained of his recovery. During his illness, affectionate consideration for those around him, strikingly marked his character, and though extreme weakness at times clouded his mental perceptions, the badge of discipleship was uniformly the clothing of his spirit. It was observed by a friend, in reply to some particulars received respecting him,—

"It is very comforting,—very beautiful, to see love and trust continuing, when all other powers are dulled, or hidden, by the decay of the perishing tabernacle. It seems to realize the remark upon the eternal nature of charity, or love,—that when prophecies shall fail, and tongues shall cease, and knowledge shall vanish away, faith, hope, and charity may still abide; and it is added, 'the greatest of these is charity.'"

There were many indications of the sweet, prepared state of his mind. He was at times engaged in prayer, both for himself and others, and he sent affectionate messages to several of his absent friends. In speaking of E. J. Fry, he desired his dear love might be given to her, if well enough to receive it, adding, that they had always loved each other, and he hoped she would be enabled to hold out to the end. On being told that C. Majolier had lately made some important changes in her plans, but had expressed a hope, that in doing so, she was in the line of her duty, he observed, that there was no happiness but in the path of duty. During this conversation, he quoted what

a Friend had once said to him in early life, —'Keep to the truth, and the truth will keep thee.'*

One morning, when feeling low and sinking, he seemed much comforted, though affected, in hearing a letter from his beloved friend, Stephen Grellet, which contained a peculiarly appropriate reference to his present state. The letter was dated, Tenth Month 21st, and in speaking of having received tidings of him, S. G. says—

"Those respecting the great feebleness of thy outward man, can but deeply affect me; for my attachment to *the whole* of thee, the outward man, and inner also, is strong. In this two-fold capacity, we have felt great fellowship and nearness; and have very harmoniously shared bodily and spiritual hardships, and consolations not few, from the presence of the dear Master, our blessed Redeemer. My soul is, at times, contrited under the remembrance of these seasons; and I behold also, gratefully, how very near to us was the Lord, in times of perplexity and suffering, yea, not less than in those of consolation and joy.

To me, to hear of thy near indwelling in the Lord, is a great joy. If thy steps, in carrying about *now* thy enfeebled outward man, are faltering, thy inner strength is so renewed, as to enable thee, with an attention, not divided as heretofore, by very important and benevolent engagements, to walk closely with thy God. In thinking very sweetly of thee, I have remembered Enoch, with the consoling view, that by and bye, when these faltering limbs can no longer bear up the outward frame, thy dear spirit will be translated into that better habitation, prepared for thee by thy dear Saviour. Till this blessed period arrives, that saving help, which has enabled thee in many ways to serve God and man, now also enables thee, and will to the end enable thee, to love Him, and thereby, also, to glorify Him. The power, the opportunity for the occupation of the Lord's excellent gifts, doth fail,—it will cease; but that *to love* Him, to His redeemed ones, continues for ever. Has not this capacity increased with thee, my dear friend? It is

* See vol. I. page 4.

a foretaste of what it will be in its fulness, during the ages of eternity."

He was deeply sensible of his own unworthiness; but could feelingly acknowledge, that he had a good hope, through grace; and said, that to feel the Saviour's peace, was what he most ardently desired. He mentioned having been supported in this illness, beyond what he could have expected; remarking, that nothing but a sense of the Lord's presence *could support* at such a time. He afterwards added, "The Lord never will forsake those who trust in Him. *He never will.*"

He enjoyed having the Scriptures read to him, and also the accounts of those who have fought the good fight,—who have finished their course, and kept the faith; and, in speaking of our early Friends, he said, that he felt comforted in the hope of being one day united to all those worthies *for ever*. He afterwards added, with tears, "Oh! how often I think of those gracious words of the Saviour, 'That they may *be with me*, where I am.'"

He was pleased with hearing a letter from J. J. Gurney, and sent an affectionate message to him and his family. The following expressions almost overpowered him, though very grateful to his feelings:—

"My heart is truly with thee, and I trust living desires do ascend for thy support and consolation; and yet, I hardly know how to ask any thing either for thee, or for our dearest sister Fry; because I feel such an unmoved and unmoveable confidence that you are both under the special and all-sufficient protection of Israel's Shepherd, who is graciously touched with a feeling of your infirmities, ever lives to plead your cause, and will, we fully believe, administer to you, at the end of your mortal race, whenever it may come, a 'far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.'

The Lord be with thee, even very near to thy inmost soul, my endeared friend; and rest assured, that as the mountains are round

about Jerusalem, so *is* He, and so *will* He be, round about thee from henceforth, even *for ever*."

His humility scarcely allowed him to accept, in full, the encouragement offered by his friends, yet he evidently felt comforted with such proofs of their affectionate regard.

A letter from a young man of colour, who had been at the Borough Road School, and was returned to Africa, revived his warm feelings of interest on behalf of that country: he remarked that the information it contained was very important, and said it seemed as though the fruits of some of his labours to promote the commerce of the natives, were now appearing.

When greatly enfeebled, he several times expressed the comfort he felt in having such a quiet retreat as Lindfield, "in passing away," and acknowledged with thankfulness the blessings which the Lord had provided for him. The patient submission with which he bore the trials of a long illness, was an instructive lesson to those around him: no murmur ever escaped his lips, and his fervent petition to be "kept unto the end," was mercifully granted. In him the experience of the Psalmist was strikingly realised, "My flesh and my heart faileth; but God is the strength of my heart, and my portion for ever."

His redeemed spirit was gently released on the 30th of Twelfth Month, 1843. At that solemn moment, the calming influence of the blessed hope of the gospel was sensibly felt, and, in the humble trust that through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, he had received the end of his faith, even the salvation of his soul, the language of grateful adoration arose, "Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood,—to Him be glory and dominion, for ever and ever. Amen."

In concluding the Life of William Allen, the Editors feel it due to themselves and to the public, to state, that they engaged in the arduous and responsible undertaking of compiling the

Work, solely in consequence of the honoured subject of the memoir having, by will, consigned his manuscripts to his late wife's niece, Lucy Bradshaw, and his friend, Susanna Corder, desiring them to destroy, whatever, in their judgment, was not likely to be profitable to society. Although no reference was made to publication, yet they have felt that the trust confided to them, involved the duty of making a selection for that purpose. And, whilst endeavouring to perform the task, it has been their sincere desire, to present such a faithful picture of the fulfilment of social duty, together with consistent piety, and christian philanthropy, as may encourage others to occupy the talents intrusted to them, in seeking to promote the glory of God, and the happiness of man.

A TESTIMONY

OF

GRACECHURCH-STREET MONTHLY MEETING, LONDON,

CONCERNING

WILLIAM ALLEN.

"WRITE, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them."

It having pleased the great Head of the church to remove from amongst us, this our beloved friend, we feel it incumbent upon us to give forth a testimony concerning him; not from any desire to eulogize the instrument, but to magnify that grace by which he was, through a long course of years, enabled to stand amongst us, as an upright pillar in the spiritual building.

He was the son of Job and Margaret Allen, of Spitalfields, London, and was born in the Eighth Month, 1770. His pious parents early directed his mind to take heed to the convictions of the Spirit of Truth. Their instructions and tender restraint were especially blessed to him, and he often, through life, acknowledged with filial affection and gratitude, the benefit he had derived from the watchful care of his beloved mother, to whose comfort, in her declining years, he felt it a privilege to minister.

Through yielding to the tendering influence of divine love, his heart became deeply impressed with the truth and excellence of those principles in which he was educated. Although of a lively

disposition, and subjected to many of the temptations incident to natural genius, he was, in a remarkable manner, preserved in humility, and in a concern to seek, in preference to all other things, "the kingdom of God and His righteousness." His inclination for scientific pursuits led him to quit the business into which his father had introduced him, and to enter a chemical establishment at Plough Court, Lombard Street. Here his talents, united with habits of active industry, rendered him so useful, that he soon became an important assistant, and ultimately a principal in the concern.

In the year 1796, he was united in marriage to Mary Hamilton. The domestic happiness which he enjoyed in this connection was of short duration; for in less than eleven months she was removed by death, soon after the birth of a daughter. Whilst the tide of sorrow was ready to overwhelm him, the Lord was mercifully near to sustain, and he was enabled to believe that this afflictive dispensation was permitted in love. In the depth of his distress, he writes, "The billows were checked, and a portion of heavenly serenity spread itself over my mind."

As he advanced in life, he was much occupied with the executive part of an increasing business, and in the prosecution of various studies connected with it; yet, amidst his numerous avocations, he was a bright example in the diligent attendance of his own week-day meeting, and was careful also to set apart a portion of each day for private religious retirement, a practice from which he derived strength and comfort to the latest period of his life. The following memorandum, written about this time, evinces his watchful care lest temporal concerns should obstruct a full dedication of heart to the Lord. "Oh! saith my soul, may I never love anything more than Him, but be favoured to keep everything in subordination, yea, under my feet. Oh! that I may be wholly devoted to Him and His cause, being careful for nothing, but how to fill up my duty from time to time."

Being occupied in the pursuit of many benevolent and scientific objects, he was brought into contact with persons who filled important and conspicuous positions in the world. He was many years engaged as a public lecturer on chemistry, &c., and he availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded, to impress upon his

audience the great truths of revealed religion, and was careful to manifest, by an undeviating adherence to the simplicity of his holy profession, that his chief concern was to prove himself a humble and self-denying disciple of the Lord Jesus. The following memorandums, made after commencing a course of lectures in the First Month, 1804, evince the exercise of his mind on this subject: "I hope I have been hitherto favoured to act consistently in my public situation at the Royal Institution. May I be preserved, and never give up my principles for the applause of the world." At a later date, in allusion to this engagement, he says, "Some comfort in reflecting that I have endeavoured to behave consistently with the profession I am making; so continue to help, dear Lord, and graciously preserve me from bringing reproach on thy great cause."

After his marriage with Charlotte Hanbury, in 1806, he divided his time between Plough Court and Stoke Newington, the latter place eventually becoming his usual residence. He was appointed by our Monthly Meeting to the station of elder, in 1813, having for nine years acceptably filled the office of overseer. He was seriously impressed with a sense of the responsibility incurred in these important stations, and whilst watching over the flock, he was careful to enter into frequent and close self-examination; this is instructively shown by the following remarks, dated Ninth Month, 1817: "For some days past, I have been humbled under a sense of my own weaknesses and imperfections. Wash me, and make me clean, has been my prayer. The religion of Jesus requires purity of heart; it is not enough that the outward conduct be irreproachable, or even applauded by men. The thoughts of our hearts ought continually to be acceptable to Him who sees in secret." Under date of the same month, he says, "How I long to experience more and more of the cleansing sanctifying power of the dear Redeemer," and, in contemplating, at the same time, the infinite purity of the Divine Being, and the corruptions of his own heart, he deeply felt the absolute necessity of a Mediator.

In the year 1816, our dear friend and his wife accompanied two women Friends, who were liberated for religious service on

the continent of Europe. After visiting the Friends of Pyrmont and Minden, they were proceeding to the South of France, when William Allen was brought into deep affliction by the loss of his wife, who died near Geneva, after an illness of about three weeks. In this proving season, the eternal God was his refuge, and underneath were the everlasting arms, and in the depth of his anguish, he uttered the language, "Thy will, O Lord, be done."

In the following year, by appointment of the Meeting for Sufferings, he accompanied two women Friends from America, on a visit to the South of France. In the review of this journey, he expresses his reverent thankfulness for the mercies vouchsafed, and adds, "I distinctly felt the reward of peace for this little act of faith and dedication."

His mind was often brought into deep exercise, under an apprehension that it would be required of him to bear a public testimony to the goodness of his gracious Master, and some of his remarks about this time show the progress of the work of preparation.

"5th mo. 5th, 1817. Of this week, I must record with thankfulness, that however unworthy of divine regard, it has been mercifully manifested. My faith has been greatly strengthened, and I have been enabled to offer up all that may be called for. It is only, however, in the day of the Lord's power, that His people are a willing people.

5th mo. 17th. At the invitation of E. J. Fry, I saw the female prisoners at Newgate. The plan of this dear Friend seems, to me, to be sanctioned from above. I ventured to address them, at parting, and when I got back to Newington, had peace in it. What a favour!

5th mo. 25th. The meeting for worship, on sixth-day, was uncommonly solemn and confirming. I thought I could have kneeled down, and given thanks at the conclusion; but was afraid that I was not sufficiently purified."

In the year 1818, under a solemn sense of the awfulness of the engagement, our dear Friend, at length yielding to the constraining power of heavenly love, spoke as a minister, in our religious assemblies. In the course of the same year, and with the

concurrence of his Monthly Meeting, he united with his beloved Friend, Stephen Grellet, now of Burlington, North America, in extensive service on the continent of Europe. During this journey, which occupied about eighteen months, he was indefatigable in his exertions on behalf of the poor, the ignorant, and the oppressed; and in several instances, his labours were signally owned by the divine blessing. They visited the little company professing with Friends in Norway, from thence, proceeding by Stockholm, and through Finland, to Petersburg. Much of their service in that city, and elsewhere, consisted in diffusing a knowledge of our christian principles, amongst persons of piety and influence; and these opportunities were often eminently owned by Him who had put them forth; so that our dear Friend observes, "We may, indeed, say, 'It is the Lord's doing, and marvellous in our eyes.'" When visiting some of the large military schools of Russia, he saw, with much concern, that the reading lessons were extracted from the works of infidel writers. Feeling the importance of remedying this evil, he forcibly pointed out to some of the leading pious characters in Petersburg, the excellent opportunity which these schools afforded, for disseminating a knowledge of christian truth by the introduction of portions of Holy Scripture. His suggestions met with warm encouragement; he was solicited to prepare a selection from the sacred volume, and, assisted by some of his friends, he compiled the Scripture Lessons which have ever since been in use in those schools, and have become extensively circulated in most of the countries of Europe, as well as in South Africa. At the close of the day, on which this work was commenced, he remarks in his journal, "I think that I never felt more peace, or divine support, in any plan, or engagement, than I did this evening." After leaving Petersburg, they proceeded through some of the large towns of Russia to the German colonies near the banks of the Dnieper, thence to Constantinople, Smyrna, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, finding, from place to place, a field of service open before them. After a detention at Zante, in consequence of a serious and protracted illness, he returned home through Italy, Switzerland, and France. On the review of this

journey he thus writes: "My mind was calm and peaceful, though humbled in the feeling of my weakness and numerous imperfections. I am abundantly convinced, that, in my own strength, as a rational creature, I can do nothing to promote the dear Master's work; but I have faith to believe that, through His Spirit strengthening me, I can do all that He requires of me."

Soon after his return, he says, "I seem to have repeated evidence that the Lord is calling me to public service, but I am often much afraid, and desire never to speak in His name but when He is graciously pleased to furnish the power." His communications being much to the comfort and edification of his friends, he was recorded as an approved minister in the Fifth Month, 1820. He observes that this placed him in an awful situation, and adds, "May the great Preserver of men be near to sustain and support under every trial, and to prevent me from doing anything which might tend to injure His great and good cause."

In the year 1822, our dear friend again visited the Continent of Europe. He went forth, as he remarks, in simple faith, not being able to see far before him, but, as he was careful to follow the leadings of his divine Master, the path of duty became clear, and he was made an instrument of great usefulness to his fellow-creatures. At Vienna and Verona he was the means of diffusing widely, amongst persons connected with the principal governments of Europe, a knowledge of the iniquities of the African Slave-trade; he also pleaded the cause of the oppressed Greeks, for whom he obtained some important privileges; and that of the persecuted Waldenses of Piedmont, who, in consequence of his exertions, gained increased liberty of conscience. After some religious service amongst this people, and also in Switzerland, Germany, and France, he was favoured to return home in safety; and in a review of the mercies received, he says, "deeply humbled in thankfulness that my dear Master had preserved those who were dearest to me, and brought me back to them in the possession of His sweet peace."

In the several relations of domestic and social life, his character shone with peculiar brightness, and was calculated to attract those

around him to that blessed principle of truth, which, in no common degree, guided him in his daily walk through life. He cherished a lively interest in the comfort of all, whatever might be their station, who were placed within the sphere of his immediate influence; and, with a self-sacrificing kindness, he sought to promote their temporal and spiritual welfare. His ear was at all times open to the call of human suffering; and he was ever ready to use personal exertion, and to distribute freely of his substance, for the relief of the necessitous.

In the year 1823 he was again introduced into the depths of sorrow, by the decease of his tenderly beloved and only child; yet he was remarkably sustained by an Almighty Power, and when his spirit was ready to faint within him, he was enabled to say, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." This sore bereavement was not permitted to check the flowing of that stream of divine love, which embraced in its course the whole family of man. In the school of affliction he was stimulated to greater diligence in the occupation of the talents committed to his trust. Various and important were the objects for which, from early life, he felt himself called upon actively to use them. One of the most prominent of these was the religious and liberal education of our youth, many of whom shared the privilege of his fatherly and disinterested efforts to promote their improvement. His exertions in the important work of early instruction were, however, not limited to our own Society, but extended to the children of the poor of every clime, and of every colour; and, in order to spread, universally, the blessings of an education based on sound christian principles, he became one of the founders of the British and Foreign School Society, an institution to which he conscientiously devoted much of his energies to the close of his active life. He was an early and zealous advocate for the promotion of universal peace, and was deeply affected by the sufferings of the enslaved Africans; labouring, for upwards of fifty years, to promote their liberation from cruel bondage. He was frequently concerned to impress on the minds of persons employed in the administration of government, the great principles

of righteousness and mercy, in reference to such as had transgressed the laws of their country. The circulation of the Holy Scriptures throughout the world, was an object which lay near his heart; he was also instrumental in the wide distribution of religious publications, particularly such as tended to spread a knowledge of the principles of our christian profession; having found, by experience, that in their practical working, they are eminently calculated to promote "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will toward men."

He was often acceptably engaged in religious service in England, both by appointments of the Yearly Meeting, and with certificates from this Monthly Meeting, and was several times in Ireland, where he once paid a general visit.

In 1827 he was united in marriage to Grizell Birkbeck, whom he survived. In the years 1832 and 1833 he again joined his beloved friend Stephen Grellet, in an extensive journey on the Continent of Europe. They visited some places in Holland, several of the states of Germany, and parts of Hungary, France, and Spain. Some of the meetings for worship were very memorable seasons, the effects of which have since been feelingly acknowledged. Though the public profession of the religion of Spain did not admit of this line of service there, yet they found many opportunities of spreading the truth. They obtained access to the public institutions by means of a special permission from the government, and when they had finished their labours in Madrid, they stated the result of their observations in a memorial to the King, which he cordially received.

In the year 1840 our beloved friend, although sensible of the infirmities of advanced age, felt drawn, in the love of the gospel, once more to visit, as he expressed it, the brethren in some parts of the European Continent: and he informed our Monthly Meeting that he had a prospect of travelling with his dear sister in the truth, Elizabeth Joseph Fry, who was liberated for a similar service. His concern was feelingly united with, and with his companion, and her brother Samuel Gurney, he proceeded through Belgium and Holland to Germany. They visited the Friends at Minden

and Pyrmont, and thence went on to Hanover, and various places in Prussia, labouring diligently in the work to which they felt themselves called. Meetings for worship were appointed, at their request, in Brussels, Amsterdam, Hanover, Berlin, and Dusseldorf, all of which were numerously attended, and, as well as those held in smaller places, were, in a remarkable degree, times of solemnity and edification. In reference to some of them our dear friend remarks, "The blessed power of truth reigned over all." He returned to England to attend the Yearly Meeting, and was afterwards enabled to perform the remaining service which he believed was required of him, in France, Germany, and Switzerland. Respecting this journey, he says, "The tribute of thanksgiving and praise was, from time to time, offered to Him to whom alone is the glory." It was not only by visits to the various countries of Europe that he sought to promote the best interests of man; he maintained also an extensive correspondence with religious persons, through the instrumentality of some of whom he was enabled to minister to the temporal and spiritual wants of many.

The weightiness of our dear friend's spirit was felt in our religious assemblies; he reverently waited for divine help, and was careful not to utter words without the fresh putting forth of the good Shepherd. His engagements in the ministry were peculiarly attended with the unction of heavenly love; they were marked by great simplicity, and a fervent desire that all might be attracted to the fountain of life, and be made experimental partakers of that refreshing which comes from the presence of the Lord. He was often led to dwell upon the spiritual nature of true worship, and of that "baptism which now saveth;" and he was frequently concerned to bear testimony to the infinite value of the propitiatory sacrifice of the Lord Jesus, dwelling on the redemption that was thereby purchased for fallen man, and on the consolation to be derived from the application of this doctrine. The preservation of the youth amongst us, and their establishment in the truth as it is in Jesus, were especially the objects of his fervent concern; and he frequently and affectionately exhorted them to attend to the monitions of the Holy Spirit, and to yield obedience to all that was manifested to be consistent with the divine will.

He was a man of prayer, and in his private retirements, often poured forth his spirit in earnest supplications at the throne of grace. So great was his sense of the awfulness of publicly calling on the name of the Lord, in the congregations of the people, that when he ventured on this solemn engagement, he manifested much holy fear and brokenness of spirit, and a baptizing power was often sensibly felt to accompany the offering.

In the latter years of his life, he passed a considerable portion of his time at his residence, near the village of Lindfield, in Sussex, where he had established schools of industry, and pursued many plans for improving the condition of the labouring population. During his stay at this place, in the autumn of 1842, he had a serious illness, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered: his mental faculties had lost their vigour, and he was under the necessity of withdrawing from many of those avocations, in which he had been long and usefully engaged. But under this trial, he gratefully recognized the care of his gracious Lord, and in a letter to a friend, dated 17th of 10th mo., he says, "I believe this illness is sent in mercy to me, to wean me more and more from all things below, and to make me look more steadily to the end of time." He was, however, permitted so far to recover as to be able to return to Stoke Newington, and generally to unite with his friends in their religious meetings, a privilege which he greatly prized. He was still sometimes engaged in the ministry with weight and clearness, and his spirit was, in a remarkable degree, clothed with love. Under an humbling sense of his own unworthiness, he was frequently led to speak with gratitude of his hopes of mercy, through the atoning sacrifice of Christ his Saviour. Though at times under much depression, from the sinking of nature, he said those feelings were only bodily, and that he felt no condemnation. The calm sweetness of his spirit did indeed testify that his mind was stayed on God. He had, for some time, expressed his belief that his day's work was nearly done, but he could not say he had a wish, as to whether his time here were longer or shorter. Thus prepared, with his loins girded about and his light burning, he peacefully waited for the summons of his Lord.

Only the day previous to his last seizure, which was during his stay at Lindfield, he observed how particularly comfortable he had been for the last few days.

In the course of this illness, which was nearly of eleven weeks' continuance, he was remarkably preserved in patience, and though, in the great prostration of the bodily powers, the mental also participated, yet his religious sensibility was lively, and his love flowed towards all around him, as well as to his absent friends. In sending a message to one of them, he said, "Tell him though I cannot now do much for the cause, I dearly love those who love the cause." The Scriptures were frequently read to him at his own request, as well as other religious books, and on these occasions, he evinced great tenderness of spirit. When hearing, with interest, an account of some of our early Friends, he remarked, that he often felt comforted in the hope of being one day united to all those worthies *for ever*: he afterwards added with tears, "O! how often I think with comfort of those gracious words of the Saviour, 'That they may be with me, where I am;'" and in alluding to the passage, "I in them, and thou in me," he said it was a precious thing to be one in Christ. He desired that some young persons, in whom he felt much interest, might be told that he had been sustained in this illness beyond what he could have expected, that "nothing but a sense of the Lord's presence could support at such a time," but, he added, "The Lord never will forsake those who trust in Him—He never will." He said it was a trying time, but all must come to it; flesh and heart failed, but he again repeated his assurance that the Lord never would forsake those who trusted in Him. When sending another message of affection to an absent friend, he remarked, that there was no happiness but in the path of duty. His mind, when capable of reflection, seemed steadily turned towards heavenly things, and short ejaculations of "O Lord! dear Lord!" continued, when nature was almost exhausted. In the near approach of dissolution his appearance indicated a heavenly serenity: his hands were raised in the attitude of prayer, and then tranquilly rested on his bosom, as the redeemed spirit was gently released from its earthly

tenement. At that solemn period a holy calm pervaded the chamber, and the consoling belief was granted that, through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, he had entered into the joy of his Lord.

He died at Lindfield, on the 30th of 12th mo., 1843, and his remains were interred on the 6th of 1st mo., 1844, at Stoke Newington, after a large and solemn meeting, held on the occasion. He was seventy-three years of age, a minister about twenty-five years.

Signed in, and on behalf of Gracechurch Street Monthly Meeting, held at White Hart Court, the 6th of 3rd mo., 1844.

FINIS.

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